# CCB MONITORING REPORT AMAZON RIO REDD+ IFM PROJECT

EBCF
Empresa Brasileira de Conservação de Florestas

Document Prepared by EBCF

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| **Project Proponent(s)** | EBCF - Empresa Brasileira de Conservação de Florestas<br>Contact: Eduardo Covas Barrionuevo (CFO)<br>Email: eduardo@amagroup.com.br / Phone: +55 41 99922 6776 |
| **Prepared By** | EBCF |
| **Verification Body** | Earthood Services Private Limited |
| **Project Lifetime** | 05 June 2013 – 04 June 2049; 36- total period year lifetime |
| **GHG Accounting Period** | VCS: 05 June 2017 – 04 June 2022; 6-year total period |
| **Monitoring Period of this Report** | CCB: 05 June 2013 – 04 June 2022; 10-year total period |
| **History of CCB Status** | Validated against CCB 3rd. ed. in |
| **Nível ouro** | Not aplicable |

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# 1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

## 1.1 Unique Project Benefits

| Outcome or Impact | Achievements during the Monitoring Period | Section Reference | Achievements during the Project Lifetime |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1) Digital Inclusion | 01 community telephone provided.<br>01 internet service installed.<br>Support for the installation of an internet tower in 01 community. | 4.3.1, 4.4 | 01 community telephone provided.<br>01 internet service installed.<br>Support for the installation of an internet tower in 01 community. |

## 1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics

| Category | Metric | Achievements during Monitoring Period | Section Reference | Achievements during the Project Lifetime |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GHG emission reductions & removals | Net estimated emission removals in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario | NA | NA | NA |
| | Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario | 444,754 $tCO_2e$ | 3.2.4.3 | 647.559 $tCO_2e$ |
| Forest[1] cover | For REDD[2] projects: Number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area measured against the without-project scenario | NA | NA | NA |
| | For ARR[3] projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario | NA | NA | NA |

[1] Land with woody vegetation that meets an internationally accepted definition (e.g., UNFCCC, FAO or IPCC) of what constitutes a forest, which includes threshold parameters, such as minimum forest area, tree height and level of crown cover, and may include mature, secondary, degraded and wetland forests (*VCS Program Definitions*)
[2] Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) - Activities that reduce GHG emissions by slowing or stopping conversion of forests to non-forest land and/or reduce the degradation of forest land where forest biomass is lost (*VCS Program Definitions*)
[3] Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR) - Activities that increase carbon stocks in woody biomass (and in some cases soils) by establishing, increasing and/or restoring vegetative cover through the planting, sowing and/or human-assisted natural regeneration of woody vegetation (*VCS Program Definitions*)

| Category | Metric | Achievements during Monitoring Period | Section Reference | Achievements during the Project Lifetime |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improved land management | Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM[4] practices have occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario | 4,680 ha | NA | 7,020 ha |
| | Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management has occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario | NA | NA | NA |
| Training | Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities | 57 community members | 4.3.1 | 70 |
| | Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities | 15 women | 4.3.1 | 50 |
| Employment | Total number of people employed in of project activities,[5] expressed as number of full time employees[6] | 6 | 2.4 | 10 |
| | Number of women employed in project activities, expressed as number of full time employees | 3 | 2.4 | 6 |
| Livelihoods | Total number of people with improved livelihoods[7] or income generated as a result of project activities | 1 | 2.3.1<br>4 | 4 |

[4] Improved forest management (IFM) - Activities that change forest management practices and increase carbon stock on forest lands managed for wood products such as saw timber, pulpwood and fuelwood (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[5] Employed in project activities means people directly working on project activities in return for compensation (financial or otherwise), including employees, contracted workers, sub-contracted workers and community members that are paid to carry out project-related work.

[6] Full time equivalency is calculated as the total number of hours worked (by full-time, part-time, temporary and/or seasonal staff) divided by the average number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the country, region or economic territory (adapted from UN System of National Accounts (1993) paragraphs 17.14[15.102];[17.28])

[7] Livelihoods are the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Krantz, Lasse, 2001. *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction*. SIDA). Livelihood benefits may include benefits reported in the Employment metrics of this table.

| Category | Metric | Achievements during Monitoring Period | Section Reference | Achievements during the Project Lifetime |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities | 1 | 2.3.1<br>4 | 20 |
| Health | Total number of people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario | 108 benefited families | 4.3.1 | - |
| | Number of women for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario | - | - | - |
| Education | Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario | 48 children | 4.3.1 | 100 |
| | Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario | - | - | - |
| Water | Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario | 108 benefited families | 4.1.1 | 200 |
| | Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario | - | - | - |
| Well-being | Total number of community members whose well-being[8] was improved as a result of project activities | 125 people | 4.1.1<br>4.3.1 | 250 |
| | Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities | - | - | - |

[8] Well-being is people's experience of the quality of their lives. Well-being benefits may include benefits reported in other metrics of this table (e.g. Training, Employment, Health, Education, Water, etc.), but could also include other benefits such as empowerment of community groups, strengthened legal rights to resources, conservation of access to areas of cultural significance, etc.

| Category | Metric | Achievements during Monitoring Period | Section Reference | Achievements during the Project Lifetime |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biodiversity conservation | Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation,[9] measured against the without-project scenario | 4,680 ha | NA | 7,020 ha |
| | Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species[10] benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities,[11] measured against the without-project scenario | 19 | 5.1.1<br>5.3.1 | 19 |

[9] Biodiversity conservation in this context means areas where specific management measures are being implemented as a part of project activities with an objective of enhancing biodiversity conservation.
[10] Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species
[11] In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit

# 2 GENERAL

## 2.1 Project Goals, Design and Long-Term Viability

### 2.1.1 Implementation Schedule (G1.9)

Table 1: Milestones in the project's development and implementation.

| Date | Milestones in the project's development and implementation[12] |
|---|---|
| 05 Jun 2013 | Project Start Date: RPDS creation. |
| 08 Mar 2016 | Water filter donation. |
| 15 Feb 2017 | Project first audit against the VCS v4.3 and CCB 3rd ed. |
| 17 Nov 2017 | Project validation against the VCS v4.3 and CCB 3rd ed. |
| 17 Jan 2018 | Project verification against the VCS v4.3. |
| 26 Feb 2020 | COVID19 outbreak bursts in Brazil. |
| 06 Apr 2020 | Project registration at Verra. |
| 15 Oct 2021 | Biodiversity monitoring: installation of transects for continuous monitoring and survey of fauna (mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds). |
| 03 May 2022 | Training with communities on good management practices for açaí and nuts. |
| 1 May 2022 | Start of school reinforcement activities. |
| 15 May 2022 | Water filter donation. |
| 15 May 2022 | Biodiversity monitoring: installation of transects for continuous monitoring and survey of fauna (mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds). |
| 13 Aug 2022 | Infrastructure construction (01 bridge to access the communities of São José do Miriti) |
| 27 Aug 2022 | Digital Inclusion. |
| 15 Sep 2022 | Forest Inventory. |
| 15 Sep 2022 | Meeting to strengthen the women's group with a focus on biojewelry construction workshops. |
| 29 Nov 2022 | Digital Inclusion. |

### 2.1.2 Minor Changes to Project Design (*Rules* 3.5.6)

Some activities defined in PD have not been performed so far and will be discontinued from now on. These are presented here as minor deviations from PD:

- Execution of hunting and fishing agreements with the communities: the proponent carried out training for the training of local agents with a focus on the monitoring of game fauna. In this training, questionnaires were applied to community families, to understand which species were being hunted and fished. Although this data collection effort resulted in obtaining useful information, it did not

[12] after its first verification, the project was only registered in the year 2020. Thus, the execution of project activities was suspended between 2017 and 2020 due to lack of funding and between 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID19 pandemic.

translate into effective training for local actors. Added to this, are complaints made by the community members themselves, about the participatory monitoring proposal brought by the EBCF. According to the people themselves, the effort to evaluate neighbors brought discomfort and negatively impacted social relations in the communities. Therefore, the proponent decided to discontinue this activity.

- Adoption of the PROBUC government program for monitoring biodiversity in UCs: when the PD was first written the program was not yet in operation. This contributed to it not being promptly adopted and later discontinued.
- Training of community environmental agents: the project proponent carried out training for the formation of local agents, but this work did not translate into effective monitoring. In this way, the EBCF chose to monitor biodiversity by hiring specialized labor.
- Adoption of the RAPELD monitoring methodology, for long-term ecological research: the methodology presents a high level of complexity and associated costs and has to be adjusted to be used.

### 2.1.3 Project Description Deviations (*Rules* 3.5.7 – 3.5.10)

The parameter $A_{NHA\ \_\ annual,t}$[13] was updated to 780ha, which is in line with the project area forest management plan (annex 2 & 3). The parameter refers to the area projected to be explored in the future and not the average area of the annual production units explored in the past, as used in the previous monitoring period. The change does not represent any deviation from the methodology, but its correct use. The change impacts the baseline estimates as it increases the area to be explored annually in the baseline scenario and with it the GHG emissions in the baseline scenario.

The parameter $V_{merch,j,t=0}$[14] was updated to 27.93 $m^3$ / ha.yr., coherently with the cutting authorizations issued after 2006 and which limit the exploitation to 30 $m^3$ per hectare, according to specific normative instructions issued by the Ministry of the Environment. (MMA, 2006) The change reduces the volume of wood that would be harvested in the baseline scenario, impacting the baseline to reduce projected GHG emissions, and is therefore conservative.

