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VALIDATION REPORT

JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT

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Document Prepared by Earthood Services Limited

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Summary:

JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT, registered under the VCS Project ID 2709[1], is a grouped project that takes place in Cotriguaçu, in the State of Mato Grosso, Southern Amazon, Brazil. It started on 12-November-2020 with a project area of 39,885.45 hectares. The project's activities aim to avoid the unplanned deforestation (AUD) of the Amazon rainforest, and, as a grouped project, offers the possibility to expand the conservation to other areas in the future. In addition to the climate benefits, it is expected to improve social and environmental conditions in the project region, specifically contributing to the control of deforestation, and developing environmental education and other activities. The contribution to sustainability is managed through the SOCIALCARBON® Standard, which is based on six main indicators: Biodiversity; Natural; Financial; Human; Social and carbon resources.

The purpose of this audit is to provide an independent review and to determine the conformance of the project with respect the VCS Standard and SOCIALCARBON Standard. The project corresponds with the Sectorial Scope 14 of the VCS: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU), in the category of Reducing Emissions caused by Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), particularly, Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation (AUDD). The project takes a programmatic approach (grouped project), primarily covering as a first instance 39,885.45 hectares of forest in validated properties.

Earthood Services Limited as a part of the list of available validation and verification bodies-VVB, was contracted to carry out the validation process of the project activities in accordance VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards with a 95% assurance level and 5% materiality. The purpose of this validation process is to validate the Project Description

[1] https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2709

Summary:

and all related project documents in accordance with all applicable rules and requirements of the VCS and SOCIALCARBON, the methodology (VM0015) and other applicable references. This process includes document review, site visit, interviews, and consultation of secondary sources of information, statements of findings, feedback to the project owner, and preparation of the final report. As a result, the number of findings raised about validation requirements were 06 requests for clarifications (CL) and 05 requests for corrective action (CAR), which were addressed by the project proponent and two Forward action request (FAR) for the next verification process.

The documentation review, interviews, and site visit allowed EARTHOOD to gather sufficient evidence to fully assess the validation criteria and determine that the project meets all relevant requirements of the VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards and correctly applies the VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, version 1.1, for baseline calculation, additionality determination, and quantification of emission reductions.

JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT, as described in the Project Description Document v15.1, met all relevant requirements for the VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards, and the methodology was applied correctly. Implementation of the grouped project will result in direct forest conservation attributable to project activities and will result in an estimated emissions reduction of 4,108,256 tCO_2e over 30 years.

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

Earthhood Services Limited, as the conformity assessment body, conducted the independent validation of the JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT, in Brazil. The third-party assessment was conducted in an objective, neutral and consistent manner, in accordance with the requirements for the VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards, rules and approved methodological procedures.

1.1 Objective

The purpose of the validation process is to validate the Project Description and all related project documentation according with all rules and requirements of the VCS and SOCIALCARBON, the methodology (VM0015) and other applicable references.

Validation is an independent evaluation of the project description, selection of methodology, project limits, baseline, additionality, monitoring plan, quantification of ex ante GHG emission reductions and compliance with legislation, versus legal and methodological requirements and scope and evaluation criteria.

Validation is carried out as a systematic, independent, and documented process for the evaluation as follows:

- Validation of the project description with the proper use of an appropriate methodology, procedures, and applicable legislation.
- Validation of the monitoring plan with the proper use of an appropriate methodology, procedures, and applicable legislation.
- Validation of the description of the project activities in compliance with the criteria of SOCIALCARBON.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the validation is to establish by an independent third-party assessment the conformance of the project to Verified Carbon Standard and SOCIALCARBON, the identified methodology (VM0015) and associated tools, requirements, and ISO 14064-2.

The scope of the validation is to establish that:

- The project meets all relevant criteria of the host country (Brazil), all the rules and requirements of the certification program.
- The Project Description Document and other supporting documents provided are complete, in accordance with the latest applicable version, verifiable and in accordance with the requirements of the standard VCS and SOCIALCARBON, and of the applicable legislation under the legal framework of the carbon market in Brazil.
- The project complies with the conditions of the applied methodology.

Evaluation criteria:

- VCS Program Guide, v4.1
- VCS Standard, v4.2
- VM0015 Version 1.1, 3 December 2012 - Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation.
- Carbon Standard Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements 2017 v. 3.6.
- AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.0
- Registration and Issuance Process 2019, v4.0
- SOCIALCARBON standard, v5.0
- VCS+SC Guidance Project Development Process, v3.0
- Template Submission of new indicators REDD+SFMP, v1.2

1.3 Level of Assurance

The level of assurance is 95% of the validation statement, agreed with the project proponent, as well as the manner and timing of gathering evidence or proof to obtain a reasonable level of assurance, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable requirements. Likewise, materiality is less than 5% for the project.

EARTHOOD ensures the conformance of the project with VCS rules by considering a materiality threshold of less than 5% in terms of errors, omissions, and misrepresentations relative to total reported GHG emission reductions.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

Table 1 Summary of the project

Project name	JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT
Sectoral scope	14. Land-use, land-use change and forestry
AFOLU Project category	Reducing Emissions caused by Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation (AUDD).
Project Proponent	Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Ltda.
Other entities	Elizabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli Cassio Roberto Gradela

Project name	JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT
	Ecológica Assessoria Ltda.[2] Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments S/A[3] Uezu Planejamento Ambiental S/S LTDA
Baseline and monitoring methodology	VM0015. Avoided Unplanned Deforestation. Version 1.1, of December 3, 2012
Location of the project activity	Cotriguaçu, in the State of Mato Grosso, Southern Amazon, Brazil
Project scale	Grouped project
Area	39,885.45 hectares in the first instance
Project crediting period	30 years From 12 November 2020 to 11 November 2050
Validated emission reductions in the project lifetime	4,108,256 tCO2e

The “JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT” involves avoidance the unplanned deforestation (AUD) and has the main objective of conserving the forests of the region. The project will combine conservation with forest management, through a Sustainable Forest Management Plan in some areas. In addition to the climate benefits, it will improve social and environmental conditions in the project region, specifically contributing to the control of deforestation, and developing environmental education and other activities. The SOCIALCARBON® Standard is being applied to assess and monitor the project's contribution to sustainability based on six key indicators: Biodiversity; Nature; Financial; Human; Social and Carbon Resources, thus improving the social and environmental conditions in the project region.

The project in the State of Mato Grosso, Southern Amazon, Brazil, is a grouped project that includes in its first instance 39,885.45 hectares, and calculated an average of 136,942 tCO_2e/year in emissions reductions during the 30-year of its project lifetime.

[2] Ecológica Assessoria Ltda. prepared this Joint Project Description & Monitoring Report (VCS) and remained as Project Proponent until March 9, 2024, when the Deed of Partial Release was signed formalizing the company's leaving as Project Proponent.

[3] Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments S/A signed a partnership contract with the project proponent on April 2, 2024, to continue developing the Project. Therefore, it made the final adjustments to the Joint Project Description and Monitoring Report, including the adjustment of the Project Baseline, guaranteeing the adequacy and quality of the document following the required standards.

2 VALIDATION PROCESS

2.1 Method and Criteria

Validation process consisted of the following four phases: i) a desk review and investigation on secondary sources of applicable information, ii) on-site assessment iii) the resolution of findings and iv) issuance of the final validation report with the conclusion. The validation process is conducted in accordance with criteria laid down by VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards. The validation process involved the following:

- Contract with the project proponent for the scope and appointment of validation team and technical review team.
- Completeness check of Project Description.
- Desk review of conformance to VCS and SOCIALCARBON rules, Project Description Document by the validation team and planning of onsite audit (site inspection to confirm project boundaries, check project description and interviews with stakeholders).
- Project conformance to the applied methodology, including the procedure for the demonstration of additionality specified in the methodology.
- Physical on-site inspection by the team audit (site inspection to confirm project boundaries, check project description, confirm stable forest area and interviews with stakeholders).
- Reporting and closure of findings (CARs/CLs/FARs) and preparation of draft validation report.
- Independent technical review of the draft validation report and final/revised documentation.
- Reporting and closure of TR comments/findings (CARs/CLs/FARs) and final approval for the decision made.
- Reports, calculation checks, QA/QC, and resolution of findings.
- Issuance of the draft of validation report.
- Independent technical review of the project documentation to confirm if the internal procedures established and implemented by EARTHOOD were duly complied with and if said opinion or conclusion was reached objectively and in compliance with the applicable rules and requirements. The independent technical reviewer can approve the report in the way it was presented by the lead auditor or return it, with comments or findings that must be resolved by the validation team.
- Issuance of the final validation report.

The sampling plan consisted included review of 100% of project documents, spreadsheets, cartographic information, all land ownership and carbon rights certificates, and all documents submitted as evidence for validation. In addition, on-site inspections and interviews with stakeholders, were scheduled[4]. The audit team identified potential risks of errors, omissions, and misrepresentations related to the validation criteria. Based on the selected approach, the audit team considers the

[4] Tracks and photos were recorded in a GIS system by the audit team and the interviews are available in EARTHOOD´s document management.

selected sample design to be sufficient for decision making regarding the analysis of the project and its compliance with the applicable requirements.

Table 2 Validation process

Date	Activity
13/02/2022	Flight to Alta Floresta
13/02/2022	To Cotriguaçu
14/02/2022	Opening Meeting: Location: Nova união Participants: Marcelo Haddad- Project Proponent- Ecológica Assessoria Ltda. Cassio Gradela- Project Proponent-Land owner Eliane Yamada- Ecológica Assessoria Ltda- SIG Henrique Schuck- Ecológica Assessoria Ltda- Forestry engineer Introduction of the lead auditor Presentation of the Audit team Audit objective, scope and criteria, roles, and responsibilities Schedule discussion/remarks Review of the Audit plan. General Conditions of Service, Impartiality / Confidentiality. Confirmation of schedules and dates, interviews with institutional and local actors, field check. Interview with project proponents Questions and answers session.
14/02/2022	Location: Asentamiento Nova união Interview to Gilmar Pereira – City councilor Interview to Edson de Jesus- Farmer North Fazendas: Site inspection: Project limits, Flora Plots/possible fire events To Pousada San Gabriel
15/02/2022	Visit and Interview to Indigenous land (Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados) with the *cacique* and the legal representant. Interview to Joao Carlos de Matos- Surveillance Interview with the Project Proponent Cassio Roberto Gradella Leakage area visit Forestry inventory review
16/02/2022	Documental revision: Contracts and agreements Start date support SIGEF review Additionality PD&MR revision Risk tool: Financial risk and political risk

Date	Activity
	Interview with Dalmo Roberto Porcher-Manager of State Park Igarapé-Juruena Interview with Secretary of environment and agriculture of Cotriguaçu Interview with mayor of Cotriguaçu
17/02/2022	South Fazendas: Site inspection: Project limits, Project activities Interview with Jorge Augusto dos Santos (Castanhero of Cotriguaçu)
18/02/2022	To Alta Floresta Interview with Diego Cardozo- administrative support supervisor-UNEMAT Interview with Ivone Pereira da Silva- Political pedagogic financial director-UNEMAT
19/02/2022	Document revision: Contracts and agreements Risk tool 2nd session review
20/02/2022	Flight to São Paulo
23/02/2022	Interview with Sara Cristina Caravalho, forester engineer of Ecologica (Social Carbon report) Audit desk-Document revision Land tenure Additionally Financial Legal compliance Contracts and/or agreements with the participants GIS-review- classification GIS review- -Baseline /reference area/leakage Fire events analyze Document management, capture, and compilation of Project information. Spreadsheet review Review of VCUs calculations in accordance with applied methodology and relevant tools.
23/02/2021	Closing Meeting: -A general presentation of the partial conclusions and results of the audit, the CARs/CLAs/ detected. -Confirmation of dates to deliver final findings and resolution of findings. Gratefulness
01/03/2022	Findings report
25/03/2022	Project proponent response
15/04/2022	Review by the Audit team of the responses of the project proponent
27/04/2022	Project proponent response 2
01/05/2022	Review by the Audit team of the responses of the project proponent 2
06/05/2022	Project proponent response 3
06/05/2022	Review by the Audit team of the responses of the project proponent 3 to close all findings
20/05/2022	Writing of the draft report after the closure of all findings
20/05/2022	Internal Technical Review

Date	Activity
30/05/2022	Project Submission of Final Validation Report

The validation team is composed of two auditors, one with extensive expertise in forestry, social, ecological and biodiversity issues in the project region, and the other a local expert who speaks the local language of the project site and has extensive experience as an auditor. Both are qualified according to VCS requirements. As below:

Bibiana Duarte: Senior Lead Auditor. Forestry Engineer, qualified under the ISO 14064 and 14065 to lead validation and verification processes of Carbon Emission Reduction projects for VCS, SOCIALCARBON standards and others. More than 10 years of work and relevant experience in ecological, biodiversity and social aspects in forestry projects. Main auditor since 2017, successfully auditing carbon projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.

Marcelo Sebben: Brazilian, Senior Auditor: Beng Chemical Engineer, MSc Sustainable Energy Systems, qualified as lead auditor under ISO 9001, 14001 and 14064/5 standards. More than 14 years of professional technical experience, including chemical processes, QMS, EMS, Renewable Energy and GHG validation and verification processes. Lead auditor since 2014, auditing more than 100 GHG Projects (validations and verifications) in Brazil and Latin America.

Table 3 Audit Team

Name	Role
Bibiana Duarte	Lead Auditor/Sectorial Specialist/Technical expert
Marcelo Sebben	Auditor/Local expert

Table 4 Technical reviewer.

Name	Role
Pablo Rodríguez	Technical reviewer and technical expert

The project was assessed for conformance to the criteria described in this report.

2.2 Document Review

The documentary review was performed on 25, January 2022, based on the information provided by the Project Proponent before the on-site visit (see Appendix 1). The auditor scrutinized all project documentation, ensure consistency with the type of project, validated the completeness, and identify any deviation from VCS and SOCIALCARBON programs. The desk review included an examination of the project details, data and parameters, and quantification of GHG reductions. The validation team conducted a desk review that included the following:

- A review of the Project Document, the applied methodology, including applicable tools, monitoring plan and quality assurance and quality control procedures.
- A review of the data and information submitted to validate its integrity.
- An evaluation of compliance with the applicable regulations to validate the regularity of the activity.
- An evaluation of documents proving the land tenure and / or carbon rights of the project.
- An evaluation of the controls envisaged to guarantee the quality of the information and the documentary control of the project.
- Other supporting documents (cartography, spreadsheets, etc.).

As part of the desk review, an office audit (lead auditor and audited team) was carried out on the main points of the project that require attention.

2.3 Interviews

During the site inspections, several interviews were conducted that were deemed relevant to compliance with the legal requirements and technical aspects of the project. The group of people for the interviews was selected based on their role they play in the project, their influence on the development of the project at the local or regional level, and their location in the project area. Accordingly, the interviewees were people from local institutions and associations, landowners, employees, local community leaders, indigenous, protected areas, and academics (universities).

Table 5 Interviews

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
14/02/2022	Gilmar Pereira Nunes	Councilor of Cotriguaçu Municipality	Lives in the city for 22 years. Cotriguaçu is the city where the project is located. Responsible for social programs with children in the city Has been informed about the project activity in the previous week through the landowner. Knows the propriety owner from 20 years. Mentioned that it is common in the city to explore 100% of areas (deforest), which is not in accordance with national legislation. Mentioned that the drivers for deforestation are livestock and agriculture. The main products grown in the city are manioc, coffee, cocoa.
14/02/2022	Edson de Jesus	Farmer Employee of landowner	Lives in the city of Cotriguaçú. Harvest Brazilian Nuts and sells it to an association. Knows the project proponent from 20 years. Do not hunt in the project area.

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
15/02/2022	Robertinho Moriman	"Cacique" (community leader) of Indigenous area Apiaka do Pontal	The indigenous land is near by the project activity. The community lives in the area since 2017. Since 2017 they know the landowner. They know about carbon project from previous area where they used to live prior 2017. They are aware about the benefits of a carbon project (reduction extreme climate, reduction of deforestation). However, they were not aware of this project activity. During the audit process, the project proponents explained about project activity. The landowner used to donate them some materials, such as cows for Christmas, cement, fuel and fishing utensils, which occurred since prior the start date of project activity. The community's hierarchy has one community leader and one president of community association in top command. However, the decisions from community are taken in assembly. There are 59 people (including children) living in the community. They grow in the community manioc, pineapple, banana, and Brazilian Nuts (extraction). They have school in the community, and all speak Portuguese. They have not signed any contract with project proponent or landowner. The indigenous land is not yet homologated in FUNAI (National Foundation of Indigenous People) and therefore, not fully registered. They have closed to 1,000,000 ha in their area but stated that there is no invasion in their land. The women work mostly in agriculture.
15/02/2022	Erivaldo Moriman	Elder resident of Indigenous area Apiaka do Pontal	The indigenous land is near by the project activity. They mentioned that the project proponents mentioned previously about some project but has not clarified or requested any of their needs. Explained that among their main needs is the development of supply chain of Brazilian nuts to the city (stocking, logistic, prices and avoidance of intermediates). They hunt in their land the following animals for subsistence: monkey, wild pig, tapir) Claim the need of management plan for the trees in the area State that the projects might avoid illegal mining in the area.