### 2.1.4 Risks to the Project (G1.10)

Table 2: Risks to the Project.

| Identify Risk | Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits | Actions needed to mitigate the risk |
|---|---|---|

[13] Annual net harvest area for the Project Area in year t, (where t=1,2,3 ... t* years elapsed since the start of the IFM-LtPF project activity), in ha.
[14] Annual volume of merchantable logs in year t (where t=1,2,3... t*years elapsed since the start of the IFM-LtPF project activities), per ha, in m3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Illegal Logging (risk of climate benefits brought by the project) | Human-induced: illegal logging is a common activity in southern Amazonas, including in conservation units, and can generate forest degradation, GHG emissions, impacts on the climate and the project's objectives. | Illegal logging is mitigated in the territory through monitoring and surveillance. Monitoring actions are carried out using satellite images classified by INPE's DEGRAD System. Surveillance actions take place in loco, through site visits. |
| Invasions, land tenure, land grabbing and deforestation (risk to climate benefits brought by the project) | Human-induced: invasions, land tenure or land grabbing are common activities in the south of the Amazon and are often preceded by deforestation. Today there are no traditional communities or invaders living within the RPDS. Even so, the occurrence of small deforestation in the project area is observed, indicating the presence and use of the territory by humans. Considering that this is an IFM project, which aims to reduce emissions from legally sanctionable forest degradation, emissions from deforestation are not part of the baseline scenario. Notwithstanding this, the project proponent will treat the issue as a potential risk to the project objectives, as the reduction of forest cover reduces the project area. | Land Invasions, land tenure, land grabbing and deforestation are mitigated in the territory by monitoring actions and surveillance. Monitoring is carried out using satellite images classified by INPE's PRODES System. Surveillance actions take place in loco, through site visits. |
| Wildfires (risk to climate benefits brought by the project) | Human-induced: wildfires in the Amazon biome are related to deforestation and agricultural production and are therefore caused by the influence of man in the territory. Wildfires can cause the mortality of adult trees, reducing carbon stocks, markedly in drier years, representing a risk to the project's objectives. | Wildfires are mitigated by environmental education actions. The EBCF also promotes monitoring using satellite images based on data published by INPE, in its fire database. |
| Predatory hunting/fishing (risk to project benefits to biodiversity) | Human-induced: hunting and fishing are activities commonly carried out by traditional communities. Such activities take place for subsistence and cultural reasons, in a disorderly manner in the project area, representing a potential risk to the project's objectives in terms of biodiversity conservation. | The potential impacts of predatory hunting and fishing on biodiversity in the project zone are mitigated by environmental monitoring and education actions. Monitoring identifies rare, endemic, and threatened species, as well as existing game species. Thus, the information is crossed and used to raise awareness of the surrounding communities. |
| Community conflicts (risk to the social benefits brought by the project) | Induced by man: the implementation of carbon projects brings greater territorial governance, just as the creation of reserves implies greater regulation. Such measures may imply limitations in the activities carried out by neighboring communities with a | Potential risks to the project's intended social benefits are mitigated by FPIC and continued communication with neighboring traditional communities and other relevant actors. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | consequent change in their traditional lifestyle. Such changes may represent conflicts with community members, jeopardizing the social objectives of the project. | |

### 2.1.5 Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

The project's main activity is the creation of a conservation unit. Thus, the project proponent is legally committed to maintaining the forest cover in its territory indefinitely. With the conservation of forestry, it is expected that the benefits sought by the EBCF for the climate, communities, and biodiversity will be maintained beyond the lifetime of the project.

### 2.1.6 Grouped Projects

Not applicable. This is not a grouped project.

## 2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

### 2.2.1 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)

EBCF delivered the physical version of the project to community leaders and invited the community to attend the company's headquarters in Manicoré when there is interest or need to know more about the project so that a local EBCF staff can make the appropriate presentations and clarifications.

Figure 1: EBCF team inviting key actors to present on the project.

Summary and didactic versions were also delivered during meetings and are available at the EBCF office in Manicoré.


Figure 2: Illustration of informative material distributed to communities.

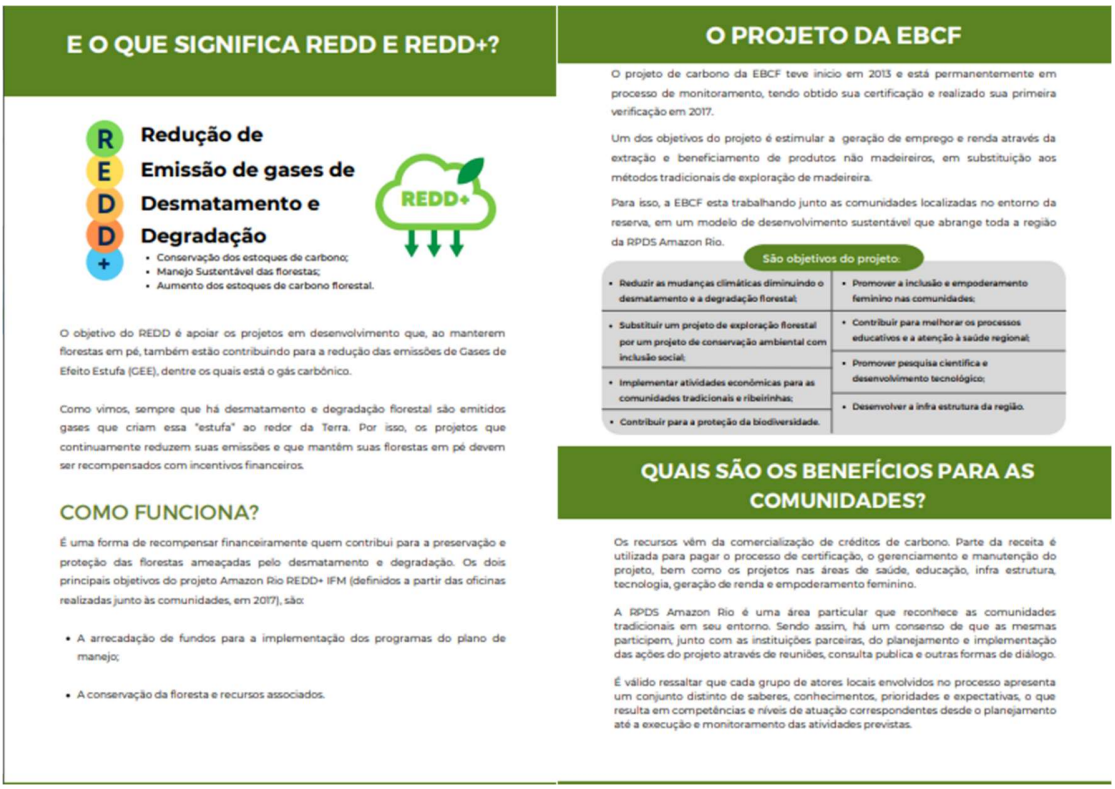


Figure 3: Illustration of informative material distributed to communities.

### 2.2.2 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (G3.1)

The EBCF team brought communities together at public events to present the results achieved and deliver the monitoring report in full to the leaders and provided a simplified version with appropriate language.

### 2.2.3 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (G3.1)

The meetings related to the project begin with a presentation of EBCF, reinforcement of key contents such as climate change, carbon project, RPDS and scope of the Amazon Rio project in clear language and in a culturally appropriate way. The meeting schedule encompasses the mile stones the project development and planned activities.


Figure 4: Meeting with stakeholders


Figure 5: Presentation of basic concepts “Climate change”


Figure 6: Presentation about key contents.


Figure 7: Key contents.

Figure 8: Community reading informative material.

Figure 9: Community reading informative material.

Participatory methodologies with open dialogue and visualization dynamics using maps, panels and cardboard tags are used in meetings to record the main considerations. It is worth noting that the events are preceded by printed invitations and mobilization through the leaders of each community involved.


Figure 10: Presentation of basic concepts “Types of Conservation Units and Spatial Planning”

Figure 11: Meeting with stakeholders


Figure 12: Methodology for visualising in the public meeting.

Figure 13: Methodology for visualising in the public meeting.

The first public meeting of 2022 was held on May 7 at the social center of the Democracy community, all community groups were invited. In September and October, another stage of discussion of the project and consultation with the communities was held, according to table 3.

Table 3: Public meetings.

| Data | Local | Comunidades envolvidas |
|---|---|---|
| 18 set 2022 | Centro Social da comunidade Urucury | Urucury. |
| 09 out 2022 | Centro Social da comunidade Democracia | Democracia, Terra Preta do Rio Manicoré, Pandegal, Kamayuá, Vista Alegre, Santa Eva e Jatuarana. |
| 08 out 2022 | Centro Social da comunidade Boa Esperança | Boa esperança, urucury, santa maria e água azul. |

### 2.2.4 Community Costs, Risks, and Benefits (G3.2)

A wide discussion about the possible costs, risks and benefits was made with community representatives in public meetings to understand the perspective of each group involved during the definition of the project activities scope in 2022.

Figure 14: Community participating in the implementation of the project in Public Meeting.

Figure 15: Woman expressing her opinions about the implementation of the Amazon Rio project.

In these events all relevant information was made available, and the community was also able to request the necessary clarifications. The community representatives highlighted the concern with delay in implement actions as planned in the project scope, evidencing a risk identified at the beginning of the project, that is, generating unreached expectations among communities.

Figure 16: EBCF director talking about the Amazon Rio project with communities.

Figure 17: Material on the project given to the community.

Despite EBCF's efforts to execute the activities as planned, the time lapse between the emission and commercialization of carbon credits affected the good progress of the agreed plan. In addition, the world faced a pandemic between 2020 and 2021 that required severe measures of social isolation to cope with the public health emergency resulting from the COVID-19.

Despite this delay, the project could also generate positive impacts that were not initially foreseen, such as the implementation of a school reinforcement program, Education Foundation, rural telephone installation and internet in communities. Financial resources were also made available to support the holding of community events related to culture and sport.

Figure 18: Água Azul Community consultation meeting on implementation of the Alicerce Education Program

Figure 19: Distribution of the certificates of the students of the first class of the Alicerce Education Program, Democracia Community.

Figure 20: Installation of the internet tower in the Jatuarana community.


Figure 21: Installation of the internet tower in the Jatuarana community.

The resumption of activities has happened after another round of public meetings, where the planned activities were re-agreed, the possible risks were discussed in the collective.

Figure 22: Community participating in the implementation of the project in Public Meeting.


Figure 23: Methodology for visualising in the public meeting about planned activities.

Other risk identified was the possibility of loss of jobs related to wood exploration in the region. To reduce these effects, the project developed actions to encourage the extraction of non-timber products by conducting processing courses and good practices for the management of açaí and Castanha and improvement of infrastructure for transport of production.

### 2.2.5 Information to Stakeholder on Verification Process (G3.3)

Communities and other stakeholders were informed of the process for CCB verification by an independent validation/verification body during public meetings held for this purpose.

During the delivery meetings and presentation of the results of the project monitoring report, the EBCF team informed the next steps of the verification process, explaining that the project will be audited by an independent verification body.

This process was also described in the booklet delivered to communities and other actors, both this document and the pertinent information are also available in physical version at the EBCF office in Manicoré and digital version on the project's website.

### 2.2.6 Site Visit Information and Opportunities to Communicate with Auditor (G3.3)

After scheduling the audit, communities will receive a report from EBCF printed or digitally sent via whatsapp to leaders and key stakeholders, including a brief description of the verification process, their objectives and dates.

The verification process is described in clear and appropriate language in the Amazon Rio project booklet, this was also discussed in public meetings, making explicit the possibility of interviews with the community during the audit period.

EBCF will provide all information regarding the relevant actors and communities involved, and will lead the audit team to communities and other stakeholders at the request of the VVB leaving them willing to conduct interviews and other relevant activities without interference.

### 2.2.7 Stakeholder Consultation (G3.4)

The Amazon Rio project has the involvement of communities located around the private areas, the process of engagement and consultation with these groups began in 2013 with the realization of workshops and public meetings, in 2022 with the resumption of project activities, public meetings were held, composing another stage of consultation with stakeholders.

Figure 24: Visualization of activities discussed with communities in public meeting for project planning in 2022 - 2023


Figure 25: Visualization of activities discussed with communities in public meeting for project planning in 2022 - 2023

Figure 26: First Public Meeting for project planning in 2022 – 2023 in the Democarcia community.

Figure 27: Women and men participating in the consultation process and decisions on the implementation of the project to 2022 - 2023

This set of actions and the documents attached to this report evidence and demonstrate how communities and multiple stakeholders influenced the design and implementation of the project are available as attachments in the project description and in this monitoring report.

### 2.2.8 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (G3.4)

EBCF has a local team in the municipality of Manicoré, that facilitates the interaction between communities and the project proponent. Community leaders and other relevant stakeholders know the company's board of directors and have free access to communicate needs and request clarifications.

In addition, the team visits the communities to strengthen the relationship with these groups and report project activities progress among stakeholders. The existence of a local office also serves as a reference point for gatherings and receipt of suggestions and complaints.

Figure 28: EBCF team visit to community ande giving the project information material.


Figure 29: Official board of the EBCF office in Manicoré - AM, inaugurated on May 6, 2022.

Through these open communication channels with the communities, it was possible to optimize project deliverables, the restoration of artesian well and implementation of water distribution network can be cited to exemplify this, considering that they occurred through requests from key actors of the community.

Support for community events and the digital inclusion program also demonstrate the effectiveness of the communication mechanisms between EBCF and the social groups involved in the project, because the EBCF team were requested from the communities.


Figure 30: Community cultural event supported by the Amazon Rio project

Figure 31: Community cultural event supported by the Amazon Rio project

These actions are examples of adaptive management adopted by the proponent to meet the requests received and ensure the appropriate adjustments to the different local realities, providing more effective results and reinforcing the commitment to the communities.

EBCF also adopted a protocol of workshops planning the actions of the project to be carried out in the first quarter of each year.

Each workshop follows the following steps:

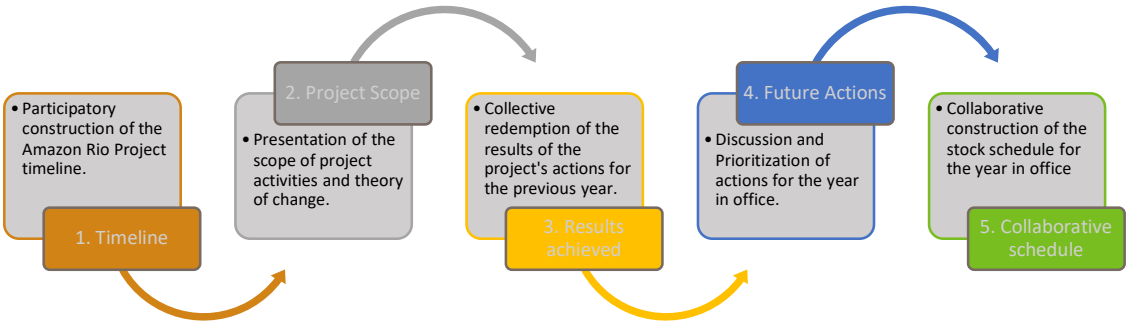


Figure 32: Social engagement protocol.

With this basic programming, local actors, including women and young people who have participated or not in other events, can know the project, its advances, challenges, and results and actively influence the next steps.

Figure 33: Woman expressing her opinions about the implementation of the Amazon Rio project.

Figure 34: Public Meeting for project planning in 2022 - 2023

### 2.2.9 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (G3.5)

The consultations carried out by the project took into account the organizations that act locally, as well as leaders and key actors of the communities included in the project, meetings, workshops were planned based on the results of visits and observations previously collected from local representatives, accompanied by formal invitations, 04 meetings were held with communities in 2022.

Face-to-face events result in more complete discussions and allow more didactic explanations, so they were prioritized for the process of consulting stakeholders, also recounting support materials such as booklets, posters and participatory construction of visualization panels.

Figure 35: Methodology for visualising in the public meeting.


Figure 36: Methodology for visualising in the public meeting.

Figure 37: Community participating in the implementation of the project in Public Meeting.

Figure 38: Record of the moment the community talked about continuing to be part of the project.

The content of the workshops, which comprises relevant information from the project, considered aspects directly related to social impacts, it is important to highlight that the areas of the project do not have community groups living inside, but considered as stakeholders the groups of the surroundings that make use of natural resources within the properties and in the project area . This context justified the choice of information about the project to be shared in detail and discussion with the communities.

### 2.2.10 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-Making and Implementation (G3.6)

To ensure the effective participation of the multiple local actors the public meetings covered topics such as climate change, forest conservation, socio-environmental safeguards, and REDD+ projects promoting the leveling of information and development of issues that support participatory decision-making of the groups involved.

The public meetings and consultations performed were preceded by a mobilization process with delivery of invitations and preparatory dialogues, special attention was given to vulnerable groups with the realization of gender conversation wheels with emphasis on women.

Figure 39: Community reading informative material about the Project and key contents.

Figure 40: Community reading informative material about the Project and key contents.



Figure 41 – EBCF team giving the project information material for community


Figure 42 – Meeting for the mobilization of stakeholders

### 2.2.11 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (G3.7)

The EBCF has an anti-discrimination policy and a Code of Conduct (annex 43). The document is signed by all partners. The company's articles of incorporation provide sanctions for shareholders in case of non-compliance with established policies. The Code of Conduct and applicable sanctions are also applicable to employees.

### 2.2.12 Grievances (G3.8)

Despite the provision of clear and open communication channels to communities, reinforced by information material, no formal complaints were received by EBCF in the monitored period. During the public meetings, the EBCF noticed some dissatisfaction regarding the delay in delivering tangible benefits to the communities, by the community representatives, which was justified by the COVID-19 pandemic and delays in project registration and commercialization of VCUs. These were

not considered formal grievances and were not addressed through the project's grievance redress mechanism. Despite this, it is understood that the appropriate reparation is manifested through the execution of the project's social activities, more effective from 2022 onwards.

### 2.2.13 Worker Training (G3.9)

To promote the development of local capacities, the project conducted training with a focus on the following topics:

- Good practices in the management and processing of açaí and chestnut.
- Photography and filming course with mobile camera;
- Workshop - Generation of Community Income for Young People and Women.

The events were held considering the aptitude of the community groups involved in extractive non-timber forest products, and the involvement of young people, with special attention to gender. The internalization of the skills learned depends on the continuity of training, reinforcement of the concepts and practices disseminated, in addition to the continuous exercise of activities related to the contents transferred in a way.

Figure 43: Class record of the Açaí Management and Processing Course

Figure 44: Class record of the Açaí Management and Processing Course


Figure 45: Practical class record of the Chestnut Management and Processing Course with the use of PPE


Figure 46: Women and Men in practical class record of the Chestnut Management and Processing Course

The courses and training offered by the project can also be requested by the community, as was the case of the income generation workshop, increasing the chances of permanence of the local capacities developed.

Figure 47: Participants of the Workshop about Generation of Community Income for Women and Youth

### 2.2.14 Community Employment Opportunities (G3.10)

To promote access to job opportunities, EBCF conducts training and shares the description of vacancies and requirements for positions with communities, the term of reference for vacancies follow the model in annex 54 and are displayed on the office wall in Manicoré, a copy of the announcement of vacancies is made available to community leaders to disseminate locally.

### 2.2.15 Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights (G3.11)

The labor relations resulting from the project implementation are in conformity with the Brazilian labor law. EBCF cares about the integrity of employees and service providers and moves actions in compliance with the obligations imposed by labor law. Thus, the following laws and regulations that guide hiring and other labor relations in Brazil are listed:

- DECREE-LAW No. 5,452, of May 1, 1943 - CONSOLIDATION OF LABOR LAWS (CLT) and LAW No. 13,426, July 13, 2017 - Amends the Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT), approved by Decree-Law No. 5,452 of May 1, 1943, and Laws No. 6,019 of January 3, 1974, 8,036, of May 11, 1990, and 8,212, of July 24, 1991, in order to adapt the legislation to new working relationships.
- LAW No. 5,889 of June 8, 1973 – Rural Labor Law deals with the rules concerning individual and collective relations of rural work.
- LAW No. 6,494/1977 and LEI No. 11,788, of September 25, 2008 – Provides for the internship of students; amends the wording of Article 428 of the Consolidation of Labor Laws - CLT,

approved by Decree-Law No. 5,452 of May 1, 1943, and Law No. 9,394 of December 20, 1996; repeals Laws in 6,494, of December 7, 1977, and 8,859, of March 23, 1994, the sole paragraph of Art. 82 of Law No. 9,394 of December 20, 1996, and Art. 6 of provisional measure no. 2,164-41 of August 24, 2001; and makes other arrangements.

- LAW No. 9,601, of January 21, 1998 - Provides for the establishment of the Bank of Hours and Contract for a Determined Term
- LAW No. 10,748, of October 22, 2003 - establishes the National Program to Stimulate the First Job for Young People - PNPE, linked to actions aimed at promoting the insertion of young people in the labor market and their schooling, strengthening the participation of society in the process of formulating policies and actions to generate work and income, with the aim, in particular, of promoting: 1)the creation of jobs for young people or prepare them for the labor market and alternative occupations, generating income; and 2) the qualification of young people for the labor market and social inclusion.
- LAW No. 13,874, of September 20, 2019 - Establishes the Declaration of Rights of Economic Freedom; establishes free market guarantees; amendments the Laws in 10,406 of January 10, 2002 (Civil Code), 6,404 of December 15, 1976, 11,598, of December 3, 2007, 12,682, of July 9, 2012, 6,015, of December 31, 1973, 10,522, of July 19, 2002, 8,934, of November 18, 1994, Decree-Law No. 9,760, of September 5, 1946 and the Consolidation of Labor Laws, approved by Decree-Law No. 5,452 of May 1, 1943; repeals Delegated Law No. 4 of September 26, 1962, Law No. 11,887 of December 24, 2008, and provisions of Decree-Law No. 73 of November 21, 1966; and makes other arrangements.