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
			States that there is a need of dialog between the project proponents and the community prior to implement this project and that this dialog has not occurred to date. He has some doubts in relation to project activity and its effects in their community or land. Required clarification on which activities will be developed in the community area due to the implementation of project activity and whether there will be any benefits to them. Although he stated that there are doctors and dentists that visit the community sporadically, he pointed out that there is a need of water and sanitation as well as further medical care.
15/02/2022	João Carlos de Matos	Owner of propriety (land) surrounded by the project activity area	He owns an inn which is surrounded by the project land. The area for building the inn has been donated by the project proponent. And apart from this inn, he has an agreement with landowner for land clearance and surveillance in the project areas. He works with landowner since 2003, who has given him 505 ha in the project area (which is not part of project activity) for him to carry out surveillance and land clearance in the whole area of project activity. He said that there is a location (hut) where they use to control the invasions. Since he started to work in the propriety, they did not see any invaders in the area. He does not allow hunting in the project area. In November 2020 the landowner has formalized with him the contract of surveillance and land clearance. He's awareness about the project is related to helping the community, helping indigenous children from nearby communities with education, provide cement and other support for the indigenous community. The fishing tourism is his other activity. He owns an inn and drives fishers to best fishing spots.
15/02/2022	Cássio Roberto Gradela	One of the project area owners and lands administrator	Mr. Cassio is the owner of some of the proprieties from the project activity. As all proprieties are family related, he is responsible for administrate all project area. He stated that 10 years ago, other project proponents kept contact with him to develop a REDD project. Nevertheless, the initiative has not been implemented. In 2019, the current project

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
			developers (Ecológica) have contacted him to develop the current project activity. At this time, he carries on with the project development due to the trust gained with this company. He stated that on 2005, the nearby settlement has started by INCRA (National Institute of Agrarian Reform), by distributing land for landless families through a Government Social Program. The main drivers for deforestation in the project areas are caused by illegal mining and by the settlement families, who break in the propriety for wood and land expansion (illegally). In 2006 there was an invasion carried out by illegal mining in the propriety area, and for this reason he hired a person for controlling the area and maintain the land internal paths. The wood management plant which is carried out inside the project propriety provides wood for local sawmills, which reduces the pressure for invasions due to jobs availability. In 2021 he donated cement for indigenous community (Apiaka community) nearby the project area. He stated that there is another indigenous area nearby the project area which is called “Escondido”. Nevertheless, this community has been brought to this area in 2017 and for that reason has not contact with them. However, they access the project area for extracting Brazilian Nuts. He does not allow hunting in the area, however the local workers (land clearance and surveillance) use guns for their own protection again wild animals. Due to external pressure (illegal mining and wood thieves), a contract has been signed between landowners and Mr. João Matta for land clearance and surveillance. This contract has been formalized in 2020 Although the project area is neighbor of a National Park (controlled by ICMBio), the landowner has not contacted ICMBio for developing the project activity. The management plan approved for the land has not project for FAUNA. According to Mr. Cassio, Fauna management is not required when requesting approval of forest management plan.

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
16/02/2022	Dalmo Roberto Porcher	Manager of State Park Igarapé-Juruena	The State Park is in the boundary of project activity area. He knows about carbon project however is not aware about this project activity. He lives in the City of Cotriguaçu since 1984. The area of the park is 220,000 ha and it is overlapped to a national park (National Park of Juruena). He is aware that there are people that wants to grapple area. Agrees that the landowner of the project activity has a risk of having his area invaded. His role is to monitor the State Park area to avoid invasions and wood theft. He said that there are no fire spots in the area due to the forest characteristics Main drivers of deforestation in the area are grappling (illegal land appropriation) and illegal mining.
16/02/2022	Olírio Oliveira dos Santos	Mayor of Cotriguaçu	The project activity is in this city. Knows the landowner for 20 years Heard about carbon project but not specifically about this one. Is not aware of any grappling in the city. Is not aware of any deforestation in the city nor any issue related to land invasion. Acknowledge that the project activity contributes to the forest preservation.
17/02/2022	Jorge Augusto dos Santos	Secretary of Association of Brazilian Nuts collectors (ACCPJA)	This association organizes the Brazilian Nuts collectors and gives them conditions to improve their income. The collectors collect Brazilian nuts inside the propriety area. The Association is responsible for gathering the Brazilian Nuts collectors and beneficiate their production. They were responsible for inscribing projects for gathering funds for purchase a shed, trucks and motorcycles and beneficiate the nuts with drying, peeling and packing. They provided training to the associates 28 people are part of the association directly and in total, around 60 people are involved (directly and indirectly). Indigenous work is not allowed by Funai (national indigenous Foundation) and for that reason no Indigenous people is part of the association. He does not know the landowner of the Project activity. Do not harvest Nuts from the State or National Parks

DATE	INTERVIEWED	ROLE	TOPIC
			Main drivers of deforestation are livestock and wood. He does not know the carbon project but is interested in further explanations. Are foreseen project with reuse of nut husk for generating thermal energy. He is concerned regarding the reseeding of Nut trees, and he has carried out monitoring of Nut Trees. Explained that there are around 30,000 Nut trees in the explored area.
18/02/2022	Diego Cardoso	Administrative Support Supervisor of University of the State of Mato Grosso (UNEMAT)	University is located closed to the project region (Municipality of Alta Floresta) and has been defined as a stakeholder by the project developers to the project activity. Mentioned that the courses of the Alta Floresta Campus are Forestry engineering, Biological Sciences and Agronomy.
18/02/2022	Ivone Pereira da Silva	Director of Pedagogical and financial politics of UNEMAT University	University is located closed to the project region (Municipality of Alta Floresta) and has been defined as a stakeholder by the project developers to the project activity. Is aware about carbon projects and has been contacted previously by project proponents. Have not participated from the stakeholder consultation apart from confirming her invitation. Nevertheless, confirmed that have interest in collaborating with project activity by providing labor and scientific knowledge as counterpart of financial support, scholarships, masters, doctorates, among others.

From the interviews, it appears that the stakeholders are aware of the design of the project activities, benefits, and impacts. In addition, they know the legislation of the area and the issues of deforestation and loss of biodiversity. However, the project has opportunities to improve communication with indigenous communities around the project area. Protected areas institutions and other public bodies monitor areas to prevent invasions and control the agents of deforestation in areas under their jurisdiction. The Academy is interested in participating in the project activity by providing scientific knowledge.

2.4 Site Inspections

The main purpose of the field inspections conducted was to validate the information provided by the proponent in the project description document regarding the current condition of the project area. For the project validation process, the on-site inspection was carried out by visiting the project area and the surrounding area during the days from 13/02/2022 to 20/02/2022. The review consisted in:

- Ensure that the geographic area of the project as reported in the project description and the annexes (GIS). It has been confirmed by the Avenza maps® application, on site[5].
- Conduct a risk-based review of the project area to cover the project boundaries.
- Review the Monitoring plan
- Look for possible perturbations in the forest area.
- Conduct a risk-based review of the project area to ensure that the project complies with the eligibility requirements of the VCS rules and the applicability conditions of the methodology.
- Confirmation that quality control and quality assurance procedures were in place. Confirmation by the audit team at the project proponent office.

The visit began with the opening meeting and subsequent on-site inspections with the lead auditor and the audited team. The activities, the limits of the project, the monitoring, the people in charge and the communities, and all the aspects for the assurance of the information presented by the proponent project. Confirmation of borders and activities was validated tracking on-site (see in Figure 1 on the yellow line) how follows below:

Figure 1 Tracking on Field

[5] Tracks and photos were Recorded in a GIS system by the audit team, and this is available in EARTHOOD´s document management.

The audit team collected GPS tracking data and waypoints, and took photographs, during the on-site visit. The VVB used Avenza maps® to help correlate tracks and observations with mapping data supplied by the client in a GeoPDFile.

Table 6 Check points

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Indigenous community visit	8°56'57.97"S	58°32'36.53"W	

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Juruena river	9° 2'10.56"S	58°36'29.66"W	
Infrastructure	8°56'58.24"S	58°32'38.87"W	
Forest management	9°40'0.04"S	58°24'48.30"W	
Timber forest use	9°14'2.46"S	58°47'3.49"W	

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Fazenda Flor De ipê	9°35'29.88"S	58°20'29.52"W	
Fazenda Sanga	9°38'40.47"S	58°22'30.02"W	
Infrastructure	9°37'53.53"S	58°20'35.00"W	
UPA 04	9°15'15.31"S	58°49'54.78"W	

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Fazenda Naviraí	9°15'17.61"S	58°53'21.89"W	
Baseline	9°13'44.23"S	75°34'56.59" W	
Teak plantations in the surroundings	9°49'49.99"S	58°42'14.76"W	
Water body in Project area- River Forest protected.	9°11'56.21"S	58°45'1.91"W	

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Fazenda Arara Azul	9° 9'50.36"S	58°42'59.22"W	
Fazenda Cardeal	9° 6'40.66"S	58°39'59.01"W	
Fazenda Nhuma	9°12'17.38"S	58°45'34.28"W	

Site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Native palm in proytected forest areas	9° 7'54.58"S	58°41'16.10"W	

2.5 Resolution of Findings

The identification of the findings was determined after reviewing the documentation and the results of the on-site inspections. The findings relate to non-compliance with the requirements of the VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards, non-compliance with local environmental laws and regulations, non-compliance with general principles and approved methodological procedures. Project information must meet the requirements of the standards by presenting the correct evidence and be based on relevant, verifiable, and internationally recognized sources.

The on-site inspections made it possible to validate the relevance, reliability, and transparency of the procedures for obtaining information and data for the project. The audit sampling effort ensured that the relative importance did not exceed 5%, which was agreed upon with the project proponent. The information and data were validated to ensure that the information was free of errors, omissions, or misrepresentations.

A Corrective Action Request (CAR) shall be raised if one of the following situations occurs:

- Non-compliance with the standards or methodology if it has not been sufficiently documented by the project proponent, or if the evidence provided to demonstrate compliance is insufficient.
- Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data or calculations of emission reductions which will impact the quantity of emission reductions.

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

A Forward Action Request (FAR) is issued for actions if the project description require attention and/or adjustment for the next audit.

The VVB conducted the assessment to reach a reasonable level of assurance of conformance against the defined audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope. Based on the validation team assessment 12 non-conformities were raised See Appendix 2). In summary, the project proponent presented the clarifications and supports for closing the findings related to land tenure, document management, project dates, legal requirements, project area, data and parameters, procedures of the monitoring plan, additionality, and socio-environmental indicators. In conclusion, the findings were successfully closed in accordance with the applicable requirements.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

Two (2) FARs were generated during the validation of this project:

1. The project proponent must transition to the VM0048 methodology starting with the next verification and revalidate the baseline for 6 years.

2. The project proponent must monitor and adjust the Leakage Belt according to the overlaps with the area of project 3451, which is in the approval of its registration in Verra Registry. In case this project is registered before the next verification, the project proponent must adjust the Leakage Belt according to the guidelines of the VM0015 methodology. This adjustment will include:

    a. A revised mobility analysis that considers the area of project 3451 as inaccessible to deforestation agents.

    b. Changes to the Leakage Belt that comply with all methodological requirements.

    c. Validation of any changes by the VVB as requested. Additionally, any updates to the Leakage Belt made by the project proponent will be submitted as a deviation in the PD and will be appropriately documented.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Project Details

The PD contains all the information required for the VCS and SOCIALCARBON standards. Audit team concluded that the project description is accurate, complete, and provides an understanding of the nature of the project.

3.1.1 Project type

The grouped project corresponds to Sectorial Scope 14 of VCS: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU), in the category of Reducing Emissions caused by Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), particularly, Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation (AUDD). According to the VCS Methodology Requirements v4.1, for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation

(REDD) projects, eligible activities are those that reduce net GHG emissions by reducing deforestation (section 1.3 of the Joint PD & MR). The above was confirmed for the auditor team during the visit on site.

3.1.2 Project design

The project will use a programmatic approach (grouped project), including in the first instance 39,885.45 hectares of forest, therefore, in future instances, areas that meet the eligibility criteria (technical, methodological, and administrative) validated could be added (section 1.4 of the Joint PD & MR).

3.1.3 Project proponent and other entities involved in the project.

Table 7 Project proponent information

Organization	Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Ltda.
Contact person	Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli
Title	Owner of Fazenda Arara Azul, Fazenda Canário, Fazenda Cardeal
Address	Rua Belírio Pereira de Souza nº163 – Sala A Centro – Navirai – Mato Grosso do Sul – Brazil. Zip Code: 79950-000
Email	gradela@terra.com.br

Table 8 Other entities

Organization	Elizabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli
Role in the project	Instance 1
Contact person	Elizabete Tormena Fabris Albuerque
Title	Owner of Fazenda Pardal, Fazenda Cardeal
Address	Av. Dourados, nº 259 – Sala A Centro – Navirai – Mato Grosso do Sul – Brazil. Zip Code: 79950-000

Organization	Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela
Role in the project	Instance 1
Contact person	Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela

Organization	Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela
Title	Owner of Fazenda Águia Branca, Fazenda Curió, Fazenda Fênix, Fazenda Flor do Ypê, Fazenda Jaó, Fazenda Nhuma, Fazenda Sanga My, Fazenda Tico Tico
Address	Rua Belírio Pereira de Souza nº175 – Sala A Centro – Navirai – Mato Grosso do Sul – Brazil. Zip Code: 79950-000

Organization	Cassio Roberto Gradela
Role in the project	Instance 1
Contact person	Cassio Roberto Gradela
Title	Owner of Fazenda Beija Flor, Fazenda Mutum
Address	Rua Samambaia, nº 175 Centro – Navirai – Mato Grosso do Sul – Brazil. Zip Code: 79950-000
Email	esc.cassiogradela@gmail.com

Organization	Ecológica Assessoria Ltda.
Contact person	Marcelo H. S. Haddad
Role in the project	Ecológica Assessoria Ltda. prepared this Joint Project Description & Monitoring Report (VCS) and remained as Project Proponent until March 9, 2024, when the Deed of Partial Release was signed formalizing the company's leaving as Project Proponent.
Address	Quadra 103 Norte, Av. LO-2, Lote 56, Sala 14, Ed. Olympia Plano Diretor Norte, Palmas – TO, Brazil Postal Code: 77001-022
Telephone	+55 11 98903 4087
Email	marcelo@ecologica.earth

Organization	Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments S/A
Role in the project	Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments S/A signed a partnership contract with the proponent of the Juruena River REDD+ Project on April 2, 2024, to continue developing the Project. Therefore, it made the final adjustments to the Joint Project Description and Monitoring Report (VCS) in accordance with the VERRA project review, including the

Organization	Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments S/A
	adjustment of the Project Baseline, guaranteeing the adequacy and quality of the document in accordance with the required standards
Contact person	Plínio Ribeiro
Title	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Address	2330, Angelica Avenue, - Ed. New England, 5º floor - Higienópolis, São Paulo – SP, Zip Code 01228-200, Brazil
Telephone	+55 11 3073-0430
Email	verra.ambiparenvironment@ambipar.com

Organization	Uezu Planejamento Ambiental S/S LTDA
Role in the project	Geographic Information System – GIS
Contact person	Alexandre Uezu
Title	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Address	Rodovia Dom Pedro I – KM 47, SN, Nazaré Paulista – SP
Email	aleuezu@ipe.org.br

Contact information and description of roles and responsibilities provided in the PD and Monitoring Report complies with the VCS requirements. The audit team finds that contact and entity information provided in the PD conforms to the VCS requirements.

3.1.4 Ownership

The project including the first instance 39,885.45 hectares of forest in 14 properties. These properties are owned by the project proponent (Table 7) and other Entities (Table 8). The audit team has checked the legal documents (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Juruena River REDD Project/Juruena-Legal) and finds that the ownership is undisputed and unencumbered, in accordance with VCS requirements, section 3.6 in VCS Standard 4.2.

3.1.5 Project start date

The project start date is November 12th, 2020, on which the project began generating emission reductions. The project includes evidence corresponding to the contract signature with the local monitoring team (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Juruena River REDD Project/Juruena-Legal/Contratos). The audit team validated the major action to effectively conserve the properties and reduce GHG emissions from illegal deforestation within the project area.

3.1.6 Project crediting period

Grouped project has a crediting period will be of 30 years, the period starts on November 12th, 2020, and ends on November 11th, 2050. In this regard, the audit team can confirm that the project proponents have developed credible and robust plan for managing and implementing the project over the crediting period. According to the VCS Standard version 4.2, the crediting period of AFOLU projects will have a minimum of 20 years and a maximum of 100 years. Therefore, the project activity is in line with the length of the crediting period.

3.1.7 Project scale and estimated GHG emission reductions

The project is classified as "project" according to its scale (less than or equal to 300,000 tones of CO_2e per year), it will remove an average of 136,942 tCO_2e per year during the 30 years of crediting period.