### 2.2.16 Occupational Safety Assessment (G3.12)

The Amazon Rio Project aims at forest conservation with the suspension of timber forest management activities, creation of a private reserve for sustainable development and support to the value chains of non-timber products implemented by community groups.

The risk assessment for workers' safety was performed considering the project activities related to the management of Brazil nuts.

Occupational safety and health measures were also included in the courses of good practice for the management and processing of non-timber products, including the types of personal protective equipment.


Figure 48: Practical class record of the Chestnut Management and Processing Course with the use of PPE

Figure 49: Practical class record of the Chestnut Management and Processing Course with the use of PPE

In addition, EBCF makes IPEs available when necessary to teams that perform field activities.

## 2.3 Management Capacity

### 2.3.1 Required Technical Skills (G4.2)

The skills needed to implement the project are related to geoprocessing, biomass inventory, VCS standards and methodologies, CCB standards, carbon calculations and estimates of GHG emission reductions, relevant national policies, social engagement, socioeconomic, cultural and productive diagnoses, holding public workshops with communities, participatory monitoring, surveys and monitoring of biodiversity. The project proponent's technical staff has more than ten years of experience in AFOLU carbon project development, including, methodological tools, the community engagement, biodiversity assessment, carbon measurement and monitoring (Annex 52).

### 2.3.2 Management Team Experience (G4.2)

The project technical staff is formed by professionals with more than 10 years of experience in elaboration, implementation, monitoring and certification of forest carbon projects. The project team was involved in 18 PD and/or MR elaboration, or validation/verification of carbon projects in Brazil, showing a strong expertise and excellent prior work experience in implementing carbon projects similar as it is described in this MR (Annex 52).

### 2.3.3 Project Management Partnerships/Team Development (G4.2)

EBCF formed a partnership with brCarbon and with For-B forest business for the implementation of the project and its verification in the current monitoring period. Together, both institutions have all the necessary expertise for the task.

### 2.3.4 Financial Health of Implementing Organization(s) (G4.3)

The EBCF's financial resources come from anticipated sales of VCUs, external investors, and contributions from the partners themselves. Company financial statements are considered commercially sensitive information and are available for Verra's and the VVB's consultation upon demand.

### 2.3.5 Avoidance of Corruption and Other Unethical Behavior (G4.3)

The EBCF has an anti-corruption policy and a Code of Conduct. The document is signed by all partners. The company's articles of incorporation provide sanctions for shareholders in case of non-compliance with established policies. The Code of Conduct and applicable sanctions are also applicable to employees.

### 2.3.6 Commercially Sensitive Information (*Rules* 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)

It is to be considered as commercially sensitive information any trade, financial, commercial, scientific, technical or other information, whose disclosure could reasonably be expected to result in a material financial loss or gain, compromising the contractual terms, deals or other negotiations stated by the project proponent. It is also a sensitive information any information relates or internal policy decisions, financial, commercial, scientific, technical that the public disclosure could reasonably be expected to undermine or negatively affect the development and/or implementation of any project activity. Information related to project social activity, the determination of the baseline scenario, demonstration of additionality, and estimation and monitoring of GHG emission reductions (including operational and capital expenditures) are not considered to be commercially sensitive and are provided in the public versions of the project documents.

## 2.4 Legal Status and Property Rights

### 2.4.1 Recognition of Property Rights (G5.1)

The project belongs to Empresa Brasileira de Conservacão de Florestas (EBCF). The land titles are registered at the Land Registry Office of the Municipality of Manicoré, Amazonas, with the following registration numbers: 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2052, 2053, book 2-6, pages 116-123 (Annex 11).

The land-use rights within the limits of the project are recognized by the Amazonas State Conservation Units agency (in por.: Centro Estadual de Unidades de Conservação – SEUC) as a RPDS (Annex 50). A RPDS is defined as a private conservation area created by voluntary manifestation on the part of the owner with the intent to promote the conservation of natural resources and the practice of sustainable development. The right to use these areas is also granted to the communities who use their natural resources according to their traditional way of life.

In the year 2022, a collective CDRU was granted by state attorneys to communities located south of the Manicoré River. The area covered by the CDRU partially overlaps the project area, characterizing overlapping use rights over natural resources. This issue is being addressed by the EBCF through stakeholder dialogue and social engagement. In addition, the EBCF considered the issue in its non-permanence risk analysis.

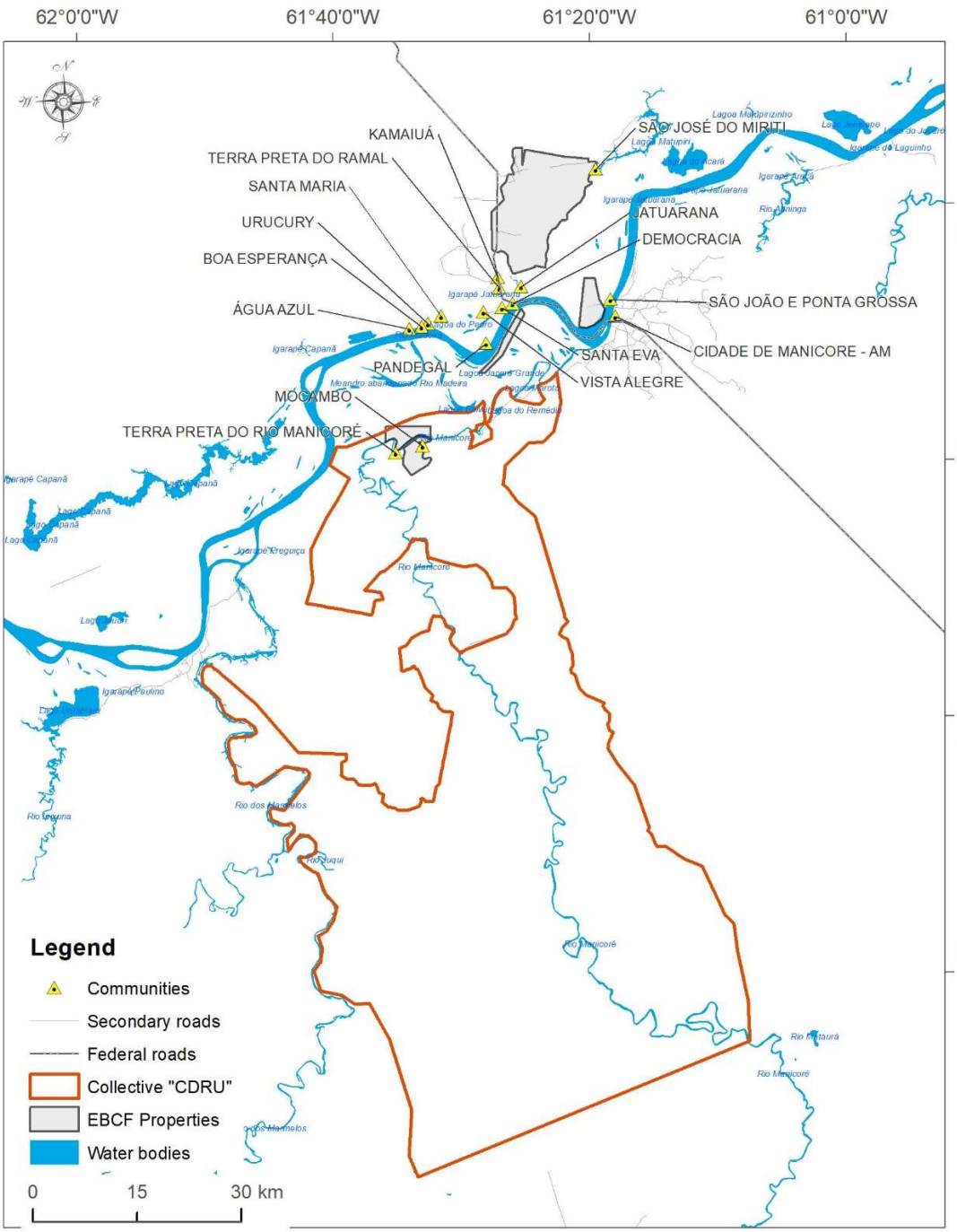


Figure 50: Collective CDRU and the project area overlapping.

### 2.4.2 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.2)

The project area is private and does not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property. The project activities do not affect any community rights over land tenure or natural resource usage. On the contrary, the project activities foresee incentives for NTFP production and productive chain development from the project area by the surrounding communities. Nevertheless, workshops were held in Democracia, Água Azul, São José do Miriti, Vista Alegre, Jatuarana, Terra Preta do Ramal, Pandegal, Santa Maria, Santa Eva, Terra Preta do Rio Mancoré, Urucury, Mocambo, Boa Esperança and São João & Ponta Grossa communities for the free, prior and informed consent to be obtained. In the current monitoring period, the perception of project approval by the communities occurs more fluidly and organically through the communication mechanisms created through the project's implementation and workshops held by the EBCF.

Figure 51: Free, Prior and Informed Consent Vote for the development of the REDD+ project by the community leaders of Democracia, Água Azul, São José do Miriti, Vista Alegre, Jatuarana, Terra Preta do Ramal, Pandegal, Santa Maria, Santa Eva and Terra Preta do Rio Mancoré, Urucury, Mocambo, Boa Esperança and São João & Ponta Grossa.

### 2.4.3 Property Right Protection (G5.3)

There are no communities within the project area, therefore, the project does not imply in involuntary removal or relocation of property rights holders from their lands or territories. The project works directly with the surrounding communities, encouraging the use of natural resources in the project area, through workshops and training on good management practices and processing of PFNM, with a focus on structuring production chains and respecting the traditional lifestyle of the surrounding communities. This can be demonstrated by the project activities themselves and through interviews with the community.

During the period covered by this monitoring, a family of squatters moved into the project area, claiming the right to remain there. The EBCF has identified the issue and is promoting dialogue with the parties involved. To date, no relocation and/or compensation measures have been taken. The family of squatters remains on site.

### 2.4.4 Identification of Illegal Activity (G5.4)

During this monitoring period, EBCF detected 22.2 ha of unauthorized deforestation in the project area and more 42.4 ha of illegal logging in the leakage belt, both illegal activities that directly impact the project climate benefits. The EBCF will consider deforestation in the project area in its baseline review, as the area cleared has reduced forest cover in annual production units that would be exploited from 2025 onwards. Forest degradation in the leakage belt has not been accounted for as GHG issuance in the ex-post estimates because it does not represent activity shifting, but illegal activities happening in the territory despite the project activities commencing. The EBCF will reinforce environmental education and surveillance actions in the project area and leakage belt as mitigation measures over the next monitored period, having an adaptive project management plan in perspective.

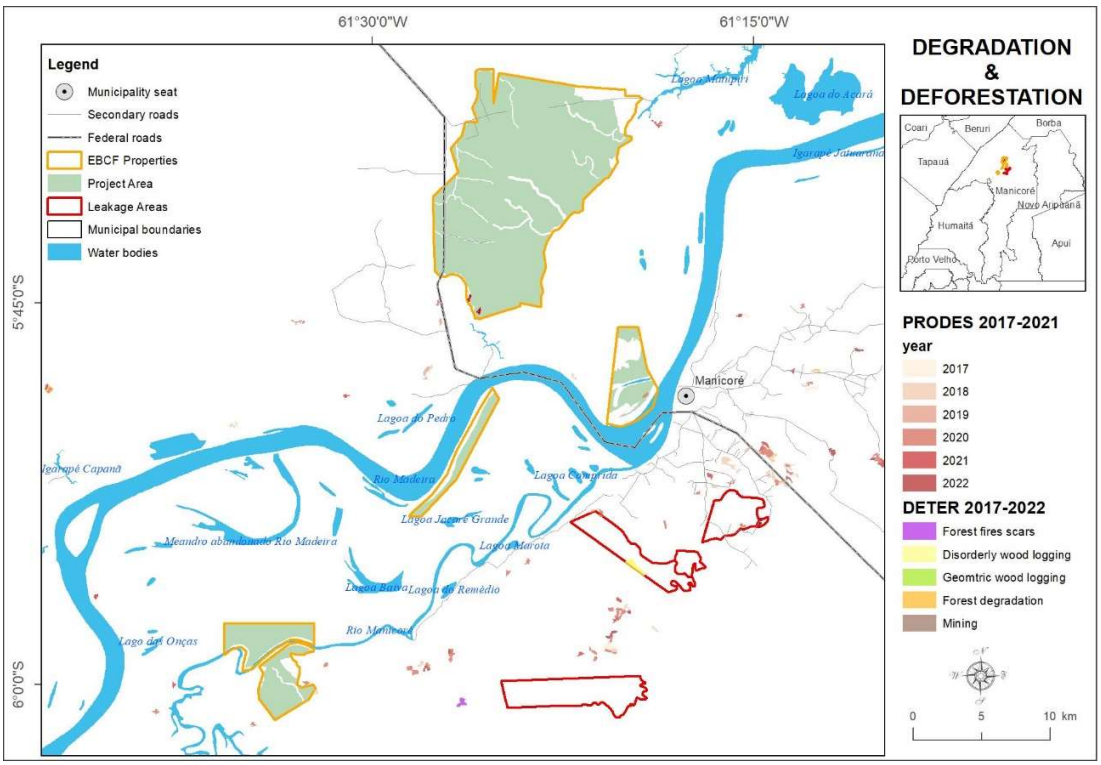


Figure 52: Deforestation and degradation in the project area and leakage belt (spatially explicit).

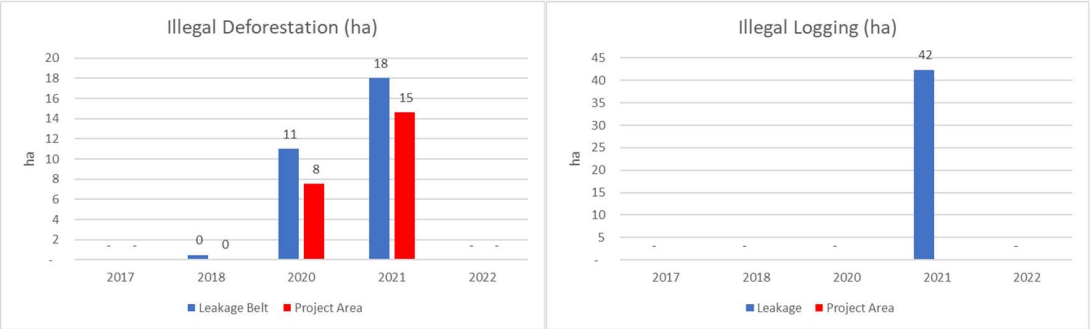


Figure 53: Deforestation and degradation in the project area and leakage belt (accounted).

### 2.4.5 Ongoing Disputes (G5.5)

The EBCF identified two disputes over rights to use natural resources and/or territory in the project area. The first is related to the issuance of the collective CDRU for communities located south of the Manicoré River. The second has to do with a family of squatters who moved to the project area, claiming the right to remain there. The proponent is addressing the disputes through dialogue and social engagement, in addition to considering them in its non-permanence risk analysis.

### 2.4.6 National and Local Laws (G5.6)

Relevant laws and regulations that support the project activities are listed below:

- State Law no. 4406 of 2016 - Establishes the State Policy for Environmental Regularization, stipulated in the Rural Environmental Registry (Cadastro Ambiental Rural - CAR), the Rural Environmental Registry System (Sistema de Cadastro Ambiental Rural - SISCAR-AM), Environmental Regulation Program (Programa de Regulamentação Ambiental - PRA), in the State of Amazonas
- Federal law no. 12.651 of 2012 - establishes the new Forest Code and the Rural Environmental Registry
- Federal law no. 12.187 of 2009 - establishes the National Climate Change Policy and Federal Decree no. 7390 of 2010 - regulates the National Policy Climate Change
- Federal Law No. 9.985 of 2000 - establishes the Private Natural Heritage Reserve (Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural – RPPN)
- Federal law no. 6.938 of 1981 - establishing the National Environmental Policy
- Brazil's commitment to the UNFCCC, ratified by Decree no. 1 of 02/03/1994
- State law no. 53 of June 2007 - establishes the State System of Conservation Units (Sistema Estadual de Unidades de Conservação - SEUC) and Decree No. 30.108 of June 2010 - regulates private Private Reserves for Sustainable Development (Reserva Particular de Desenvolvimento Sustentável - RPDSs)

- State law no. 3135 of June 2007 - establishes the National Climate Change Policy, environmental conservation and sustainable development in the state of Amazonas
- CONAMA Ruling - no. 406/2009 - establishes technical parameters to be adopted in the preparation, presentation, technical evaluation and implementation of the Plan for Sustainable Forest Management (Plano de Manejo Florestal Sustentável) for the logging of native forests and their forms of succession in the Amazon
- Decree 5.975/2006 - regulates forestry through forest logging plans, following Art. 19 of Law 4771/1965, as well as the implementation of Articles 15, 16, 20 and 21
- Ruling No. 5 11/12/2006/MMA, Ministry of the Environment - provides for all the technical procedures for the preparation, presentation, implementation, and technical assessment of forest logging plans and sustainable forms of succession in the Amazon.
- Decree-Law No. 5452/1943 - approves the Consolidation of Labor Laws (Consolidação das Leis do Trabalho - CLT).

No national and local laws and regulations in the host country that have gone into effect in a way that affects the project activities.

#### 2.4.7 Project Benefit Crediting (G5.9)

Not applicable. The project is not registered nor seeking registration in any other GHG program, rather than VCS and CCB.

## 3 CLIMATE

Climate section was waived following CCB rules v3.1, section 3.3. The CCB project has the same name, the same project area, the same project proponent, the same project start date, the same activities and the same without-project scenario of the VCS project[15].

### 3.1 Net Positive Climate Impacts

#### 3.1.1 Net Impact (CL2.2, CL3.1, CL3.3)

GHG emissions for the GHG accounting period inside the project area under the without-project land use scenario (GHG baseline emissions) can be found in VCS MR, section 5.4.

### 3.2 Offsite Climate Impacts (Leakage)

#### 3.2.1 Leakage Mitigation (CL3.2)

Leakage mitigation measures can be found in the CCB PD, section 3.3.3 and VCS MR, section 5.3.

[15] https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1147

## 3.3 Climate Impact Monitoring

### 3.3.1 Climate Impact Monitoring Results (CL4.1)

A monitoring results can be found in the VCS GPD MR, section 4.2.

### 3.3.2 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (CL4.2)

The results of the amazon rio project monitoring are available on the EBCF website and can be consulted at any time through the link https://www.ebcf.com.br/. Complementing this EBCF elaborated a booklet with appropriate language for dissemination in the communities surrounding the project, the copies were delivered during meetings with the leaders of each community. Other copies were made available to other stakeholders and are also accessible at EBCF's head in Manicoré - AM.

# 4 COMMUNITY

## 4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts

### 4.1.1 Community Impacts (CM2.1)

The project activities generated positive impacts on several community groups, as planned in the project description. Unplanned actions were also developed and generated benefits to the communities. In this session these results can be found.