3.1.8 Project location

The project area is the municipality of Cotriguaçu, in the State of Mato Grosso, a region known as Southern Amazon. The project area is covered 100% by native vegetation, totaling 39,885.45 hectares. The project area included during the first phase 14 properties. The location of the project area of the first phase of the grouped project has been presented in different SIG files. The coordinates of project area have been provided.

3.1.9 Conditions prior to Project initiation

The project fully describes, in the section 1.13 of the PD and MR, the physical characteristics (climate, hydrography, geology, topography, soils), biotic characteristics (vegetation cover, biodiversity) and socioeconomic aspects for the areas involved in the project. During the on-site visit, the audit team validate this project will being implemented in a region with historical deforestation, mainly due to cattle ranching. The baseline scenario corresponds to the conditions existing before the start of the project.

3.1.10 Project compliance with applicable laws, statutes, and other regulatory frameworks

Section 1.14 of the PD and MR provides information related the compliance with the applicable laws, statues, and other regulatory frameworks. The main and relevant laws were detailed, and their enforcement was analyzed. According to the justifications provided and assessed during the onsite visit, the project fulfills with laws mentioned in the PD and MR. Moreover, the design and targets looked for by the project match with most of the issues promoted by the involved laws. Thus, considering the justifications and secondary information provided by the project proponents the audit team deems that project complies with applicable laws, statues, and other regulatory frameworks.

3.1.11 Participation under other GHG programs

The project has not been registered under any other GHG program. The audit team searched for the project under the platforms of the following international standards, without finding matches: Gold

Standard, Plan Vivo Standard, American Carbon Registry Standard and Climate Action Reserve Standard.

3.1.12 Other forms of credit

The project has not sought or received other forms of environmental credit.

3.1.13 Additional information relevant to the project

Leakage management for AFOLU projects:

As explained in section 1.18 of the PD and MR, although there is a risk of leakage, the proponents believe that the project activity will have a positive impact on the surrounding areas. The Leakage Management plan will be based on the monitoring parameters, in addition to being verified in every SOCIALCARBON, Report. The audit team validates that the leakage management does not promote the decrease in carbon stocks.

Commercially sensitive information:

No commercially sensitive information has been excluded from the public version of the project description.

Sustainable development contributions:

The Project also has the function of establishing a barrier against the advancement of deforestation, making an important contribution to the conservation of Amazon biodiversity and to climate regulation in Brazil and South America. These measures contribute to several nationally stated sustainable development priorities, such as the objectives from the Brazilian Government related to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

The audit team assessed the contributions to the sustainable development through the review of the project design document but mainly through the review of evidence provided, site visit and interviewing to the stakeholders.

3.2 Safeguards

3.2.1 No Net Harm

Juruena River REDD Project has conducted a social and environmental assessment that includes the communities identified as Leakage Management Area: TI Apiaká do Pontal, Nova União District (located in the Nova Cotriguaçu Settlement), TI Escondido and the Seu João's Inn. During the visit and interviews, the audit team validated the assessment of the socioenvironmental conditions of the communities and evaluated the identification of the risks identified by the project (Section 2.1 of the PD and MR). The VVB evidenced that the project proposes adequate measures to mitigate the adverse

impacts related to conflict management with communities in the project area, due to banning of timber product extraction.

In addition to the risks described in the table 2 of PD and MR, the project proponent has identified other risks that could affect the project activity (table 3 of PD and MR), which are also described by the SOCIALCARBON indicators. EARTHOOD checked that these risks are monitored as part of the monitoring report of the SOCIALCARBON indicators.

3.2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

The VVB reviewed the assessment of local stakeholders potentially impacted by the project: (local entities, indigenous communities, neighbors, associations, and universities), communication channels, and Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure. The riverside communities were consulted individually and on site. No comments or suggestions were made on the project design during the consultations with local stakeholder, so no modifications were made to the PDD after the meetings. The online consultation with local stakeholders was held on January 10,2022 at 4pm (Brasília time zone) on a Virtual Conference Platform. The onsite consultation was held from February 10 to 20, 2022. This includes visits to the communities near the Project Area (Nova União Settlement, Apiaká do Pontal e Isolados Indigenous, Matrinxã Indigenous Village, Juruena Settlement Brazil Nut Collectors Association) and official government offices (State Park Igarapés do Juruena, Cotriguaçu's City Hall).

A communication channel has been established for stakeholders to continuously voice their concerns and to solve any conflicts and grievances that may arise during project planning, implementation, and monitoring. The main communication channel is the project's own email. In addition, during field observations and interviews, this VVB confirmed that the project proponents and all other entities involved in project design and implementation are not involved in or complicit in any form of discrimination or harassment related to the project.

The audit team evidenced, through the visit and interviews, that the project proponents gave due consideration to any input from local stakeholders and provided information on project design and implementation, risks, costs and benefits, relevant laws and regulations and the VCS Program validation process. The result of the process is that stakeholders accept the project and recognize the benefits in improving of their quality of life.

3.2.3 Environmental Impact

According to the section 2.3 of the PD and MR, this REDD project will result in positive environmental benefits by conserving forest land leading to less deforestation than would have occurred in the baseline deforestation dynamics. The project also has the function of establishing a barrier against the advancement of the Brazilian Arc of Deforestation, in addition to protecting the standing forest in high-pressure cattle ranching region. Likewise, the SFMP conducted in the properties follows all the applicable legislation and comply with all the environmental rules requested for the approval of the licenses.

3.2.4 Public Comments

The project was available for public consultation process between November 23 and December 23, 2021. Three comments were received on the project during the consultation period, as seen on the VCS web interface (https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2709):

- Comment 1: Is this Project is falling in Ocean?

  Response of the project proponents 1: the VCS Project Database coordinates were updated to correct the project location. The Project is in the State of Mato Grosso, in Brazil.

- Comment 2: Geographic coordinates missing in Figure 1

  Response of the project proponents 2: geographic coordinates were corrected in the VCS Project database and included in the PD.

- Comment 3: Since this project area is located next to highly deforested area. How proponent maintain the deforestation levels?

  Response of the project proponents 3: the project aims to reduce deforestation and external pressure in the region through mitigating activities, such as greater monitoring of the areas, socio-environmental activities, and income generation with the surrounding community, motivated by the sharing of benefits generated by the carbon project, monitored, and guided by social-environmental additional standards, such as the SOCIALCARBON Standard.

The VVB assessed in the verra record that the project proponents considered each comment, responded appropriately, and made minor changes to the project design related to geographic coordinates. Such changes have no impact on project estimates or activities.

3.2.5 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

This VVB reviewed the process for identifying local stakeholders likely impacted by the project. There are no communities living within the project area. The landowner is aware of the presence of communities around the project area and takes efforts to maintain a healthy relationship with them. These communities have no land ownership inside the project area or conflicts with the owner. The REDD methodology and the application of additional standards such as the SOCIALCARBON methodology guarantee and are guidelines for the implementation of a forest conservation project that ensures not only the avoidance of unplanned deforestation, but also the integration and benefit of the traditional communities surrounding the project area. Thus, the project is not based on or planning the removal or alteration of these people way of life, guaranteeing land use and subsistence production in addition to traditional customs and methodologies.

The project proponent presents, in the section 2.5 of the PD and MR, potential risks and impacts to local stakeholders and measures taken to mitigate those, recognizes, respects, and supports local stakeholders' customary tenure/access rights to territories and resources, and the project owner plans to offer benefits and training for the local community, including health related benefits, in addition to providing education for children and women, as stablished and monitored by the SOCIALCARBON

methodology. Respect to communication, the project will take all appropriate measures to communicate and consult with local stakeholders in an ongoing process for the life of the project.

The audit team reviewed the instruments identified by the project to respect the safeguards (section 2.5 of the PD and MR) and concluded that the project takes the measures that prevent the deterioration of essential social and economic elements and environmental rights and prevents the occurrence of negative impacts due to the design and implementation of the project. Based on the review of the process, the visits and the interviews, the audit team concludes that the identification of stakeholders, the analysis of the communities, the analysis of risks, and the procedure to resolve conflicts were adequate and complied with the accepted standards and procedures.

3.3 Application of Methodology

3.3.1 Title and Reference

The following methodology is applied:

- VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, version 1.1.

The following methodological tools are applied:

- Non-Permanence_Risk_Tool_v4.0 VCS.
- VT0001 Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities.
- Tool for testing significance of GHG emissions in A/R CDM project activities (Version 01)
- CDM – Executive Board "*Tool for testing significance of GHG emissions in A/R CDM project activities (Version 01)*"

The following SOCIALCARBON indicator are applied:

- Indicators for REDD + SFMP Projects, version 1.2.

3.3.2 Applicability

The audit team assess compliance of the project with the applicability condition of VM0015 methodology.

Table 9 Applicability conditions of the methodology VM0015

Condition	Applicability	VVB assessment
a) Baseline activities may include planned or unplanned logging for timber, fuel-wood collection, charcoal production, agricultural and grazing	None of the baseline land-use conversion activities are legally designated or sanctioned for forestry or deforestation, and hence the project activity qualifies as avoided unplanned	The baseline activities include unplanned deforestation caused by cattle ranching and timber harvesters, which was

Condition	Applicability	VVB assessment
activities if the category is unplanned deforestation according to the most recent VCS AFOLU requirements	deforestation. The primary land uses in the baseline scenario are cattle ranching, mainly for producing beef cattle; and timber harvesters, acting both legally and illegally.	confirmed during the site visits and analysis of information geographic provided by the project proponents.
b) Project activities may include one or a combination of the eligible categories defined in the description of the scope of the methodology (Table 1 and Figure 2 of the methodology).	The instance 1 project activity falls within category B, "Avoided Deforestation with Logging in the Project Case". The project area contains 100% native vegetation, and a sustainable forest management plan is implemented. In addition, it is important to note that degradation is not included in either the baseline or project scenario.	It was confirmed during the site visit.
c) The project area can include different types of forest, such as, but not limited to, old growth forest, degraded forest, secondary forests, planted forests and agro-forestry systems meeting the definition of "forest"	The area is considered forest as per the definition of forest adopted by FAO: land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. No deforested, degraded or areas otherwise modified by humans were included in the project area at Project Start Date.	The project area includes different types of forests, which meet the definition of forest for Brazil.
d) At project commencement, the project area shall include only land qualifying as "forest" for a minimum of 10 years prior to the project start date.	The project area consisted of 100% tropical rainforest in 2009 – over 10 years prior to the project start date – all of which conformed to the Brazilian definition of forest75. This was ascertained using satellite images.	It was confirmed in the analysis in the project area with satellite images.
e) The project area can include forested wetlands (such as bottomland forests, floodplain forests, mangrove forests) if they do not grow on peat. Peat shall be defined as organic soils with at least 65% organic matter and a minimum thickness of 50 cm. If the project area includes forested wetlands growing on peat (e.g., peat swamp forests), this methodology is not applicable.	Project Area is composed of Red-Yellow Argisol and Haplic Glaysol. Therefore, none of the project region grows on peat, satisfying this applicability criterion. Project area does not contain any wetlands.	It was verified according with the literal "e" of the summary description of the VM0015 methodology. The project demonstrated compliance with the requirement.

The audit team assess compliance of the project with the applicability of SOCIALCARBON indicators.

Table 10 Applicability SOCIALCARBON indicators

Indicators	Applicability	VVB assessment
Indicators for REDD + SFMP Projects.	The primary objective of the Juruena River REDD+ Project is to avoid the unplanned deforestation (AUD) of the Amazon rainforest, and, as a grouped project, offers the possibility to expand the conservation to other areas in the future. The first instance is composed by 14 private properties, with a project area of 39,885.45 ha, which are in Cotriguaçu, in the State of Mato Grosso, Southern Amazon. A Sustainable Forest Management Plan is also carried out in some of the properties. Beyond the project's ecological and carbon benefits, a proportion of the carbon credits generated will be dedicated to improving the social and environmental conditions in the project region, specifically contributing to improving deforestation control, and developing environmental education and other social activities. The contribution to sustainability is being monitored through the application of the SOCIALCARBON® Standard, which is based on six main indicators: Biodiversity; Natural; Financial; Human; Social and Carbon Resources.	The VVB confirms according to the type of project the applicability of the indicators selected by the project proponents.

3.3.3 Project Boundary

Regarding the carbon stock changes and considering the applicable methodology, the chosen carbon pools and GHG accounted are the following:

Table 11 Carbon pools

Carbon pool	Included?	Justification/explanation
Above-ground biomass Tree	YES	Carbon stock change in this pool is always significant
Above-ground biomass Non-Tree	NO	No existence of perennial crops as final class
Below-ground biomass	YES	Stock change in this pool is significant
Dead wood	NO	Excluded for simplification. Excluded for simplification. In the baseline scenario, dead wood is not removed and/or used before the deforestation, as it is often in the process of decomposition in the forest, being left to burn in the baseline case. Therefore, not accounting for this carbon pool is conservative, as it does not consider GHG emissions from deforestation and burning in the baseline.
Harvested wood products	NO	Stock change in this pool was not considered in the baseline or project scenarios. This exclusion is conservative.
Litter	NO	Excluded as it does not lead to a significant over-estimation of the net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions of the AUD project activity. This exclusion is conservative.

Carbon pool	Included?	Justification/explanation
Soil organic carbon	NO	Recommended when forests are converted to cropland. Not to be measured in conversions to pasture grasses and perennial crop.

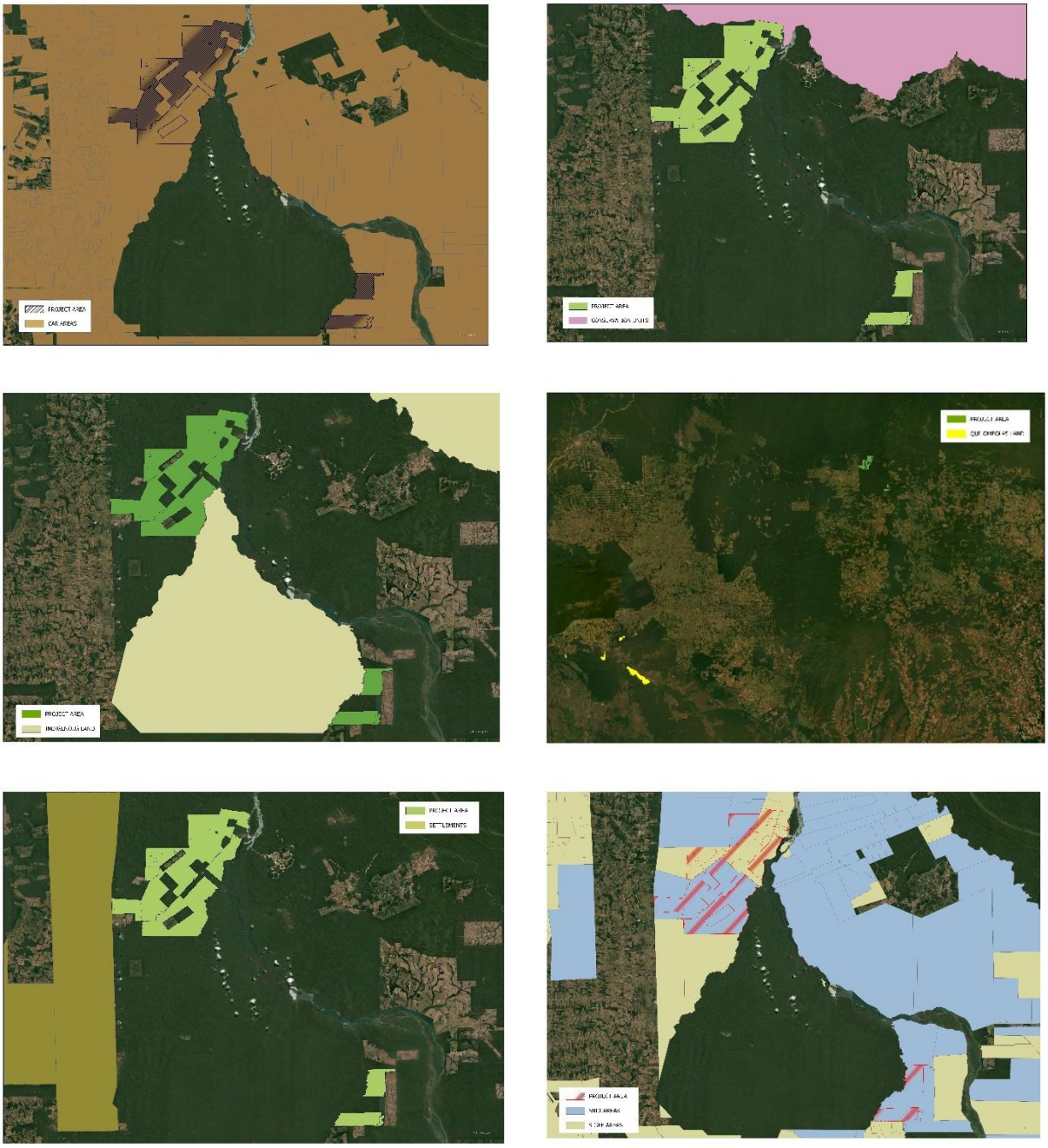
Table 12 GHG sources

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/explanation
Baseline	Biomass burning	CO2	NO	Excluded as recommended by the applied methodology. Counted as carbon stock change.
		CH4	SI	Included as non-CO2 emissions from biomass burning in the baseline scenario.
		N2O	SI	
	Livestock emissions	CO2	NO	Not a significant source.
		CH4	NO	Excluded for simplification. This is conservative.
		N2O	NO	Excluded for simplification. This is conservative.
Project	Biomass burning	CO2	NO	No biomass burning increase is predicted to occur in the project scenario compared to the baseline case. Therefore, considered insignificant.
		CH4	SI	Included as non-CO2 emissions from biomass burning in the project scenario
		N2O	SI	
	Livestock emissions	CO2	NO	Not a significant source
		CH4	SI	Included as non-CO2 emissions from livestock in the leakage management area
		N2O	SI	

The project proponent defines the project area, to include 39,885.45 hectares (as a first instance), inside the Amazon rainforest area, in Brazil. After the validation of the project, additional areas may be added there in accordance with the criteria of the certification program in its latest version and the approved methodology, if the areas are within this jurisdiction and comply with the forest category. A Reference Region (RR) of 913,494.96 hectares and the leakage belt has an area of 95,954.86 hectares. The adopted historical reference period is 2009-2020, the project has a crediting period of 30 years, from November12, 2020 to November 11, 2050, and the first base period is from 12 November 2020 to 11 November, 2026. The VVB ensured that the reference region during the historical reference period is representative of the agents, drivers and patterns of deforestation that are like those expected to exist within the project area.

The VVB confirmed through a geospatial assessment using official information (Folder: VVB Assessment), that there is no overlap of the project area with other private lands, public lands, other CAR parcels, indigenous territories or quilombola lands (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Geospatial assessment



In accordance with the requirements of VCS Standard 4.5, the VBB ensured that there were no negative impacts on the legal or customary rights of the stakeholders associated with the area analysed. The following is evident from the geospatial assessment for the analysis of overlaps:

- Rural Environmental Registry (CAR): no overlap with external properties is evident.

- Conservation Units: an insignificant overlap of 0.31 ha with Juruena National Park is evident, attributed to technical variations in the spatial data.

- Indigenous Lands: an insignificant overlap of 1.65 ha is evident (0.0041% of the total project area), considering that it is due to technical variations in the spatial data.

- INCRA, SNCI and SIGEF data: no overlap with quilombola lands, settlements or territories is evident.

The VVB assessed the information reported in the PD and MR about carbon pools, GHG sources and boundaries of the project and analyzed it with respect to the requirements indicated in the methodology and the validity of the justifications and evidence provided by the project proponent. Carbon pools, GHG sources, temporal boundaries, location, and area have been confirmed by verifying the consistency between the project design document, files of project boundaries submitted by the project proponent (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT), and the field visit (see Site Inspections).Considering the justifications, assumptions, secondary information (such as articles and GIS information) and the design of the project, the audit team deems that project boundary is correctly defined and in compliance with the applicable methodology and VCS requirements.

3.3.4 Social, Economic and Environmental Impacts

The project proponents present in the section 3.1. of SOCIALCARBON report, the major social, economic, and environmental impacts of the emission reduction project. Through visit and interviews, the VVB confirmed that the impacts and effects are justified for the project.

The potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts identified by the project proponents are hunting shortage, air pollution, noise and soil erosion, and conflicts between company/workers and local communities. Through visit and interviews, the VVB confirmed that the project proponents have taken reasonable steps to mitigate such impacts.

3.3.5 Baseline Scenario

The VVB reviews the following analyzes and information provided by the project proponents for the determination of the baseline (section 3.4 of the PD and MR):

- The analysis of historical land-use and land-cover change: according to the GIS analysis, between 2009 and 2020, there was a deforestation of 38,133.36 ha within the reference region, with an average oscillation of approximately 3,466.67 ha/year. The project proponents included a clearly definition of the LU/LC classes (taking into account information from MapBiomas website) both for the project area, as well as for the reference region and the leakage belt in accordance with the requirements of VM0015; the map accuracy assessment and all the tables include the LU/LC defined and it was provided documentary evidence to support the historical LU/LC analysis made (see *Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT* 01_Findings/Mapeamento). The VVB concludes that the deforestation rates measured in different historical sub-periods in the reference region reveal a clear trend, and this trend is an increase of the deforestation rate.

- The analysis of agents, drivers, and underlying causes of deforestation: being the main agents and drivers of deforestation identified the ranchers (cattle ranching) and loggers (timber harvesting); besides, as a drivers explaining the location of the deforestation the following topics were analyzed: distance from deforested areas; roads, highways, access roads and navigable rivers; presence of protected areas; slope, altitude and terrain conditions; and distance to urban areas. The analysis of presented evidence related to deforestation agents and drivers (such as articles, secondary and GIS information cited in the PD and MR), in addition to underlying causes, allows to conclude that the deforestation rate is increasing, and it is likely that this trend will continue in the future. It is included adequate information about description of the main social, economic, cultural and other relevant features of each main agent group identified; assessment of the most likely development of the population size of the identified main agent groups in the reference region, project area, and leakage belt; description for each main agent group identified of how the variables have and will most likely impact on each agent group's decision to deforest; information about its likely future development; and the project measures that will be implemented to address the deforestation driver (such as raising awareness and generating alternative sources of income with non-timber forest products, job creation for the region's population, conservation of the project area and activities of monitoring the most vulnerable areas).

- It is also provided justification to support that the presence of protected areas and indigenous territories predispose deforestation (*it was included secondary information from IMAZON, ECO journal and ISA*). Besides, the project proponent describes briefly all the factor maps that have been used in the model to predict the location of future deforestation.

- Project of future deforestation in the project area and leakage belt. The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the analysis made (see *Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT* 01_Findings/Mapeamento). The VVB concludes that the projection is the result of spatial modeling processes in defined analysis times and in accordance with the methodological requirements. The VVB ensured that historical deforestation dynamics were analyzed considering significant variables such as the presence of areas with and without SFM and the differentiation between legal and illegal deforestation. The VVB assessed that the changes introduced to the model, especially the assessment of the impact of Legal Reserve (LR) areas on deforestation dynamics (which was found to be insignificant and was not included as a variable in the model) and the inclusion of the 'Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP)' variable in the spatial allocation model, were carried out with analytical rigor to ensure methodological integrity and conservatism. Moreover, the validation team has checked the information in the PD and evidence provided and concluded that the conservation units and indigenous lands have been excluded from the deforestation model and could also conclude from this analysis that the difference between the de3forestation probability inside and outside the legal-reserve areas is very similar. The VVB has carried out map analysis from evidences provided (folder "car – data") and access to calculations (file car.Rmd). Therefore, this conclusion has been achieved. In addition, the VVB evaluated the fit of the linear regression model of absolute annual deforestation rates as a

function of time. All models, regressions, and geographic analyses were validated by EARTHOOD to ensure the consistency of deforestation data within the reference region.

The baseline scenario chosen corresponds to the continuation of the pre-project activity that is, an SFMP without any socio-environmental activity since it is the most profitable alternative land use, and thus, the most plausible one. During the on-site visit, the audit team verified this project is being implemented in a region with historical deforestation. A linear regression model of absolute annual deforestation rates on time was fitted. The most likely scenario in the absence of the project is the continuation of deforestation due to the conversion of forests to pastures for cattle ranching activities and timber harvesting (legal and illegal).

The audit team deems that assumptions, justifications, and data used in the identification of the baseline scenario are appropriately justified and can be deemed reasonable.

3.3.6 Additionality

The additionality was determined according to the "VT0001 Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities, V3.0.

The VVB assessed the steps of the VT0001 tool:

- As per Sub-step 1a, the land use scenarios identified in section 3.5 of the PD and MR include those scenarios required by VT0001. The audit team can confirm, through the review of the analysis historic supported by secondary (such as articles and data from websites) and geographic information, visit and interviews (see Interviews and Site Inspections), that all identified land use scenarios are credible. The project proponents chose three scenarios: i) the continuation of the current (pre-project) land use scenario; ii) implementation of a sustainable forest management plan, combined with the implementation of additional activities and, iii) cattle ranching.

- Sub-step 1a. Identify credible alternative land use scenarios to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity are applicable to the project area and are governed by the laws and regulations of Brazil, both at the national, regional, and local levels. This was validated through the review of legal information (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Juruena River REDD Project/Juruena-Legal). Scenario I may contain activities that are illegal or of uncertain legal status, not being enforced namely due to the lack of control and government capacity. Although not following applicable mandatory laws and regulations, this scenario results from systematic lack of enforcement of applicable laws and regulations. As Scenario II is the implementation of the SFMP with the addition of social environmental activities, as presented above, it is also in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Thus, there are no restrictions for SFMP within the areas where the Juruena River REDD project's properties are located. For the Scenario III, cattle raising in the Amazon Forest is legal if the owner follows the 80% Legal Reserve and Permanent Preservation Areas restriction described in the Forest Code. The landowner must also provide a deforestation authorization for clearing

the area for pasture. However, the project proponents present the reasons for the non-compliance of landowners to the Forest Code.

- The selected baseline scenario corresponds to Scenario III. Ranching is the most profitable alternative land use and therefore the most plausible baseline scenario. The VCS methodology VM0015 does give a stepwise approach for the selection of the baseline scenario. This approach was validated and indicates that the baseline is scenario continuation of pre-project activity.
- The VVB confirm the credibility of investment analysis, through the review of the determination of the appropriate method of analysis, the investment comparison analysis application, calculation, comparison of financial indicators, and sensitivity analysis. The conclusion regarding the financial attractiveness of the project is robust to reasonable variations in the critical assumptions.
- The VVB review the common practices analysis and there are currently no other REDD+ projects in the project territory. The above was validated in the interviews and in the on-site inspections.

The project is additional by complying with the steps of the VT001 tool. This means that, by not corresponding to the baseline scenario, its additionality is guaranteed.

The procedures for identifying the additionality have been correctly followed according to the steps in the combined tool. Thus, the audit team considers that the additionality is correctly justified.

3.3.7 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The audit team reviewed the quantification of GHG emission reductions made by the project proponents according to the VM0015 methodology:

- The baseline emissions were estimated following steps of the methodology. The VVB review that the biomass values for the vegetation-cover of the Project's reference region are precisely.
- In the project emissions, the project includes timber harvesting activities within the project area (Sustainable Forest Management Plan activities). The VVB review the carbon stock changes estimated ex ante, carbon stock increase due the natural regeneration. GHG emissions from logging activities include the volume of harvested timber plus the logging damage factor. An effectiveness (EI) of the project of 90% is estimated. Since wildfires were included in the baseline scenario, non-CO2 emissions from biomass burning are also included in the project scenario.
- Leakage: two sources of leakage are considered: a) decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions associated with leakage prevention measures; and b) decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions associated with activity displacement leakage. The leakage belt leakage belt was determined following the opportunity cost approach describes in VM0015 and the areas nearby settlements and indigenous territories were included. In addition, the project proponents accounted all deforestation in there. The leakage prevention

measures proposed by the present project does not include agricultural intensification, fertilization, fodder production and/or other measures to enhance cropland and grazing land areas. For the leakage, the assumed DFL for the project is 15%.

The estimations of the net GHG emissions reductions attributed to the project were made following equation 19 of the methodology. The number of Verified Carbon Units was calculated following equation 20 of the methodology. The percentage of retention of the buffer is calculated according to AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool. The overall non-permanence risk rating is 10%.

Table 13 Reduction of emissions (Ex ante- Cumulative)

Year	Estimated baseline emissions or removals (tCO_2e)	Estimated project emissions or removals (tCO_2e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	*Ex ante* buffer credits (tCO_2e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO_2e)
2021	53.331	7.709	8.302	4.562	37.320
2022	42.309	6.607	6.663	3.570	29.039
2023	77.238	10.100	11.917	6.714	55.221
2024	98.732	12.250	15.157	8.648	71.326
2025	104.882	11.816	16.095	9.307	76.971
2026	86.131	10.128	13.300	7.600	62.703
2027	105.582	11.879	16.236	9.370	77.468
2028	172.298	16.160	26.262	15.614	129.875
2029	204.049	18.700	31.044	18.535	154.305
2030	123.667	12.270	19.007	11.140	92.390
2031	156.286	13.316	23.921	14.297	119.049
2032	138.792	12.092	21.319	12.670	105.381
2033	249.141	19.816	37.896	22.933	191.429
2034	179.299	13.134	27.443	16.616	138.721
2035	164.982	12.275	25.322	15.271	127.386
2036	198.997	14.316	30.451	18.468	154.230
2037	280.224	16.387	42.662	26.384	221.175
2038	161.055	10.429	24.816	15.063	125.810
2039	169.075	10.830	26.049	15.824	132.196
2040	286.462	13.835	43.689	27.263	228.938
2041	152.059	8.459	23.562	14.360	120.038
2042	232.122	11.661	35.607	22.046	184.854
2043	251.197	9.912	38.505	24.128	202.780
2044	185.771	7.949	28.729	17.782	149.092
2045	240.179	9.582	36.931	23.060	193.667
2046	216.189	6.700	33.374	20.949	176.115
2047	261.259	7.601	40.177	25.366	213.480
2048	212.417	6.625	32.896	20.579	172.897
2049	234.609	4.722	36.273	22.989	193.614
2050	207.491	4.451	32.255	20.304	170.786
Total	**5.245.827**	331.712	**805.860**	491.412	4.108.256

The VVB replicated the quantification using the data and parameter values provided in the project description (values of sections 4 and 5 of the PD and MR v15.1 and available also in the following files: ‘ ‘VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD Project_v13.xlsx’ – see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT).

All data and parameter values used in the project description are considered reasonable in the context of the project, data sources indicated by the project proponents in the PD and MR (secondary academic information, specifically two studies indicated in section 4.1 of PD and MR) were considered

appropriate. EARTHOOD was able to confirm that the quantification methods, including all data and parameters used in the equations, and all other data sources used, meet the methodological and standard requirements. On the other hand, regarding uncertainty, what was indicated in section 4.1 of the PD and MR was taken into account, where the proponent of the project highlights the uncertainty with which the author of the investigation from which the biomass data was obtained worked; The VVB confirmed that the FAO study was carried out with an uncertainty of 10%. Procedures for quantifying the GHG emission reductions were carried out in accordance with the applied methodology.

3.3.8 Methodology Deviations

The project activity does not apply any methodology deviations.

3.3.9 Monitoring Plan

The monitoring plan include revision of the baseline, monitoring of actual carbon stock changes and GHG emissions within the project area, monitoring of land-use and land-cover change within the project area, monitoring of carbon stock changes and non-CO2 emissions from fires, monitoring of impacts of natural disturbances and other catastrophic events, and monitoring of Leakage.

The monitoring plan is described in detail in Section 5.3 of the PD and MR, where the parameters available at the time of validation, the parameters to be monitored, the frequency of records, and the QA/QC procedures are considered appropriate and suitable. The VVB compared all parameters listed in the monitoring plan to the requirements of the methodology and determined that all parameters met the requirements of the methodology. The VVB validated the compliance of the monitoring plan with the requirements of the applied methodology.

The method used for obtaining information in the application of the SOCIALCARBON indicators comprises five stages: application of a questionnaire in the Juruena River project team, evaluation of questionnaire responses, information about the participants of the questionnaires, conception of the SOCIALCARBON Report, and collection of evidence during the visit, such as photographs and supporting documents the actions in the report. The methods for collecting information for the SOCIALCARBON indicators are considered appropriate.

3.4 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

The result of the non-permanence risk was 10%. Therefore, 10% of the net GHG emission reductions must be deposit into the AFOLU pooled buffer account.

Table 14 Evaluation of the project risks

Risk	Risk rating	Risk factor and/or mitigation description	Conclusion
Internal risks			

Risk	Risk rating	Risk factor and/or mitigation description	Conclusion
Project Management	-4	Project team includes members responsible for the validation and verification of more than 20 voluntary emission reduction Projects. In addition, the landowner' management team includes individuals with experience in AFOLU project design and implementation. The project proponents provided secondary information such as official websites to support the aforementioned information. The Juruena River REDD Project adopts the SOCIALCARBON® Standard, which includes, processes for monitoring progress and documenting lessons learned or corrections that may be needed. For each monitoring report, an action plan is applied for improvements considering the previous monitoring period indicator's score.	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.
Financial viability	3	Calculation of cash flow demonstrates that the project currently has secured funds to cover part of its expenses, but the amount secured represents less than 15% of the funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven. The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/ Internal Risk/ Financial Viability-Opportunity Cost)	A risk rating is appropriate given the analysis provided.
Opportunity cost	6	The most likely alternative scenario is livestock production, as it is the most profitable one. The livestock production scenario has a higher NPV (around 900% higher than the REDD project scenario), as demonstrated in the cashflow spreadsheet. Carbon credits will compose a significant income to the project activity to maintain its conservation operations and socio-economic benefits. The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/ Internal Risk/ Financial Viability-Opportunity Cost)	A risk rating is appropriate given the analysis provided.
Project Longevity	2	The Project is protected by a legally binding agreement. The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT	A risk rating is appropriate given the analysis provided.