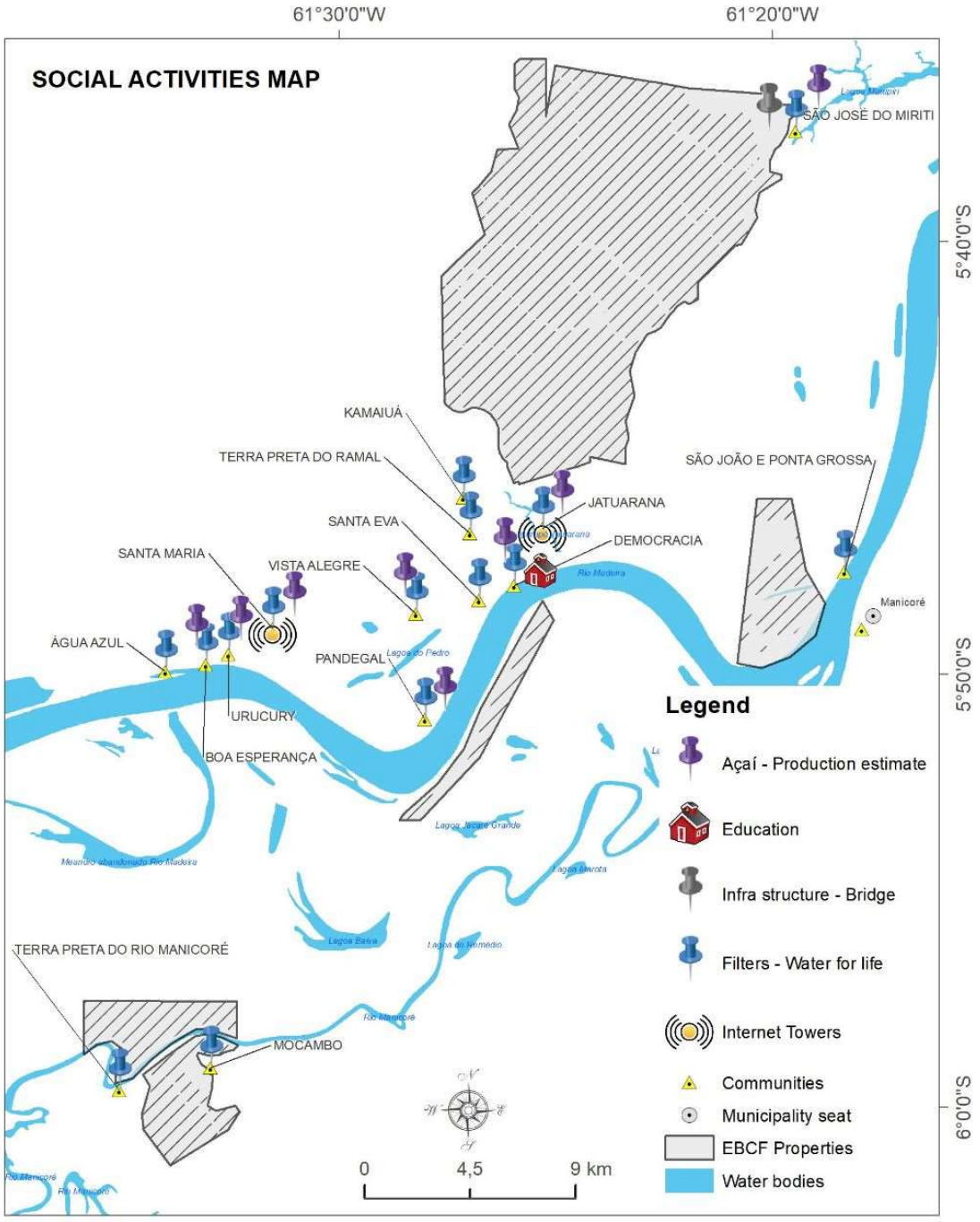


Figure 54: Social activities implemented.

The costs related to the development, implementation, monitoring and certification of the project are the responsibility of EBCF. No costs associated with the planned actions in the project description were passed on to the identified communities.

It is also worth mentioning that the activities defined in the scope of the project do not present risks to the communities.

Table 4: Community Impacts.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Jatuarana, Democracia and São José do Miriti Communities. |
| **Impact** | Improvement in land and natural resource management. |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Direct real benefit: Course of processing and good practices for the management of açaí and chestnut. Mapping the potential of non-timber products. |
| **Change in Well-being** | The activities carried out in the last year of monitoring the project contributed to better land management with the adoption of good practices in the management of non-timber products and identification of available resources that could be accessed by the community since then. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Jatuarana, Democracia, São José do Miriti, Kamaiuá, Terra Preta do Ramal, Santa Eva, Vista Alegre, Santa Maria, Boa Esperança, Pandegal, Urucury, Água Azul, Mocambo, Terra Preta do Rio Manicoré, São João and Ponta Grossa. |
| **Impact** | Improvement in community income generation. |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Anticipated direct benefit: improvement of production and marketing processes through activities for market access, implementation of infrastructure and equipment |
| **Change in Well-being** | - |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Jatuarana, Democracia, São José do Miriti, Kamaiuá, Terra Preta do Ramal, Santa Eva, Vista Alegre, Santa Maria, Boa Esperança, Pandegal, Urucury, Água Azul, Mocambo and Terra Preta do Rio Manicoré, São João and Ponta Grossa. |
| **Impact** | Strengthening community organizations |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Anticipated direct benefit: training to improve skills and knowledge in community business management and administration. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Change in Well-being** | - |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Jatuarana, Água Azul, Urucury, Santa Maria, Pandegal, Kamayuá, Vista Alegre, Santa Eva, Boa esperança, São José do Miriti. |
| **Impact** | Water treatment |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Distribution of filters for water treatment |
| **Change in Well-being** | Direct real benefit: Communities have access to treated water for various uses. This activity of the project contributed indirectly to improve the well-being and health of the families benefited by reducing the occurrence of diseases related to water consumption. 108 families received filters and schools from 09 communities. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Democracia. |
| **Impact** | Improvement in education. |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Direct real benefit: Improving the structure of schools and complementary education program through the foundation program “Alicerce” |
| **Change in Well-being** | School reform contributes to improving the educational process and well-being of students. The education foundation program is a school reinforcement that complements basic education and improves skills and knowledge by raising the learning process of the classes, 50 students belonging to 5 communities surrounding the RPDS Amazon Rio I were involved. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Jatuarana, Democracia, São José do Miriti, Kamaiuá, Terra Preta do Ramal, Santa Eva, Vista Alegre, Santa Maria, Boa Esperança, Pandegal, Urucury, Água Azul, Mocambo, Terra Preta do Rio Manicoré, São João and Ponta Grossa. |
| **Impact** | Social inclusion of women |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Direct real benefit: Workshops on women's empowerment and promotion of specific activities for women's groups and female income |

| | |
|---|---|
| | generation. Inclusion of women in the composition of the reserve advisory board. |
| **Change in Well-being** | These activities generate recognition of women and highlight their role in the community promoting female empowerment, reducing the vulnerability of this minority group and increasing gender-related equality. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Jatuarana and Santa Maria. |
| **Impact** | Digital inclusion |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Direct real benefit: installation of tower and internet kit in the communities. |
| **Change in Well-being** | Digital inclusion through internet access provides improvement in communication, democratization of information, provides favorable conditions for education and contributes to reduce vulnerability due to isolation and difficulties in accessing communities |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Democracia |
| **Impact** | Development of local capacity with youth training. |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Direct benefit: Photography and Filming Workshop in Mobile Camera involving elements of photographic language, techniques, and scenarios |
| **Change in Well-being** | Youth training improves skills and knowledge by enabling access to job opportunities, employment, and income generation. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Jatuarana, Democracia, Santa Eva e Vista Alegre. |
| **Impact** | Improvement in health and physical well-being. |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Direct benefit: Social Event of Culture, Sport and Leisure in Community Democracy with the objective of developing recreational activities for children and young people.<br><br>Sports and Leisure Social Event involving the 15 Communities. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Change in Well-being** | Improvement of health and physical well-being through the promotion of sports events supported financially by the project. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Jatuarana and Vista Alegre. |
| **Impact** | Improvement in water supply in households. |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Direct real benefit: Reactivation of the 40-meter artesian well that had been inactive for 12 years and installation of the water distribution network. |
| **Change in Well-being** | The reactivation of artesian well and water pump installation serves 90% of the community's households, improving the welfare condition of riverside families facilitating access to piped water and reducing the physical effort to supply homes |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Jatuarana, Democracia, Santa Eva and Vista Alegre. |
| **Impact** | Improvement in community health care. |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Direct benefit: training of local health agents to periodically monitor the health of families of the local community, with priority in the elderly and children, serving the Jatuarana, Democracia, Santa Eva and Vista Alegre communities. |
| **Change in Well-being** | Investments in training community health agents improves the quality of family care. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Community Group** | Democracia |
| **Impact** | Increased awareness of environmental care and proper disposal of solid waste |
| **Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk** | Indirect benefit: implementation of a selective collection project in the Sacred Heart of Jesus school with mobilization of students and teachers to separate solid waste adequately in the Community |
| **Change in Well-being** | The increase of environmental awareness through the mobilization of teachers and students to properly separate and allocate the solid waste generated. |

### 4.1.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

The key areas for maintaining food security, access to water and provision of natural resources for income generation, identified by communities as HCVs were maintained and improved by the project through the conservation of reinforced forest cover in the establishment of the RPDS.

The project also focused on the interruption of activities of the timber forest management project, in this scenario the risk of loss of jobs related to wood exploration in the region was identified. To reduce these effects, the project developed actions to encourage the extraction of non-timber products by conducting processing courses and good practices for the management of açaí and castanha.

In addition, the identification and mapping of Açaí trees and chestnut trees began in this last year to measure the production potential of these value chains.

### 4.1.3 Net Positive Community Well-Being (CM2.3, GL1.4)

In view of the social scenario of the communities without the project, where families used water directly from rivers and streams without treatment, have income mostly composed of extractivism, and were not benefited by internet access programs or involved in processes of reducing social inequality and vulnerability of minorities (women of young people) it is possible to affirm that the activities carried out generate real positive impacts for all community groups in the project zone.

The implementation of actions such as: improvement in access to treated water, complementary education program, digital inclusion, support for community sports and leisure events, set of activities aimed at women's empowerment and promotion of gender equality and investments for strengthening chains of non-timber products can be highlighted as evidence that the results of the project are positive for all.

Figure 55: Demonstration of the use of the water filter.

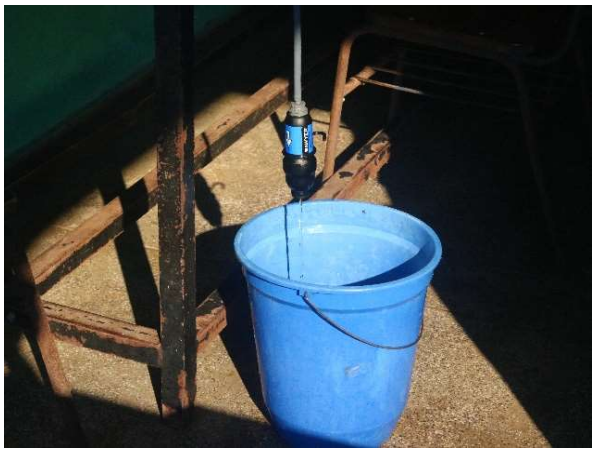

Figure 56: Demonstration of the use of the water filter.

Figure 57: Filtered water.

Figure 58: Community drinking filtered water after demonstration of the use of the water filter.

Figure 59: Sports Event among communities - Champion women's soccer team – Aldeia Kamaywá

Figure 60: Women of the BIOJATUR group exposing their products at an event in the Municipality of Manicoré.

#### 4.1.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM2.4)

The actions of the project do not affect any of the HCVs identified by the community groups, since the respective attributes are directly linked to the use of forest resources, either for NTFP value chains derived from extractivism, traditional management associated with culture or for food security as a source of animal protein through hunting and fishing.

The project has as its fundamental premise in its scope the conservation of the forest and all-natural capital eventually accessed by the communities, thus maintaining and improving the attributes of high value for conservation.

### 4.2 Other Stakeholder Impacts

#### 4.2.1 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.2)

The project aims at the conservation of forests in a mosaic of private areas, without human occupation, thus not resulting in negative impacts on the well-being of any relevant actors. The project proponent recognizes the project area as a source of renewable natural resources for surrounding social groups, allowing the NTFP management, hunting and fishing traditional practices.

#### 4.2.2 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.3)

The project does not foresee negative impacts to other stakeholders, as it only reinforces the prohibition of illegal activities such as deforestation, predatory hunting, and predatory fishing in the project area. On the other hand, the project generates benefits for community groups living around the area, which can be demonstrated by the implementation of the project social activities.

### 4.3 Community Impact Monitoring

#### 4.3.1 Community Monitoring Plan (CM4.1, CM4.2, GL1.4, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)

This section describes the results of monitoring project activities with a view to generating positive impacts on communities, including all benefited groups, results, and sampling methods.

Table 5: Community Monitoring Plan.

| AXIS I – INCOME GENERATION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACTION | INDICATOR | SAMPLING METHODS (Data, Frequency) | OUTCOMES |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mapping the productive potential of NTFP | Number of NTFP species mapped;<br><br>Number of hectares mapped together with the community; | Activity report on the productive potential of NTFP (annex 55).<br><br>Date: May 5th to 20th, 2022.<br><br>July 10th to 30th, 2022.<br><br>Frequency: every 5 years. | 02 mapped species (açaí and chestnut);<br><br>320 hectares mapped around the project area. |
| Training for sustainable agroextractive organization and production | Number of training sessions carried out; | Registration of qualifications, courses and training (annex 56);<br><br>Date: May 3 to 6, 2022<br><br>Frequency: annual. | 02 training courses on good practices in the management of Native Açaí and Brazil Nut.<br><br>22 community members participated in the first course and 16 in the second. |
| Implementation of sustainable production processes supported by infrastructure, equipment, access to markets and development of new products based on non-timber products and commercialization | Number of production processes implemented;<br><br>Improved infrastructure;<br><br>Types of equipment delivered to the community;<br><br>Number of equipment delivered to the community;<br><br>New business relationship developed;<br><br>List of new products developed with the community; | Registration of qualifications, courses and training;<br><br>Date: August 13, 2022<br><br>Frequency: every 5 years. | Improvements in the community's access infrastructure, enabling the flow of production with the construction of 03 bridges on the way to the São José do Miriti community. |
| **AXIS II – HEALTH AND EDUCATION** | | | |

| ACTION | INDICATOR | SAMPLING METHODS (Data, Frequency) | OUTCOMES |
|---|---|---|---|
| Implementation of the "Water for Life" Program | Number of actions to improve access to drinking water.<br><br>Number of beneficiary families. | Record of improvement actions.<br><br>Date: March 10, 2016.<br><br>January 1, 2021 to October 31, 2022.<br><br>Frequency: every 5 years. | Support for the reactivation of an artesian well and installation of a water distribution network in the Jatuarana community, providing access to piped water in homes for 45 families. |
| Distribution of water filters | Number of filters delivered; | Filter delivery record.<br><br>Date: April 12th to 16th, 2016 and May to July 2022.<br><br>Frequency: every five years. | 108 benefited families. |
| Monitoring of health and wellness benefits | Number of communities served by Community Health Agents;<br><br>Number of health improvement actions. | Health actions monitoring report.<br><br>Date: March 8th to 11th, 2016.<br><br>April 12th to 16th, 2016.<br><br>Frequency: every 5 years. | 04 communities served by community health agents using health kits delivered by EBCF.<br><br>01 Training held to train Community Health Agents. |
| Investments in school infrastructure for education. | Number of schools with infrastructure improvements. | Record of improvements in school infrastructure.<br><br>Date: -<br><br>Frequency:- | - |
| **AXIS III - SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT** | | | |

| ACTION | INDICATOR | SAMPLING METHODS (Data, Frequency) | OUTCOMES |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inclusion of women on the advisory board of the RPDS and the Projeto Amazônia Rio REDD+ IFM. | Number of women on the RPDS advisory board;<br><br>Percentage of women on the advisory board. | Record of the composition of the RPDS advisory board.<br><br>Date:<br><br>Frequency: | Minutes of meetings and official letters indicating community representatives. |
| Promotion and incentives for the development of income-generating activities aimed at the skills of women and young people. | Number of initiatives and projects focused on income generation. | Record of activities with a focus on gender and youth.<br><br>Date: April 30 to November 30, 2022.<br><br>Frequncy: every 5 years. | 05 public meetings focusing on gender with the participation of 75 women.<br><br>01 Workshop on Female Income Generation in the Urucury community, bringing together 18 women from 04 communities (Santa Maria, Água Azul, Boa Esperança and Urucury).<br><br>02 trainings carried out with a focus on the organization of the association of women producers of biojewels, 15 participants involved. |
| Conflicts mediation between the Kamayuá indigenous community and the Jatuarana riverside community for the use of natural resources in the Project area | Number of mediated conflicts. | Conflict records and their respective referrals.<br><br>Date: September 2022<br><br>Frequency: annual | During the consultations with the communities, no conflicts between the groups were registered or communicated. |
| **AXIS IV - CULTURE, SPORT AND LEISURE** | | | |
| **ACTION** | **INDICATOR** | **SAMPLING METHODS (Data, Frequency)** | **OUTCOMES** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Support for community events | Number of events supported by the project; | Registration of events in communities supported by the project.<br><br>Date: May to December 2022<br><br>Frequency: annual | 12 community events supported by EBCF involving 05 communities with 125 people benefited. |
| **AXIS V - OTHER BENEFITS** | | | |
| **ACTION** | **INDICATOR** | **SAMPLING METHODS (Data, Frequency)** | **OUTCOMES** |
| Digital inclusion | Number of installed internet towers;<br><br>Actions to promote digital inclusion. | Internet installation record.<br><br>Date: August 27, 2022 to November 29.<br><br>Frequency: annual | Installation of 01 internet tower and kit in the Jatuarana community.<br><br>Delivery of a rural telephone and antenna with 4G and wi-fi function in the Santa Maria community. |
| Improvement of basic education in community schools | Number of children benefiting from tutoring. | Registration of project to improve basic education.<br><br>Date: May 1st to November 4th, 2022<br><br>Frequency: annual | School tutoring program carried out for 06 months in the Democracia community, benefiting 48 students.<br><br>Program is being started in the Água Azul community from 2023. |
| Environmental education and selective collection project | Number of lectures given;<br><br>Number of selective collection kits delivered. | Registration of lectures and installation of selective collection.<br><br>Date: July 29, 2022.<br><br>Frequency: annual. | 01 school served with 02 lectures and 01 selective collection kit. |

### 4.3.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)

The results of the amazon rio project monitoring are available on the EBCF website and can be consulted at any time through the link https://www.ebcf.com.br/. Complementing this EBCF

elaborated a booklet with appropriate language for dissemination in the communities surrounding the project, the copies were delivered during meetings with the leaders of each community. Other copies were made available to other stakeholders and are also accessible at EBCF's head in Manicoré - AM.

# 5 BIODIVERSITY

## 5.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

### 5.1.1 Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

In this section we present the results identified in the monitored period:

Table 6: Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

| | |
|---|---|
| **Change in Biodiversity** | Timber forest species. |
| **Monitored Change** | Reduced exploratory pressure. |
| **Justification of Change** | The development of the project focused on reducing exploratory intensity with the suspension of the forest management plan focused on extraction and timber species. Tree individuals such as Copaifera reticulata (copaíba mari-mari) and Schizolobium amazonicum (paricá), among others, are no longer removed from the forest for commercial purposes. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Change in Biodiversity** | Mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles. |
| **Monitored Change** | Maintenance of animal biodiversity. |
| **Justification of Change** | The conservation of forests corresponding to the Amazon Rio I, II, III and IV areas are habitat for several species of fauna and flora. The presence of more than 370 species of local fauna was identified, including 281 birds, 41 amphibians, 34 reptiles and 18 mammals. Among the species recorded during the monitoring campaigns, 68 are endemic to the Amazon biome and 19 are on the World List of Endangered Species. |

For sampling the local fauna, the RAPELD method was used as a reference (adjusted), which is composed of two types of protocols. In this first monitoring report, the Rapid Inventory protocol - RAP was implemented in the dry and rainy seasons, for each faunal group specific methodologies were applied:

Active Search: it is indicated to obtain a high number of records of species in a short period of days (Develey, 2003), it was used both for avifauna and for mammalian individuals. The application of this method is important for the registration of species in a given area, where it is possible to estimate the richness of conspicuous species (easy visualization/vocalization), inconspicuous species (difficult visualization and little vocalization), and those that inhabit higher strata.

Visual Search - this method was used for sampling herpetofauna species, it consists of visual inspection of all environments including sampling in Breeding Sites and other suitable places for amphibians and reptiles, with a detailed search of individuals in all available microhabitats as for example, litter, fallen logs, among the bark and inside hollow trees, in the axils of palm trees, among aerial roots, holes in the ground, temporary puddles and other aquatic environments (Heyer et al., 1994).

Photographic traps: this method has been used extensively in several biomes of the planet for studies with mammals (Karanth and Nichols, 1998; Carbone et al., 2002). of mammalian specimens.

Conducting biodiversity surveys and monitoring protocols are of great importance and are fundamental for generating qualified knowledge about the living species of these ecosystems.

### 5.1.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

The project actions do not represent the potential generation of negative impacts, having as its main objective the protection of forest areas located in the south of the state of Amazonas, a region that suffers great exploration pressure. It is important to mention that in addition to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, the preservation of forests has the potential to generate positive impacts on biodiversity.

### 5.1.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B2.2, GL1.4)

The implementation of the project resulted in the reduction of exploration pressure by around 18,559 hectares in the Amazon, avoiding the extraction of tree individuals, the opening of roads, and other potential impacts of anthropic actions as a result of logging. The actions carried out by the project contributed to the improvement of environmental conditions, including natural regeneration in areas already explored and maintenance of the natural habitat of several species

of fauna and flora, thus demonstrating its effectiveness in generating net positive impacts on local biodiversity.