Risk	Risk rating	Risk factor and/or mitigation description	Conclusion
		Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/ Internal Risk/ Project Longevity)	
Total – Internal risks	7		
External risks			
Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts	0	The project is protected by legally binding commitment to continue management practices that protect carbon stocks, and it will be certainly renewed. The project proponents included documentary evidence to support the risk rating, see Ownership.	A risk rating is appropriate given the evidence provided.
Community Engagement	-5	The present project aims to improve and quantify its social and environmental benefits through application of the SOCIALCARBON® Methodology The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/External Risk/ Community Engagement)	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.
Political Risk	0	The mean of Brazil's Governance Scores across the six indicators of the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), averaged over the most recent five years of available data (between 2016 and 2020) 8 was equal to -0.20. The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/External Risk/ Political)	A risk rating is appropriate given the evidence provided.
Total – External risks	0		
Natural risks			
Fire	2.5	Fire, historically, does not harm native vegetation, and all cutting, and management activities carried out on the properties are conducted by outsourced employees. Thus, in the project area there is no rate fire. The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT	A risk rating is appropriate given the analysis and evidence provided.

Risk	Risk rating	Risk factor and/or mitigation description	Conclusion
		Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/Natural Risk/Fire Risk)	
Pest and Disease Outbreaks	0	There was no record of any pest and disease outbreak in the project area of the Juruena River REDD Project for the past decades due to, as described above, this system is in environmental equilibrium, which reduces the occurrence likelihood of pest and disease outbreaks. Nevertheless, to be conservative, a likelihood of once every 50 to less than 100 years is being considered.	A risk rating is appropriate given the evidence provided.
Extreme Weather	1	No extreme weather events damaging the project area were reported by the management team. The project proponents provided documentary evidence to support the risk rating (see Appendix 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT Buffer-Evidências-Buffer.zip/Natural Risk/Extreme Weather)	A risk rating is appropriate given the evidence provided.
Geological Risk	0	No geological events damaging the project site were reported in the interview or in source searches for the duration of this monitoring period.	A risk rating is appropriate given the evidence provided.
Total – Natural risks	3.5		
Overall risk rating	10		

The VVB carried out an assessment of all rationale, assumptions, justifications, documentation, and data used to support the risk rating.

4 SOCIALCARBON INDICATORS AT POINT ZERO

4.1.1 Social Resource

Indicator	Women inclusion				
Situation	A community woman works as engineer on the SFMP, but there are no initiatives related to promote and increase women inclusion.				
There are no initiatives related to women inclusion.	There are plans to implement actions to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are campaigns aiming to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are monitored programs to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are monitored programs to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There is no barrier and women are fully integrated into the community.
Score	1				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Contractual information				

Indicator	Expansion of community activities				
Situation	The project proponents expand the community activities				
There are no social activities to the surrounding community	There are social activities that reach at least one community.	**There are social activities that reach at least one community.**	There are activities that reach up to five communities.	There are activities that reach up to eight communities.	Social activities reach 100% of the communities affected by the project.
Score	3				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Paying the energy, donation, construction in the indigenous land.				

Indicator	Associations and Cooperatives				
Situation	There is no local community within the project area. Also, the community around the project area does not participate in associations or cooperatives.				
Absence of associations and cooperatives; individual action predominates	Attempts to form associations or cooperatives have been made, meetings are informal.	An association or cooperative is regularly attended and formally registered; however, there are no recognized leaders within the community.	An association or cooperative is regularly attended and formally registered, and there are recognized leaders from the community.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is a formally registered, regularly attended association or cooperative that is generating positive results for the community (e.g. objectives have been achieved).	In addition to the previous scenario, the association/ cooperative is independent (not in need of external support).
Score	1				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Information about associations				

4.1.2 Human Resource

Indicator	Conflict management				
Situation	The company has a security team that is responsible for identify, prevent, and mitigate conflicts with the local communities as proposed by their security protocol system				
There are no actions related to conflict management.	There are actions related to conflict management however they are informal.	**There are procedures to identify AND deal with conflicts.**	In addition to the previous scenario, all conflicts identified	In addition to the previous scenario, the company has	In addition to the previous scenario, the local community is satisfied with community activities.

Indicator	Conflict management				
			are being treated and monitored. Efforts are carried out to ensure that they will not be repeated.	preventive actions to prevent the emergence of new conflicts, e.g., the company provides a team to gather opinions and solve conflicts.	
Score	3				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Security protocol system				

Indicator	Public health				
Situation	There are no actions related to public health of surrounding communities.				
There are no actions related to public health.	There are isolated initiatives, which have little impact, in the public health area, for example: distribution of information pamphlets.	There are lectures OR campaigns to create awareness in the communities and prevent themes related to public health (e.g., prostitution, violence against women, alcohol abuse, drug use, among others).	There are lectures AND campaigns to create awareness in the communities and prevent themes related to public health (e.g., prostitution, violence against women, alcohol abuse, drug	In addition to the previous scenario, the company monitors public health problems in the communities affected by the project.	In addition to the previous scenario, there are actions to solve the public health problems

Indicator	Public health				
			use, among others).		
Score	1				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Information about actions of health				

Indicator	Community education and training				
Situation	Education and training activities are not offered to the local community.				
There are no education and training activities.	There are no education and training activities, however the company promotes lectures on different themes.	The company offers an education / training activity in ONE of the following areas: - alternative income sources (e.g., collecting Brazil nuts) - education (e.g. literacy) - sustainable forest management	The company offers an education / training activity in ONE of the following areas: - alternative income sources (e.g., collecting Brazil nuts) - education (e.g. literacy) - sustainable forest management	The company offers an education / training activity in the following areas: - alternative income sources (e.g., collecting Brazil nuts) - education (e.g. literacy) - sustainable forest management	In addition to the previous scenario, the company simulates entrepreneurship (e.g., support, lectures, microloans among others).
Score	1				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Information about education and trainings				

4.1.3 Financial Resource

Indicator	Alternative income sources				
Situation	The alternative sources of income generation for the communities living surrounding the project area are that the company hires community members to work in the security and control service, and the local community extracts chestnuts in the project area.				
The project does not generate any alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates one alternative. Income source for the local communities.	**The project generates two alternative income sources for the local communities.**	The project generates three alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates four alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates more than five alternative income sources for the local communities.
Score	3				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Information about the alternative sources of income generation for the communities living surrounding the project area are that the company hires community members to work in the security and control service, and the local community extracts chestnuts in the project area.				

Indicator	Carbon credit benefits				
Situation	The project has not generated carbon credits up to the present moment. Nevertheless, the project proponents have invested his own financial resources in the project area.				
The income generated by carbon credit sales was not distributed to the carbon project or in the community, or there are no organized controls of the allocation	Less than 20% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 20 and 40% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 40 and 60% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 60 and 80% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 80 and 100% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.

Indicator	Carbon credit benefits				
of proceeds.					
Score	1				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Estimates of GHG emission reductions				

Indicator	Securing of funds				
Situation	The project proponents do not take any action to secure funds.				
The project proponent does not take any action to secure funds.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal; however, no funding has been secured so far.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. However, the latter were inactive or nonexistent in the period analyzed.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. In the period analyzed at least one initiative is operating.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. In the period analyzed, more than one initiative is operating, however the latter are not self-sustaining (they require funding to continue).	As well as the previous scenario, at least one of the initiatives undertaken is financially self-sufficient, not requiring any further funding to continue.
Score	1				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Information of securing of funds				

4.1.4 Natural Resource

Indicator	Land tenure				
Situation	Currently, there are no disputes regarding access rights, use of land and associated resources in the project's property.				
There are protests in the project	The company has	The company has	The company has	**Part of land tenure proceedings has been concluded and**	All land tenure proceedings are concluded, and the owners already have the

Indicator	Land tenure				
area due to problems with land tenure.	conflicts related to land tenure, and has no actions addressed to solve them.	conflicts related to land tenure and started a dialogue to solve them.	conflicts due to land tenure and is in the process of solving them.	**the owners already have the terms of concession and the legal land title as well as right to use those localities.**	terms of concession and the legal land title as well as right to use those localities. Beyond that, the company monitors the management plan area to avoid new land occupation.
Score	5				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Information legal and communications with the stakeholders				

Indicator	Social and environmental investments				
Situation	The project invested in the following initiatives: - Infrastructure: loan of heavy machinery to repair roads and donation of cement bags for the football saloon's construction.				
There are no actions related to socioenvironmental investments.	**The company has social environmental actions for at least one of the following topics: - education; - alternative income generation; - environment; - sport; - infrastructure**	The company has social environmental actions for two of the following topics: - education; - alternative income generation; - environment; - sport; - infrastructure.	The company has social environmental actions for three of the following topics: - education; - alternative income generation; - environment; - sport; - infrastructure.	The company has social environmental actions for four of the following topics: - education;	The company has socioenvironmental actions for all of the following topics: - education; - alternative income generation; - environment; - sport; - infrastructure
Score	2				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Infrastructure				

Indicator	Quality control				
Situation	The landowners have not established a quality control system yet.				
There are no actions to ensure quality control of the management plan operations.	There are plans to implement quality control actions of the management plan operation.	There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can only identify problems of low difficulty).	There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can identify problems of low and moderate difficulty).	There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can identify problems of low, moderate and high difficulty)	There is a quality control team, and the problems are identified and solved.
Score	*1*				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Information about quality control				

4.1.5 Biodiversity/Technology Resource

Indicator	Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)				
Situation	Non-timber forest products are used for subsistence and commercial purposes. However, without sustainable and safety practices.				
Non-timber forest products are used exclusively for subsistence purposes.	**Non-timber forest products are traded in/around the project area, however without sustainable practices.**	Non-timber forest products are traded in/around the project area, with sustainable practices in use.	As well as the previous scenario, there are studies and plans with the community in order to determine the available volumes, use, distribution, regeneration and conservation of non-timber forest products.	As well as the previous scenario, there are partnerships to exploit the business potential of nontimber forest products in/around the project area.	As well as the previous scenario: There is equitable distribution of the benefits of non-timber forest products. Or there are facilities to add value to nontimber forest products in/around the project area.

Indicator	Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)
Score	*2*
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.
Evidence	Chestnuts' sustainable extraction

Indicator	Biodiversity monitoring				
Situation	There are plans regarding monitoring and identification of fauna and flora since the landowners already have a flora inventory for the properties.				
There is no process of identification and monitoring of fauna and flora, nor cataloguing of timber.	**There are plans to implement identification and monitoring of fauna and flora.**	There is monitoring and identification of fauna AND flora.	There is monitoring and identification of fauna AND flora annually.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is botanical collection of flora and herbarium.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is a catalogue of identified woods (xiloteca).
Score	*2*				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Monitoring plan				

Indicator	Impact on remaining flora				
Situation	There are plans to monitor the impacts on the remaining flora since the company already has a flora inventory report and intends to continue by adding a court, drag, or road' monitoring.				
There are no actions related to monitoring the impacts on the remaining flora.	**There are plans to implement impact monitoring on the remaining flora.**	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by one of the following operations: Court. Drag. Road	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by two of the following operations: Court. Drag. Road	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by all of the following operations: Court. Drag. Road	In addition to the previous scenario, the company has measures / initiatives to reduce its impact on the remaining flora.
Score	*2*				

Indicator	Impact on remaining flora
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.
Evidence	Monitoring plan

4.1.6 Carbon Resource

Indicator	Buffer reduction					
Situation	In the current monitoring period (1st) the buffer was 10% and is at the minimum VCS requirement.					
The buffer is higher in the current monitoring than in any other monitoring period (or compared to the PD)	The buffer reduced by 0 to 5% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 10% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 15% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	**The buffer reduced by more than 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD). Or The buffer is currently at the minimum V-C-S requirement.**
Score	6					
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.					
Evidence	Non permanence risk report					

Indicator	Stakeholder consultation				
Situation	During the time analyzed, the company did not conduct a stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.				
During the time period analyzed, the company did not conduct a stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.	During the time analyzed, the company conducted an informal stakeholder consultation regarding	During the time analyzed, the company conducted a formal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon	During the time analyzed, the company conducted a formal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project and all comments were registered. At least one of the	In addition to scenario 4, the company conducted systematic stakeholder consultation surveys	In addition to scenario 5, the company has organized planning to implement stakeholder suggestions.

Indicator	Stakeholder consultation				
	the carbon project.	project and all comments were registered.	suggestions was addressed.		
Score	*1*				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Process of consultation				

Indicator	Project performance				
Situation	The Project performance was very good. The 1st Monitoring Period generated more than 100% of the carbon credits predicted in the VCS PD.				
Not successful: 0% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Very Low: 1% to 25% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Low: 26% to 50% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Reasonable: 51% to 75% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Good: 76% to 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	**Excellent: More than 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.**
Score	*6*				
Justification	EARTHOOD valid the current situation and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.				
Evidence	Estimates of GHG emission reductions				

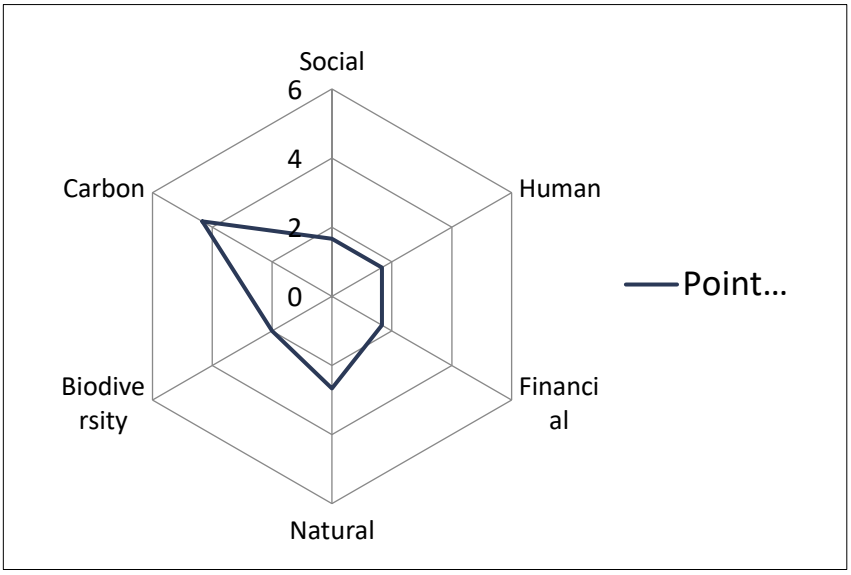
4.1.7 Performance at Point Zero

Resource	Critical	Satisfactory	Sustainable	Average	Performance
Social	66,7%	33,3%	0,0%	1,7	Critical
Human	66,7%	33,3%	0,0%	1,7	Critical
Financial	66,7%	33,3%	0,0%	1,7	Critical
Natural	66,7%	0,0%	33,3%	2,7	Critical
Biodiversity	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2,0	Critical

Resource	Critical	Satisfactory	Sustainable	Average	Performance
Carbon	33,3%	0,0%	66,7%	4,3	Satisfactory
General	67%	17%	17%	2,3	Critical

The VVB carried out an evaluation of the evidence of the SOCIAL CARBON indicators and concludes that the performance of the described project corresponds to the current situation validated in the on-site observations and interviews.

4.1.8 Performance Hexagon



5 VALIDATION CONCLUSION

The JURUENA RIVER REDD+ PROJECT complies with the validation criteria for projects set out in VCS Version 4 and SOCIALCARBON Version 5. EARTHOOD has reviewed the project description documents and subsequently carried out site visit interviews to confirm the fulfilment of stated criteria.

The project has correctly applied the methodology VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, version 1., which is an approved methodology under the VCS program and is acceptable under VCS Version 4. The baseline has been determined in accordance with the stated approved baseline methodology.

As summary the validation team able to conclude that:

- The project is in line with all relevant host country criteria (Brazil) and all relevant VCS version 4 program guidelines requirements and SOCIALCARBON Standard version 5.
- The project additionality is sufficiently justified in the PD.

- The monitoring plan is transparent and adequate and in line with applied baseline and monitoring methodology.

The calculation formulae and use of parameter for the project emission reductions estimation are transparent and in line with the requirement of the applied methodology. The ex-ante projection of emission reductions given is found to be appropriate, conservative and in line with the requirement. The implementation of the initial project activity instance will result in the direct conservation of 39,885.45 hectares of forest in Cotriguaçu, in the State of Mato Grosso, Southern Amazon, Brazil, generating 4,108,256 tCO2e for 30 years.

In conclusion, the project is likely to achieve estimated GHG emission reductions and improve the social and environmental situation, which will be monitored under the SOCIALCARBON standard.

Approved by

Dr. Kaviraj Singh

CEO

Earthood Services Limited

Date: 20-08-2025

Place: Gurugram, Haryana

APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT

FOLDER	FILE NAME		
Juruena River REDD Project	Juruena-Legal	Contratos	CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.JAO - BEATRIS FABRIS.pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.MUTUM (1)(1).pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.MUTUM (1).pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.MUTUM.pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.TICO TICO.pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇOS - BEATRIS GRADELA - FAZ.FENIX.pdf
			CONTRATO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇOS - CASSIO GRADELA - FAZ.BEIJA FLOR.pdf
			Contrato de Prestação de Serviços - Duarte Baptista Ramos.pdf
			Contratos - Faz.Aguia Branca - Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
			Contratos - Faz.Fenix - Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
			Contratos - Faz.Jao - Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
			Contratos - Faz.Mutum - Cassio - João Carlos.pdf
			Contratos - Faz.Tico Tico - Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
			RECIBO - FAZ.MUTUM.pdf
			RECIBO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.BEIJA FLOR.pdf
			RECIBO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.JAO - BEATRIS FABRIS.pdf
			RECIBO DE PRESTAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO - FAZ.TICO TICO - BEATRIS FABRIS.pdf
		Matrículas	'Certidão de Cadeia Dominial 4 Ofício..pdf'
			'Matricua nº 4919 - Faz.Nhuma - Matricula nova(1).pdf'
			'Matricua nº 4919 - Faz.Nhuma - Matricula nova(2).pdf'
			'Matricua nº 4919 - Faz.Nhuma - Matricula nova.pdf'
			'Matricula n° 4918 - Faz.Curio - Matricula nova(1).pdf'
			'Matricula n° 4918 - Faz.Curio - Matricula nova(2).pdf'
			'Matricula n° 4918 - Faz.Curio - Matricula nova.pdf'
			'Matricula n°4.920 - Faz.Tico Tico - Beatris(1).pdf'
			'Matricula n°4.920 - Faz.Tico Tico - Beatris(2).pdf'
			'Matricula n°4.920 - Faz.Tico Tico - Beatris.pdf'
			'Matricula n°4.951- Faz.Flor do Ype - Beatris(1).pdf'
			'Matricula n°4.951- Faz.Flor do Ype - Beatris(2).pdf'
			'Matricula n°4.951- Faz.Flor do Ype - Beatris.pdf'
			'Matricula n°4.969 - Faz.Jacutinga(1).pdf'

FOLDER	FILE NAME
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	'Matricula n°4914 - Faz.Beija Flor - Matricula nova(2).pdf'
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	'Matricula n°5.020 - Faz.My Tay(1).pdf'
	'Matricula n°5.020 - Faz.My Tay(2).pdf'
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	'Matricula n°5.021 - Faz.Sanga My - Beatris(2).pdf'
	'Matricula n°5.021 - Faz.Sanga My - Beatris.pdf'
	'Matricula n°5.204 - Faz.Fenix - (Beatris T.Fabris Gradela)(1).pdf'
	'Matricula n°5.204 - Faz.Fenix - (Beatris T.Fabris Gradela).pdf'
	'Matricula n°6.169 - Faz.Tucano Amarelo (2)(1).pdf'
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	'Matricula n°6.190 - Faz.Fenix.pdf'
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	'Matricula nº6.182 - Faz.Arara Azul Matricula nova (Iolanda T.Fabris EIRELI).pdf'
	'Matricula nº6.202 - Faz.Cardeal - Parte 1 (matricula nova)(1).pdf'
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		Internal Risk		Financial Viability-Opportunity Cost	Cashflow CO2_Juruena River_v01.xlsx
					Movimentação Financeira - Manejo Florestal – Receitas.pdf
					Relatorio Receitas e Despesas - 2019_2020_2021.xlsx
				Project Longevity	Certidão de Cadeia Dominial 4 Oficio.pdf
					Matrículas.zip
		Natural Risk		Extreme Weather	Diamantino Station_2007-01-01_2021-12-31_Extreme Weather.csv
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		VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 2112020_31122021_v01.xlsx			
		VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD Project_v01.xlsx			
	Risk_Report	VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v01.pdf			
		VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool_Juruena River REDD Project_v01.xls			
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					Folder 2. Expansion of community activities: 6 audios (.ogg), 2 photos (.jpeg), 1 photo (.jpg)

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				Contratos – Faz.Jao – Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
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				Contratos – Faz.Tico Tico – Beatris - João Carlos.pdf
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				recibo de prestação de serviço – faz.tico tico – beatris fabris.pdf
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		SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v1.pdf		
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		VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v02.pdf		
		VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool_Juruena River REDD Project_v02.xls		
	Joint_PD_v02	VCS Joint PD_Juruena River REDD Project v02.docx		
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		Anexo_I_verificacao_da_acuracia_linha de base_2007_2020.docx		
		LMA_shp	LMA.shp	
		Mapping Database	PosAuditoriaJuruena_2022_05d16.zip	
		Project_Area_shp	Folder: PA.shp	
	SCR_v02	SC_Juruena River_Point0_v2.xls		
		SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_.doc		
		SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v02_.pdf		
Round 2	CAR 01.Land Ternure	6.d.Certificate_Cassio_Gradela	CND_36842049.pdf	
			Relatório Jurídico – Cássio Roberto Gradela.pdf	
		6.e.CCIR_ITR	CCIR45396868223_Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela_FlordeYpe.pdf	
			Cópia de Faz.Cardeal – Parte 1 (Elisabete T.F.Albuquerque e…TDA) – ITR 2020.pdf	
			Cópia de Faz.Pardal (Elisabete T,F,Albuquerque e CIA LTDA) – ITR 2020.pdf	
	CSM.F28W.Audit Findings Juruena_assessment 01.docx			
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				06- ART 2 – Manejo Tico Tico.pdf
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				Folder São Rafael Pousada: 1 audio (.ogg)
				Folder TI Apiakás: 6 audios (.ogg), 1 audio (.m4a), 3 photos (.jpg), 2 photos (.jpeg)
			SDG 2. Zero hunger	Extração de castanhas pelo Baiano.jpg
			SDG 3. Good Health and Well-being	Folder TI Apiakás: 4 audios (.ogg), 1 photo (.jpeg), 3 photos (.jpg)

FOLDER	FILE NAME			
			SDG 4. Quality Education	Folder Local Stakeholders Consultation: 5 files (.pdf), 2 files (.pptx), 3 files (.docx), 17 photos (.jpg), 2 videos (.mp4), 1 video (.mov).
			SDG 5. Gender Equality	01.ART – PMFS TICO TICO.pdf
				06-ART 2 – Manejo Tico Tico.pdf
			SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	Folder Nova União: 12 files (.pdf)
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				Folder TI Apiakás: 6 audios (.ogg), 2 photos (.jpeg), 3 photos (.jpg), 1 video (.m4a)
			SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Extração de castanhas pelo Baiano.jpg
				Folder Local Stakeholders Consultation: 5 file (.pdf), 2 files (.pptx), 3 files (.docx), 17 photos (.jpg), 2 videos (.mp4), 1 video (.mov)
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				Folder Local Stakeholders Consultation: 5 file (.pdf), 2 files (.pptx), 3 files (.docx), 17 photos (.jpg), 2 videos (.mp4), 1 video (.mov)
			SDG 15. Life on Land	Inventario_ProcessadoFaz Tico Tico.xls
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	VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v03.pdf			
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	CAR 02	Comparison_areas-xlsx		
	CL 04	Autorização P Exp florestal_Processo 7003478-2018.pdf		
		CARs		CAR – Comprovante Retificacao – Faz. Fenix.pdf
				CAR – Emitido – Faz. Bejita Flor.pdf
				CAR – Emitido – Faz. Curio.pdf
				CAR – Emitido – Faz. Jaó.pdf
				CAR – Emitido – Faz. Mutum.pdf
				CAR – Emitido – Faz. Nhuma.pdf
				CAR – Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Aguia Branca.pdf
				CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Arara Azul.pdf
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				CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Cardeal parte 1.pdf
				CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Cardeal parte 2.pdf
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				CAR - Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Sanga My.pdf

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			CCIR 2018 – Faz.Tico Tico (Passarada).pdf
			CCIR 2020 – Beatris Tormeta Fabris Gradela – Faz Fenix.pdf
			CCIR 2020 – Elisabete T.Fabris Albuquerque e CIA LTDA – Faz.Aguia Branca.pdf
			CCIR 2020 – Elisabete T.Fabris Albuquerque e CIA LTDA – Faz.Pardal.pdf
			CCIR 2020 – Elisabete T.Fabris Albuquerque e Cia Ltda – Faz.Cardeal Parte 1.pdf
			CCIR 2020 – Elisabete T.Fabris EIRELI – Faz.Cardeal Parte 2.pdf
			CCIR 2020 – Iolanda Tormena Fabris – Faz.Arara Azul.pdf
			CCIR 2020 – Iolanda Tormena Fabris – Faz.Canario.pdf
			CCIR2020 – Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela – Faz Sanga My.pdf
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	CL 8	ICV_TerrasIndigenas- Re_[ACCESO] Consulta pública – Juruena River REDD project.pdf	
	VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_31122021_v04.xlsx		
	VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD Project_v04.docx		
	VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v04.docx		
	VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v04.pdf		
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		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v06.docx	
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v06.pdf	
	Non Permanence Risk Report/	Cashflow CO2_Juruena River_v03 (1).xlsx	
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		VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v03.pdf	
		VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool_Juruena River REDD Project_v03.xls	
	SIG Data/	Baseline.zip	

FOLDER	FILE NAME	
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		Phytophysiognomies.zip
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	Social Carbon/	SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v3.pdf
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		NPR Report: VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v08.docx VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v08.pdf VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_Juruena REDD Project_Joint PD-MR_v08_Clean
		SC Report: SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v7_trackchange.docx SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v7_trackchange.pdf SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v7_clean.pdf
		Folder: VVB assessment
		Verra-EARTHOOD Findings Juruena_Round 4.docx

VERRA 5th PRR evidences

Round 1	2709_RV1_VCS_PRR_Round 5_10APRIL2025-VVB.docx			
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	Juruena_2.png			
	Evidences	12	car.Rmd	
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				AREA_IMOVEL_1.shp
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				rl_car_rr_juruena.dbf
				RR.cpg
	PD+MR	VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_11112021_v10.xlsx		
		VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD_Project_v13.xlsx		
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v15.1_clean.pdf		
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v15.1_track-changes.docx		
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v15.1_track-changes.pdf		
Round 2	2709_RV1_VCS_PRR_Round 5_10APRIL2025-VVB-PP.docx			
	VCS SocialCarbon-Verification Report_TC.docx			
	VCS SocialCarbon-Validation Report_TC.docx			
	Evidences	12	car.Rmd	
			audit_private_pro_legal_reserve_deforestation	
			audit_raster_increment_deforestation_private_prop	

			audit_raster_legal_reserve_private_prop	
			car - data	AREA_IMOVEL_1.dbf
				PA.cpg
				rl_car_rr_juruena.cpg
				RR.cpg
				RR_DesmatAcum_2007-2020.tfw
				BD.gdb
	PD+MR	VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_11112021_v10.xlsx		
		VCS PD Calculation_Juruena River REDD_Project_v13.xlsx		
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v16-clean.pdf		
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v16-track_changes.docx		
		VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v16-track_changes.pdf		

APPENDIX 2: FINDINGS

FAR ID	01	Date: 12/08/2024
Description of FAR		
Deforestation that occurred in the RR during the verification period has been monitored ex-post. This evidence has been provided to confirm the projected increase in deforestation rate is representative of what happened in the RR during the current monitoring report however, it is insufficient to validate the baseline.		
Conclusion: The project must transition to VM0048 starting from the next verification and revalidate the baseline for 6 years.		

FAR ID	02	Date: 03/02/2025
Description of FAR		
There is an overlap between the Leakage Belt area and the area of the project 3451, which is in the process of being approved for registration in the Verra Registry. If this project is registered before the next verification, the project proponent must adjust the Leakage Belt according to the guidelines of the VM0015 methodology. This adjustment will include: a. A revised mobility analysis that considers the area of project 3451 as inaccessible to deforestation agents. b. Changes to the Leakage Belt that comply with all methodological requirements. c. Validation of any changes by the VVB as requested. Additionally, any updates to the Leakage Belt made by the project proponent will be submitted as a deviation in the PD and will be appropriately documented.		
Conclusion: The project proponent must monitor and adjust the Leakage Belt according to the overlaps with the area of project 3451.		

CAR ID	01	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CAR		
Land tenure: There are 15 farms named in the PD&MR, however the information is not consistent with evidence provided to the validation team. It is not clear why there is a company called “Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli” as project proponent if this company is not owner of any land from the project activity. It is not clear who are the associates of Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque & Cia and neither who is the legal representative. Farms Arara Azul, Canário and Cardeal part 2 (Certificate 6203) are owned by company called Iolanda Tormena Fabris Eireli. It is not clear why this company is not project proponent and how the agreement for developing the project between their landowner and the Project Developer (Ecológica Assessoria Ltda) has been carried out. In the contract between Ecologica Assessoria Ltda and project proponents[6], one of the parties is called Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque & Cia which is in accordance with Land Certificates. Nevertheless, as per CNPJ certification the company name is Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli. Legal documents of the Project proponents and other entities involved, such a legal and natural person, are no evidenced in attached documents: CAR of Sanga My Farm –		

[6] 13 04 2021 Minuta Contrato REDD Parceria - Ecológica - Gradela

CAR ID	01	Date: 01/03/2022
Clearance Certificate issued by the competent State Environmental Authority (Certidão de Autuações e Débitos expedida pela Autoridade Ambiental Estadual (Certidão Negativa de Termo de Embargo) (ou emitido pelo SEFAZ, se aplicável)) Certificates issued by the Federal and State Prosecutors Office - Attorneys / Environmental Attorneys indicating the (in)existence of procedures involving the Property or activities developed in developed, or yet, existence of environmental damages subject to indemnification or recovery measures. (Certidões expedidas pelo Ministério Público Federal e Estadual - Promotorias/Procuradorias de Meio Ambiente e Cível com atribuição na área do(s) Imóvel(is), que apontem a (in)existência de procedimentos que envolvam o(s) Proprietário(s)) Certificates issued by the State Court of Justice, of the location of the Property(s) and the domicile of the Owner(s), covering a period of 10 (ten) years (Certidão dos Distribuidores Cíveis, relativa às Ações Cíveis, expedida pelo Tribunal de Justiça Estadual[1], do local do(s) Imóvel(is) e da sede/domicílio do(s) Proprietário(s), abrangendo o período de 10 (dez) anos.)		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022

1. There are 14 farms included as 1st Project Activity Instance. The properties list included in section 1.7 was updated.

2. The Company “Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli” is owner of Arara Azul Farm, Canário Farm and Cardeal Part 2 Farm. The document “Segunda Alteração” (page 04) contains the company’s update with the integration of the farms.

3. In August 2020, the Company “Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque & Cia was composed of Elisabete herself, Mrs Iolanda Tormena Fabris and Mrs Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela, mother and sisters respectively. At the end of 2020, the document “Terceira Alteração” (page 03) contains the change of company, where Mrs Iolanda Tormena Fabris and Mrs Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela left the company and the corporate name changed to Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli.

4. The properties Arara Azul, Canário and Cardel part 2 were integrated into Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli’s corporate name according to the document:

“Segunda Alteração” (page 04),

“Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.182” (Arara Azul Farm - page 02),

“Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.179” (Canário Farm – page 03),

“Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.203” (Cardeal part 2 – page 02).

5. The contract amendment was prepared with the updated corporate name to “Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli”.

6.

The Sanga My Farm’s CAR is still in “Under Review” status in the CAR system. The attached documents contain proof of enrollment and process statement.

Certificates obtained.

Certificates requested and still pending return of certificate to one of the owners, Cassio Roberto Gradela.

Certificates obtained.

CAR ID	01	Date: 01/03/2022
Documentation provided by project participant		

2. “Segunda Alteração”

3. “Terceira Alteração” and others documents of changes in Elisabete’s corporate name.

4. “Segunda Allteração”, “Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.182”, “Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.179”, “Certidão de Inteiro Teor e Ônus_6.203”

5. “1º Termo Aditivo - Contrato de Parceria - Juruena River”

6.

“CAR – Demonstrativo – Faz. SagaMy_mar2022” and “CAR – Recibo de Inscricao – Faz. Sanga My”

“Certidão de Embargos – Cassio”, “Certidão PGE – Beatris Eireli”, “Certidão PGE – Beatris”, “Certidão PGE – Elisabete Eireli”, “Certidão PGR – Elisabete”.

“Certidão MPMT - Beatris Eireli”, “Certidão MPMT – Beatris”, “Certidão MPMT – Cassio”, “Certidão MPMT - Elisabete Eireli”, “Certidão MPMT – Elisabete”, “Certidão Negativa de Embargos - Beatriz Eireli”, “Certidão Negativa de Embargos - Elisabete Eireli”, “Certidão Negativa de Embargos – Elisabete”, “Certidão Negativa MPF - Beatris Eireli”, “Certidão Negativa MPF – Beatris”, “Certidão Negativa MPF – Cassio”, “Certidão Negativa MPF - Elisabete Eireli”, “Certidão Negativa MPF – Elisabete”, “ELISABETE justificativa Inquerito Civil”, “Relatório Jurídico - Beatris Fabris”.