### 5.1.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

The conservation of forests, reduction of pressure in the project areas, and creation of the Amazon Rio I Private Sustainable Development Reserve were fundamental for the preservation of HCVs, improving environmental conditions for the maintenance of habitats, fauna and flora species, protection of species endangered and endemic species and ecosystem integrity.

The project areas are included in the territorial outline of areas of extremely high biological importance as assessed by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA, 2016), according to map 00 and the aforementioned activities are in line with the Program of Priority Areas for Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Brazilian biodiversity.

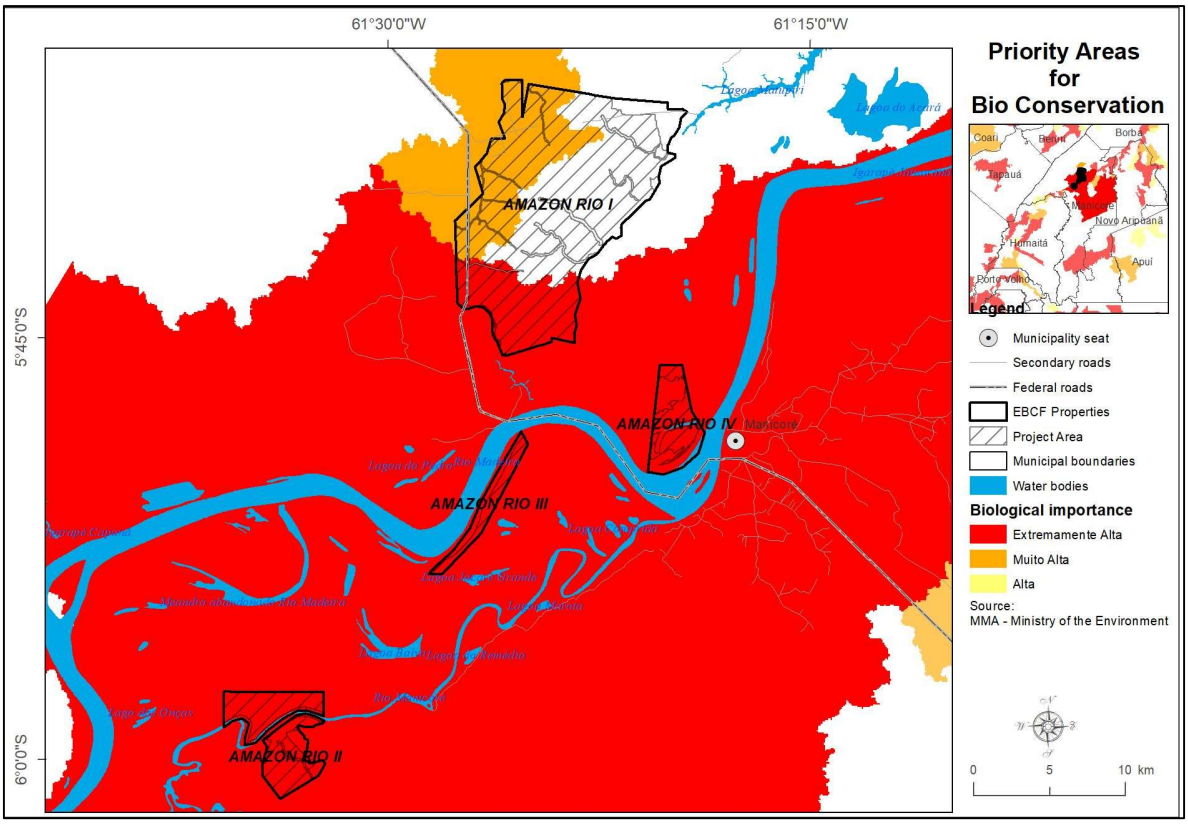


Figure 61: Location of project areas within priority areas for biodiversity conservation.

### 5.1.5 Invasive Species (B2.5)

Not applicable. Exotic species were not introduced into the project areas, as the main focus of activities is to maintain existing native forests, stop the selective deforestation of trees established in the timber management plan and promote better management of non-timber natural resources.

### 5.1.6 Impacts of Non-native Species (B2.6)

Not applicable. There were no plant or animal species by design.

### 5.1.7 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)

Not applicable. The actions of the Amazon Rio project do not foresee the introduction of any species of flora or fauna, nor GMOs.

### 5.1.8 Inputs Justification (B2.8)

The actions developed by the project are focused on promoting value chains of non-timber products derived from the forest extraction culture, not involving the use of chemical fertilizers or pesticides, therefore, during the monitored period, no use of any type of fertilizers or pesticides was made in the project areas.

## 5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

### 5.2.1 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B3.1) and Mitigation Actions (B3.2)

No negative impact on biodiversity was identified as a result of the activities implemented by the project.

### 5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

Not applicable, as no negative effects of the project inside or outside the project zone were identified. In this way, all net impacts of the project on biodiversity are positive.

## 5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

### 5.3.1 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (B4.1, B4.2, GL1.4, GL3.4)

Table 7: Biodiversity Monitoring Plan.

| AXIS I - BIODIVERSITY MONITORING | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ACTION** | **INDICATOR** | **OUTCOMES** | **OUTCOMES SAMPLING METHODS (Data, Frequency)** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bird monitoring | Species diversity<br><br>Number of endemic species;<br><br>Number of endangered species;<br><br>Number of game species. | 281 species of avifauna;<br><br>06 endemic species of the Amazon Biome;<br><br>08 endangered species;<br><br>12 game species. | Rapid Inventory Protocol, component of the RAPPELD method, using active search in monitored transects.<br><br>Date:<br><br>1st Campaign October 30, 2021 to November 9, 2022.<br><br>2nd Campaign May 03 to 14, 2022.<br><br>Frequency: every 5 years. |
| Monitoring of amphibians and reptiles | Species diversity<br><br>Number of endemic species;<br><br>Number of endangered species;<br><br>Number of game species. | 41 species of amphibians and 34 reptiles;<br><br>42 endemic species of the Amazon Biome;<br><br>02 species of endangered reptiles;<br><br>05 game species. | Rapid Inventory Protocol, component of the RAPPELD method, using visual search in the monitored transects.<br><br>Date:<br><br>1st Campaign October 30, 2021 to November 9, 2022.<br><br>2nd Campaign May 03 to 14, 2022.<br><br>Frequency: every 5 years. |
| Monitoring of mammals | Species diversity<br><br>Number of endemic species;<br><br>Number of endangered species;<br><br>Number of game species. | 29 species;<br><br>18 endemic species of the Amazon Biome;<br><br>09 endangered species;<br><br>19 game species. | Rapid Inventory Protocol, component of the RAPPELD method, using active search and camera traps in the monitored transects.<br><br>Date:<br><br>1st Campaign October 30, 2021 to November 9, 2022.<br><br>2nd Campaign May 03 to 14, 2022. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Frequency: every 5 years. |
| **AXIS II – TRAINING OF LOCAL BIODIVERSITY MONITORS** | | | |
| **ACTION** | **INDICATOR** | **OUTCOMES** | **SAMPLING METHODS (Data, Frequency)** |
| Training "Faunistic inventory and monitoring methods" | Number of people trained. | 04 graduates in biological sciences. | Training records.<br><br>Date: October 30th to November 4th, 2021.<br><br>Frequency: every 5 years. |

Monitoring actions were fundamental for the preparation of the list of species that occur in the project zone, thus composing the richness estimate considering seasonality, and forest typologies, evaluating the degree of endemism, the environmental sensitivity of certain species, and the identification of bioindicators quality and structure of habitats.

Figure 62: Camera trap record - *Dasyprocta fuliginosa* (cutia). Game species.

Figure 63: Camera trap record - D*asypus kappleri* (tatu-de-quinze-quilos). Game species and endangered.

Figure 64: Camera trap record - Mazama *americana* (veado-mateiro). Game species.

Figure 65: Camera trap record - *Tapirus terrestris* (anta). Game species and endangered.

Figure 66: *Saguinus labiatus* (sagui-de-boca-branca). Endemic species.

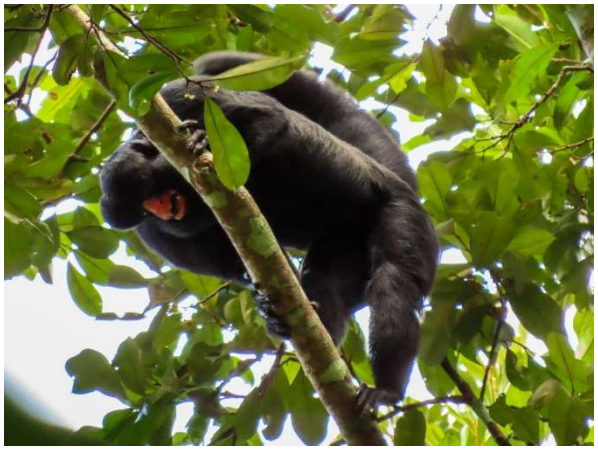

Figure 67: *Chiropotes albinasus* (cuxiú-de-nariz-vermelho). Endangered species.

Figure 68: *Sapajus macrocephalus* (macaco-prego). Endangered species.

Figure 69: *Allobates femoralis*. Endemic species.

Figure 70: *Podocnemis erythrocephala* (Tracaja). Game species and endangered.

Figure 71: *Corallus caninus* (Periquitãboia). Endemic species.

Figure 72: *Phyllomedusa tomopterna* (Perereca-de-folhagem).

Figure 73: *Psarocolius viridis* (japu-verde). Endangered species.

Figure 74: *Harpia harpyja* (gavião-real) jovem.

Figure 75: *Ramphastus tucanus* (tucano-de-papo-branco). Endangered species.

### 5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

The results of the monitoring of the Amazon Rio project are available on the EBCF website and can be consulted at any time through the link https://www.ebcf.com.br/. Complementing this, the team from the Brazilian Forestry Conservation Company prepared a booklet with illustrated biodiversity monitoring results for dissemination in the communities involved in the project. Copies were delivered during meetings with the leaders of each community. Some copies are available to other stakeholders and are accessible at the EBCF headquarters in Manicoré – AM.

## 5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

Not applicable. The project does not apply for biodiversity gold level.

# 6 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

The project was implemented according to the validated PD, which can be verified throughout this monitoring report. Minor adjustments and PD deviations were reported in sections 2.2.4 and 2.2.5, respectively.

# 7 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPACT INFORMATION

The project impacts can be verified through sections 3.2.4, 4.4.1 and 5.1.1. No additional information must be stated in this specific section.