“Certidão Negativa TJMT – Elisabete”, “Certidão TJMT – BEATRIS”, “Certidão TJMT – ELISABETE

DOE assessment 01	Date: 15/04/2022

1. The PD&MR has been amended accordingly.
2. The information is now clear. Evidences were duly provided (Second Contractual amendment – Segunda alteração Contratual) which proves that the company “Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli” owns the Arara Azul Farm, Canário Farm and Cardeal Part 2 Farm. Issue is closed
3. The information is now clear. Evidences were duly provided (third Contractual amendment – Terceira alteração Contratual), which confirms that the company Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli is the same as the company Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque & Cia and now it has only one associate which is Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque. Issue is closed
4. The information is now clear. Evidences of change have been provided (Second Contractual amendment – Segunda alteração Contratual) which states that Farms Arara Azul, Canário and Cardeal part 2 were transferred to Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela Eireli.
5. The information is now clear. 1st amendment of contract between Ecologica and the farm owners has been updated which current land owners, including Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque Eireli. Issue is closed.
6. The following has been observed
    a. The receipt of CAR inscription has been provided. The validation team has checked in the SICAR’s website (https://www.car.gov.br/#/consultar) and confirmed that the CAR is current active. Issue closed.
    b. Evidences were duly provided. Nevertheless it is not clear to which. Issue closed
    c. Evidences of all land proprieties were provided. Therefore it could be concluded that there is nothing that could prevent the conclusion of the land ownership.

CAR ID	01	Date: 01/03/2022
d. Certificates of Mr Cassio Gradela has not been provided, therefore the issue remains open e. Yet, the following evidences still are missing for the final conclusion i. CCIR of Flor do Ypê Farm ii. ITR of following Farms: Cardeal Parte 1, Cardeal Parte 2 and Pardal		
Project participant response		Date: 27/04/2022
6.d. The certificates of Mr. Cássio were not issued because there is a process in progress. Below is a report on the process which is awaiting a decision from the court in the 1st instance. 6.e.i. CCIR of Flor do Ypê farm obtained 6.e.ii ITR of Pardal and Cardeal Parte 1 in the annex. ITR of Fazenda Cardeal Parte 2 has not yet been forwarded by the owners. In the process of updating.		
DOE assessment 02		Date: 01/05/2022
6.d: although certificates of Mr. Cassio were not yet provided, reports from Public Federal Ministry and Public State Ministry (certidaoMPF Cassio and Certidao-2022-05-10 09_19_02 MPMT – Cassio respectively) have been obtained which evidence that no processes apply to Mr. Cassio Gradela. 6.e.i: CCIR from Flor do Ypê has been duly provided and therefore the issue is closed 6.e.ii: The project developers have provided the documents ITR of Pardal and Cardeal Parte 1. Although not yet provided, the lack of evidence of ITR of Cardeal Parte 2 do not characterize the lack land propriety and, apart from that, the validation team could check that the process is currently under processing. Therefore, it is concluded that the issue is closed. All issues were duly closed and therefore, the validation team concludes that the land propriety is duly evidenced.		
FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY		

CAR ID	02	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CAR		
Document Management: 1. The VCS PD and the VCS MR are not applying the latest version of their templates available in the VCS website. 2. The VCS Standard applied in the project activity is not the latest available version 3. In section 2.5 of the AFOLU safeguards, version 4.0 of the VCS standard is mentioned, which does not correspond to the most updated version applicable to the project. 4. The PP does not present the final versions of the documents (e.g., highlighted texts) 5. The literature cited in the PD is not attached. Not all appendices and annexes mentioned are found, not all links which statements refer to are available (e.g., footnote 10 of page 18 among others) 6. Not all evidence referred to in the project documents have been provided or were made available to the validation team (e.g., Table 25a_ex post of "VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_31122021_v01" about the road type /length or density of wood used in the "wood products" spreadsheet, among others) 7. All sections in the document "VCS Joint PD_Juruena River REDD Project v01.pdf" must be filled out (e.g., Numeral 1.5 among others)		

CAR ID	02	Date: 01/03/2022

8. There is no consistency between the project area, the reference region, the leakage management areas, and the leakage belt described in the PD, the geographical information presented and the spreadsheets.
9. There are numerical differences between the information in PD and the spreadsheets (e.g., Table 12 in PD or the data of APU (Unidade de Produção Annual), among others)
10. The version of Social Carbon Standard applied in this project activity is not the latest available in the Social Carbon website (https://www.socialcarbon.org/) and therefore it is not clear whether the project activity is complying with Social Carbon requirements.

Project participant response	Date: 25/03/2022

1. The Joint PD Template version 4.0 was applied since, as per 2022 Q1 VCS PROGRAM UPDATE:

OVERVIEW OF SUBSTANTIVE UPDATES TO PROGRAM RULES & REQUIREMENTS document, templates version 4.1 are applicable from 20 July 2022 on.

2. VCS Standard document version 4.2 is now applied throughout the PD.

3. Section 2.5 was corrected to mention VCS Standard document version 4.2.

4. The updated final version of the PDD was now presented.

5. A spreadsheet with all references applied in the Joint PD was sent as evidence, and footnotes, references and literature were updated in version 2 of the Joint PD

6. The information of infrastructure of the Management Plan is in the document: 2. ANNEXES STANDARD TERM OF REFERENCE, page 5, which considers 1.18% of infrastructure in the APU. Also, information about road type and length.

7. All sections were filled in version 2 of the Joint PD.

8. Project Area, Reference Region and Leakage Belt areas were revised in both Joint PD and spreadsheet.

9. Areas and values have been revised in the Joint PD version 2. The APU average was based on information from other AUTEX issued for properties in the region in the last 10 years. The table "Average_APU_Autex_2020" contains the AUTEX areas and the average.

10. Social Carbon Standard Version 6 represents the transition to a full standard for nature-based solutions. As per communication with the Social Carbon team by newsletter (Announcement for SOCIALCARBON Approved Developers, which states that "Project developers have until the 30th September 2022 to issue any credits with the SOCIALCARBON co-benefits certification.", and by email, the project is allowed to apply version 5 of the standard.

Documentation provided by project participant

5. "References and footnotes".xlsx

6. "2. ANNEXES STANDARD TERM OF REFERENCE"

9. "Average_APU_Autex_2020"

CAR ID	02	Date: 01/03/2022

10. E-mail de INSTITUTO ECOLÓGICA PALMAS - Announcement for Approved Developers.pdf and E-mail de INSTITUTO ECOLÓGICA PALMAS - Re_ SOCIALCARBON requirements [Juruena River REDD Project].pdf

DOE assessment 01	Date: 15/04/2022

1. In accordance with the guide VCS+SOCIALCARBON Project Development Process v3.0, 2014: "*In order to streamline the joint project development process, VCS and SOCIALCARBON have developed templates for the project description, monitoring report, validation report and verification report, which project proponents and validation/verification bodies are encouraged to use. The templates are available on both the VCS and SOCIALCARBON websites. VCS and SOCIALCARBON require the use of templates where they are provided. Project proponents may use VCS templates for the carbon component of the project and separately use the SOCIALCARBON templates for the social and environmental components. However, project proponents are encouraged to use the VCS+SOCIALCARBON joint templates, which helps to simplify and streamline the project development process by presenting all the relevant project information in a single set of documents*." In accordance with the above, it is recommended that the project proponent use the templates VCS+SOCIALCARBON joint templates. If, on the contrary, the project decided to use the templates separately, the use of the SOCIALCARBON project description and monitoring report templates is not evidenced, since in the documents "VCS Joint PD_Juruena River REDD Project v02" and "SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_ " sections are not: Broader Sustainability Components Data Monitored, Broader Sustainability Results (justification, evidence), prospects status. PENDING

2. The VCS Standard applied in the project activity is the latest available version.

3. In section 2.5 of the AFOLU safeguards, version 4.2 of the VCS standard is mentioned.

4. Final version of the PDD was presented.

5. The literature cited in the PD is attached.

6. The project attaches the missing annex.

7. There is complete information on the project proponents. Telephone and email are described in the PDD as not available.

8. The consistency of the area data between the PD, the spreadsheet and the shapefiles are not evident. PENDING

9. Reviewed the information in PD and the spreadsheets.

10. Supports on the transition of SOCIALCARBON versions were revised.

Project participant response	Date: 27/04/2022

1. The project proponent applied the latest VCS Joint Project Description & Monitoring Report Template (version 4.1) and SOCIALCARBON Template separately according to the VCS+SOCIALCARBON Project Development Process guidance document, available at: <https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VCSSC-Guidance-Project-Development-Process-v3.0.pdf>, where it states

CAR ID	02	Date: 01/03/2022
that "project proponents may use VCS templates for the carbon component of the project and separately use the SOCIALCARBON templates for the social and environmental components". Since there is no Joint PD&MR + SOCIALCARBON template, the use of the SOCIALCARBON Report Template overcomes the lack of information of the social component in the VCS template. Broader Sustainability Components Data Monitored, Broader Sustainability Results (justification, evidence), prospects status are complied on the report in sections 4. Results, 6. Prospects and in the Indicators for REDD + SFMP, Version 1.2 Submission Template for guidance. 8. The area presented in PD and spreadsheets is the same provided by the mapping team, used to provide projections and modelling. However, some differences may occur in different software due to projection.		
DOE assessment 02		Date: 01/05/2022
8. The differences in the information systems are acceptable, however, the numbers between the documents and the spreadsheets do not match, for example, in "*table 8*" and "*Deforestation_PSD*" of the spreadsheet "*VCS MR Calculation Juruena River Project_period 12112020_31122021_v02*" the area of the reference region, the project area and the leak belt area do not match with the data in the PD.		
06.05.2022: 8. The project areas have been clarified.		
FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY		

CAR ID	03	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CAR		
Project dates: 1. It is not clear the Project starting date along the PD&MR *a.* According to its section 1.1 it is stated that: "*… over the 30-year project lifetime (12-November-2021 to 11- November-2050) …".* However, in numeral 1.9 it has been stated that "…*The project has a crediting period of 30 years, from 12-November-2020 to 11-November-2050*…". And in numeral 1.8, it has been stated that "*… the project starting date is defined as ", November 12th, 2020, as it marks the major action to effectively…"* 2. The dates of the project monitoring period are not described in the PD&MR. 3. There is not clear whether the baseline period is 2009 or 2010 as both are described in PD&MR		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022
1. The PSD is 12-November-2020. The date has been corrected in the PD 2. The initial and final date of the monitoring period was included in the Joint PD. 3. Assessed baseline period is 2009 – 2020. This period was applied for the land use and land change.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
NA		
DOE assessment 01		Date: 15/04/2022
1. The start date of the project has been clarified. OK 2. There is no evidence that the start and end dates of the monitoring period have been included in the Joint PD. PENDING		

CAR ID	03	Date: 01/03/2022

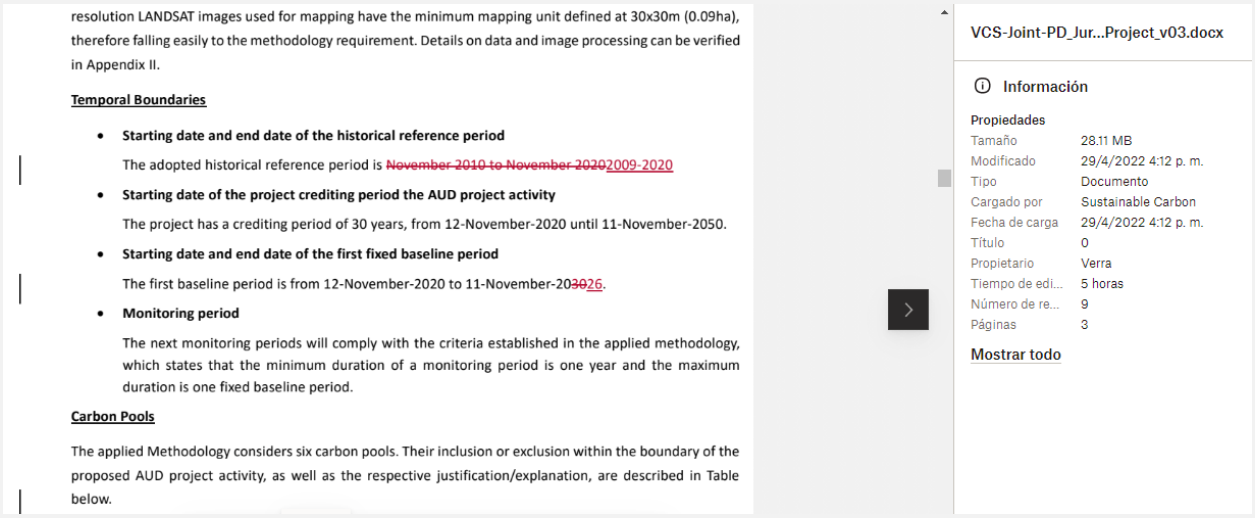
3. The adjustments in the joint PD on the baseline period are not evidenced: maps of Figure 11. and Figure 46, Figure 47, applicability condition “d”, map accuracy assessment. PENDING

Project participant response	Date: 27/04/2022

2. Information on the start and end dates was included in section 3.3 Project Boundaries (Temporal Boundaries).
3. Figures 11 and 46 adjusted according to the maps and their respective years. The analysis was carried out from 2009, according to mapping report and spreadsheets. The MapBiomas results undergo an accuracy assessment, which for the entire Amazon Biome is on average 95%. However, to meet the particularities of the region, an independent evaluation was carried out for the reference region from the years 2007 to 2019.

DOE assessment 02	Date: 01/05/2022

2.In the section 3.3. of the document “*VCS-Joint-PD_JuruenaRiverREDDProject_v03*” the monitoring period (12112020_31122021) is not evidenced:


resolution LANDSAT images used for mapping have the minimum mapping unit defined at 30x30m (0.09ha), therefore falling easily to the methodology requirement. Details on data and image processing can be verified in Appendix II.

Temporal Boundaries

- **Starting date and end date of the historical reference period**

  The adopted historical reference period is ~~November 2010 to November 2020~~2009-2020

- **Starting date of the project crediting period the AUD project activity**

  The project has a crediting period of 30 years, from 12-November-2020 until 11-November-2050.

- **Starting date and end date of the first fixed baseline period**

  The first baseline period is from 12-November-2020 to 11-November-20~~30~~26.

- **Monitoring period**

  The next monitoring periods will comply with the criteria established in the applied methodology, which states that the minimum duration of a monitoring period is one year and the maximum duration is one fixed baseline period.

Carbon Pools

The applied Methodology considers six carbon pools. Their inclusion or exclusion within the boundary of the proposed AUD project activity, as well as the respective justification/explanation, are described in Table below.

VCS-Joint-PD_Jur...Project_v03.docx

Información

Propiedades

Tamaño	28.11 MB
Modificado	29/4/2022 4:12 p. m.
Tipo	Documento
Cargado por	Sustainable Carbon
Fecha de carga	29/4/2022 4:12 p. m.
Título	0
Propietario	Verra
Tiempo de edi...	5 horas
Número de re...	9
Páginas	3

Mostrar todo

3. The adjustments are not evidenced since figures 11, 46 and 47 show the 2010-2020 deforestation analysis and do not cover the entire 2009-2020 baseline period or 2007-2019 for the reference region in accordance with the response of the project.

Project participant response	Date: 06/05/2022

2. Section 3.3 was revised and monitoring period was included.

3. The historical reference period analysis was carried out from 2009 to 2020, according to mapping report and spreadsheets. The MapBiomas results undergo an accuracy assessment, which for the entire Amazon Biome is on average 95%. However, to meet the particularities of the region, an independent evaluation was carried out for the reference region from the years 2007 to 2019, thus, years 2007 and 2008 included in map accuracy assessment were used for calibration of the modelling process. Figures 11,46 and 47 present data from 2010-2020 and 3-5 years apart for better visualization.

06.05.2022:
2. The monitoring period is evidenced in the section 3.3 of the Joint PD&MR.
3. The presentation of the results of the analysis is clarified.

FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY

CL ID	04	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CAR		
Legal compliance: There is no evidence of compliance with the legislation applicable to the project (environmental and social), as described in number 1.14 of the PD. Compliance with social laws in relation to the indigenous peoples included in the REDD+ Project is not described in the PD&MR.		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022
The Rio Juruena River REDD+ Project followed the requirements of the VM0015 methodology and legislation involving environmental and social issues, as listed in section 1.14 and attached spreadsheet.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
Spreadsheet "Legislation"		
DOE assessment 01		Date: 15/04/2022
In the PD and in the spreadsheet the legislation is described but compliance and supports are not evidenced: Decree 5,975, laws of Mato Grosso, laws of management forest (not attached PMFS, POA), law Nº 592 2017, CONAMA's Resolution 406, Resolution nº 474 2016, Resolution Nº 5.890 2020 and evidence of compliance with laws of indigenous communities.		
Project participant response		Date: 27/04/2022
The legislation and its respective references are in the attached spreadsheet.		
DOE assessment 02		Date: 01/05/2022
The project describes compliance with the legislation but the evidence of what is described in the column "*Applicability Condition - Instance 1*" is not attached.		
06.05.2022: The corresponding evidence of compliance with the legislation was attached.		
FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY		

CL ID	05	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CAR		
Project design: 1. Since it is a grouped project, the location of future instances of the project are not identified. It is not clear if the project area for future instances is within the limits of the Juruena National Park, indigenous territories, or other special areas. If this would be the case, it is not demonstrated whether the development of the project would be allowed in those areas and the implications for the project being in those protected areas and indigenous territories. There is no objective evidence, either in the PD or its annexes, that the project is not located in a wetland or/ and that the forests do not grow up on peat according to the condition "e" of applicability of the methodology		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022

CL ID	05	Date: 01/03/2022
1. Future instances may be included if located within the defined Reference Region. The areas to be included must evidence the ownership of the property in accordance with Brazilian legislation, even if overlapping public areas such as Conservation Units. This point was included and clarified in the eligibility criteria section in the Joint PD. 2. Figure 27 in the Joint PD was included to detail the to detail the removal of non-forest areas, including grasslands and wetlands, from the project area, according to the methodology applied. Figure 7 presents the soils within the project area to evidence that no peat land is located in the project area.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
NA		
DOE assessment 01		Date: 15/04/2022
1. Eligibility criteria of the project grouped in the PD were adjusted. 2. The project proponent has excluded wetland areas.		
FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY		

CAR ID	06	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CAR		
Data and Parameters The project includes N_2O from biomass burning even though it is excluded by the methodology VM0015 V1.1 Table 4 Source: N2O- Excluded- Not a significant source. The warming potential of methane and nitrous oxide used by the PP is not the most updated data according to the 5th IPCC report, unlike required by VCS Standard Section 3.14.4. The emission factor obtained by the local studies is not consistent with the assessed forest reference level, data, and parameters (FREL) latest submitted by the national entity -Ministry of the Environment of Brazil to the UNFCCC.		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022
1. Although the methodology considers the N2O emission from biomass burning as not significant, the calculation that includes this source is detailed in page 81, section 6.2 and 7.2 of the methodology. Therefore, N2O was considered as a source. 2. The warming potential of methane and nitrous oxide was updated according to the 5th IPCC report. Values updated in the spreadsheet too. 3. According to Brazil's submission of a Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for reducing emissions from deforestation in the Amazonia biome for REDD+ results-based payments under the UNFCCC from 2016 to 2020, which was issued in 2018, this document provides guidance to the Brazilian government regarding the REDD+ submissions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It is important to note that this document underlines that the submission of FREL is exclusively for the purpose of obtaining and receiving payments for REDD+ actions, pursuant to decisions 13/CP.19, paragraph 2, and 14/CP.19, paragraphs 7 and 8. The subnational FREL for the Amazonia biome comprises an area of approximately 419,700,000 ha and corresponds to 49.29% of the Brazilian territory. It is important to note the size of the analyzed territory, which is larger than many countries. For instance, it would be the 7th largest country in the world, larger than European Union or India. Therefore, a unique FREL value for this enormous territory		

CAR ID	06	Date: 01/03/2022

does not correspond to the deforestation dynamics faced by some project activities located in deforestation borders, namely in the Brazilian Arc of Deforestation, where the pressure from cattle ranching, agriculture and timber logging is much more intense.
Therefore, in order to clarify this issue on whether using FREL for voluntary carbon projects, the Ministry of the Environment of Brazil (MMA) instituted the Forests+ (Floresta+) Program. According to the program's implementation phases (https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/servicosambientais/florestamais/TNForestsmaisCarbonImplementation.pdf), the Government concluded that the voluntary carbon market (such as the present project activity) falls within the Forests+ Program. In addition, this same document (pages 2 and 3) defined that the REDD+ initiative under the UNFCCC is a different approach, establishing that the FREL should only be used under the UNFCCC scheme instead of the voluntary carbon market. Later, this document also clarifies in the page 4 the difference between REDD+ and Forests+ Carbon, as outlined below.
- The concepts of REDD+ and Forests+ Carbon, in both the national and international scenarios, are independent and separate programs:
a) The REDD+ scheme and the correspondent use of FREL are intended to provide public policy financing for climate change under the UNFCCC based on the reduction of deforestation and degradation results, while;
b) The Forests+ Carbon, in which the present project activity is contemplated, is a voluntary carbon credit market for native forests based on payment for environmental services that results in the increase and/or maintenance of carbon stocks in native forests.
In the future, there will probably be an integration between both approaches (named as Third Phase - Regulation), however nowadays (year 2022) we are in the First Phase: the Government has just recognized the voluntary carbon projects and the next step will be the registration of such projects into a National Platform.
Furthermore, another important issued clarified by the Forests+ Program, according to the Law 518/2020 (https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-n-518-de-29-de-setembro-de-2020-280524591), paragraph 2, Art. 2, was: The voluntary carbon market for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, recognized by Resolution CONAREDD+ nº 03, of July 22, 2020, will not entail any obligation regarding the accounting, adjustment or registration in the national inventory of emissions by the Federal Government, thus allowing the voluntary market to establish its own rules and parameters, without any establishment of responsibility or correlation with the commitments assumed by the Brazilian government. Therefore, the use of FREL is not applicable for the voluntary carbon markets.
Furthermore, according to VCS requirements v 4.1, section 3.2.2, where projects are located within a jurisdiction covered by a jurisdictional REDD+ program, project proponents shall follow the requirements in this document and the requirements related to nested projects. It is important to note that neither Brazil nor the State of Mato Grosso have an approved Jurisdictional REDD+ Program. In addition, according to the applied methodology VM0015 v1.1, where no sub-national or national baseline is available, a baseline must be
developed for a reference region encompassing the project area, the leakage belt and any other geographic area that is relevant to determine the baseline of the project area, observing the deforestation dynamic during the 10-15 year period preceding the start date of the AUD project activity.

CAR ID	06	Date: 01/03/2022

The Brazilian FREL for the Amazon Biome was developed considering the historical period between 1996- 2015, establishing a linear deforestation projection based on the historical average during this period. This time period is different from what is required by the methodology. Furthermore, the project start date was in 2020, five years later than the end year from the FREL. Furthermore, the FREL does not consider the underlying causes of deforestation, such as the recent socioenvironmental setbacks promoted by the Government, which led to a constant increase in deforestation since 2012. The most recent data was released in November 2021, where more than 13 thousand km² have been deforested in the last year[7], the highest value since 2006. It is important to note that the main affected areas by agents and drivers of deforestation are located close to the Brazilian Arc of Deforestation, where the project is located.

Therefore, the average deforestation rate and deforestation dynamics in the project region is higher than the average for the whole Amazon Biome. Therefore, the project activity is consistent with the requirements from VCS (as no jurisdiction REDD+ Program exists), from the Brazilian Government (as the FREL shall not be used for projects in the voluntary carbon markets, according to the Brazilian Forests+ Program), and from the applied methodology (baseline was developed for a reference region observing the agents and drivers of deforestation 11 years prior to the project start date).

Documentation provided by project participant

NA

DOE assessment 01	Date: 15/04/2022

The project proponent considers N_2O emissions because it includes forest fires in the baseline, which is consistent with the methodology.

The warming potential of methane and nitrous oxide used by the PP is the most updated data according to the 5th IPCC report.

As justified by the project proponent, the FREL is not currently applicable to voluntary carbon markets.

FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY

CAR ID	07	Date: 01/03/2022

Description of CAR

Project areas:

1. The geographical information of the delimitation of the leakage management area is not attached.
2. There is no evidence in the attached Project document, regarding the percentage of similarity of the Project area with the reference area nor with the leakage belt.
3. About the Displacement Leakage Factor, the PP does not present evidenced for a factor of 0%. unlike required by the methodology, which states that "… *Where leakage prevention activities are implemented the factor shall be equal to the proportion of the baseline agents estimated to be given the opportunity to participate in leakage prevention activities and project activities…"*
4. Project area could not be ensured. The project includes area with non-forest cover (e.g. roads, paths) as a stable forest.

Project participant response	Date: 25/03/2022

[7] Available at: https://www.gov.br/inpe/pt-br/assuntos/ultimas-noticias/divulgacao-de-dados-prodes.pdf

CAR ID	07	Date: 01/03/2022

1. *Leakage Management Area was updated and the shp files were sent to audit team.*
2. *Reference Region: According to the applied methodology VM0015:*

   - The reference region should contain strata with agents, drivers and patterns of deforestation that in the 10–15-year period prior to the start date of the proposed AUD project activity are similar to those expected to exist within the project area.
   - The reference region may include one or several discrete areas. It must be larger than the project area and include the project area
   - Three main criteria are relevant to demonstrate that the conditions determining the likelihood of deforestation within the project area are similar or expected to become similar to those found within the reference region (agents and drivers of deforestation, landscape configuration and ecological conditions and Socio-economic and cultural conditions)

   These conditions are complied by the applied Reference Region, as detailed in section 3.3 of Joint PD version 2.

   Leakage Belt: According to the applied methodology:

   - The leakage belt is the land area or land areas surrounding or adjacent to the project area in which baseline activities could be displaced due to the project activities implemented in the project area
   - To demonstrate that Option I (Opportunity Cost Analysis) is applicable, use historical records, i.e. demonstrate that at least 80% of the area deforested in the reference region (or some of its strata) during the historical reference period has occurred at locations where deforesting was profitable. Alternatively, use literature studies, surveys and other credible and verifiable sources of information.

   These conditions are compiled by the applied Leakage Belt, as detailed in section 3.3 pf the Joint PD version 2.

   Both procedures to determine Reference Region and Leakage Belt are also detailed in the Mapping Report sent as evidence.

3. *It is estimated that all of potential agents of deforestation in the Reference Region will have the opportunity to participate in leakage prevention activities. Thus, the "Displacement Leakage Factor" (DLF) was considered 5% in the first 5 years. And after that, 0% was adopted based on previous REDD projects developed by Ecologica Assessoria Ltda, where no leakage due to displaced deforestation occurred during all the verified monitoring periods.This parameter was updated in the Joint PD and PD spreadsheet version 2.*
4. *Project Area was updated to comply with the applied methodology.*

Documentation provided by project participant

1. *LMA.zip*
2. *2022_03_23d_Juruena_mappingreport_02.docx*

DOE assessment 01	Date: 15/04/2022

1. The geographical information of the delimitation of the leakage management area is attached.
2. There is evidence the percentage of similarity of the Project area with the reference region.

CAR ID	07	Date: 01/03/2022

3. About the Displacement Leakage Factor, the PP does not present evidenced for a factor of 5% (previous REDD projects developed by Ecologica Assessoria Ltda and calculation). PENDING

4. From the project area, the areas of planned deforestation were subtracted (e.g., roads, paths).

Project participant response	Date: 27/04/2022

3. Evidence of the experiences of other validated and/or verified projects can be found in the following links: Yellow Ipê (https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2373), ABC Norte (https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2558) and Boa Fé (https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2482). These previously validated and verificated Ecológica projects applied a DLF of 0%.

DOE assessment 02	Date: 01/05/2022

3. In the PD is described the following: “DLF was adopted as 5% considering that 95% of the agents are involved in the LMA, such as the mining in what is now the Pousada do Seu João, a settlement in Nova União, and indigenous people in the Apiakás TI and also based on previous REDD projects developed by Ecologica Assessoria Ltda, where no leakage due to displaced deforestation occurred during all the verified monitoring periods”. The foregoing is consistent with respect to the project situation.

FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY

CL ID	08	Date: 01/03/2022

Description of CL

Social

1. As described in the PD&MR “*Juruena River REDD Project has not yet conducted a social and environmental impact assessment within the Project Area*” and this information has been corroborated by the audit team on field. Therefore, the project does not demonstrate compliance of the referential VCS standard numeral 3.17 -No Net Harm, Local Stakeholder Consultation.
2. The supports of the project's contribution to the SGDs are not evidenced, unlike described in number 1.17 of the PD.
3. There is no documentary evidence about the communication with local stakeholders unlike described in the Risk tool presented by the PP
4. Public comment period dates are not mentioned in PD&MR
5. The PP does not take into account the indigenous land named “Escondido” as stakeholder although it shares limits with the project area.

Project participant response	Date: 25/03/2022

1. *Social diagnosis and further information on the communities surrounding the project area were included in Joint PD version 2 section 2.1 and 2.2*
2. *A clarifier description of the supports of the project's contribution to the SDGs was addressed in section 1.17 of the PD.*
3. *Information on the Local Stakeholder conducted was included in the Joint PD version 2.ç In addition, the material distributed to the communities, that includes the communication channel is also sent as evidence*
4. *Public Comments period and information were updated in section 2.4*

CL ID	08	Date: 01/03/2022

5. *PP tried communication with FUNAI and representants of the TI Escondido, however, there was no response. According to the Indigenous Land Management Plan, their village is located outside the project's reference region.* The TI Escondido *is a region occupied by the Rikbaktsá ethnic group, which has isolated tribes, according to official sources. Thus, as detailed in section 1.14 and section 2.5, according to the internal regulations of the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), isolated tribes are guaranteed "the exercise of their freedom and traditional activities without the obligation to contact them". In this sense, it is up to the Official Indigenist Body, in the exercise of police power, to discipline the entry and transit of third parties in areas where the presence of isolated Indians is found, as well as to take the necessary measures to protect these groups (art. 7, Decree No. 1,775 / 96), by restricting the entry of third parties in these areas. However, as part of the Indigenous Land is located in the Reference Region, it was considered as a stakeholder and public information available was included on the Joint PD version 2.*

Documentation provided by project participant

3. Local Stakeholders Consultation Folder

DOE assessment 01	Date: 15/04/2022

1. The project does demonstrate compliance of the referential VCS standard numeral 3.17 -No Net Harm, Local Stakeholder Consultation.

2. According to the Section 1.17 of the PD, the contributions to the SDGs are in the SOCIALCARBON report, however, there is no evidence that the supports of the SOCIALCARBON report activities are attached (e.g.: women inclusion, alternative income sources, biodiversity monitoring, etc.). PENDING

3. There is no evidence that the risks of the project have been communicated in the stakeholder's consultation. PENDING

4. The public comment period described in section 2.4 of the PD does not coincide with what is registered on the verra page, PENDING

5. There is no evidence of the project proponent tried to communicate with the indigenous land named "Escondido, as described in the response of this finding. PENDING

Project participant response	Date: 27/0342022

2. The corresponding evidence (*SDG* folder) was made available to the Verification Team. In addition, it is important to note that this is the first socioenvironmental monitoring under Social Carbon Standard, therefore it is expected that the project will expand its initiatives throughout the Social Carbon's Reports with the incomes from carbon credits sales. The SocialCarbon methodology drives continuous improvement in the local community through prospects (at least one per resource, totalling 6 improvement actions), in which the project owner undertakes to implement them until the next monitoring period. To guarantee the evolution of the socioenvironmental scenario in the region, SocialCarbon Standard requires that at least 50% of the actions suggested in the previous Point must be implemented, under the risk of losing the Standard (available at:<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6161c89d030b89374bec0b70/t/623b215cc3539f0f84b55e57/1648042338379/SOCIALCARBON_STANDARD_v-5-.0+final+II.pdf>).

CL ID	08	Date: 01/03/2022

The monitoring period for SocialCarbon should be the same as the monitoring period for the Carbon Accounting Standard. Thus, it is expected that the contributions to the listed SDGs occur, and these activities will be monitored throughout the project.

4. The adverse risks assessed in tables 3 and 4 are all related to the impacts of the sustainable forest management plan. However, as the landowner has all the necessary authorizations and plans to conduct the forest management according to the legislation, these risks are minimized and controlled. It is also important to consider that there are no communities living within the Project Area. Regarding conflict management, the landowner already has a relationship with the surrounding communities and no conflicts are expected as long as there is any kind of environmental damage or encroachment, that will be resolved according to the Brazilian legislation. Thus, during the stakeholder consultation, the project was presented detailing all the activities conducted by the project and the communities' needs and doubts were considered.
5. The public comment period was corrected to 23-November-2021 to 23-December-2021 as indicated in the Verra page.
6. In February 21, Ecológica received an e-mail sent by ICV, organization that acts within rural properties in Mato Grosso, with some comments on the Local Stakeholder Consultation presentation, including a question about the absence of the TI Escondido within the LMA. ICV also attached the Management Plan of the Indigenous territory. An assessment of this document was included in the PD, in section 2. Safeguards, and in February 23, Ecológica replied to the e-mail informing that it was not able to contact any representants during the audit visit, and that it was going to contact FUNAI one more time, while it kindly asked for any other contacts ICV may have. Unfortunately, ICV didn't reply to the e-mail. Meanwhile, Ecológica tried to contact FUNAI and ICV by telephone, however, not getting any return.
   Therefore, it was internally agreed that the PP would try to contact a representant until the next monitoring. It is important to note, however, that according to the location map of the Management Plan, the TI's village is not located within the project's Reference Region.

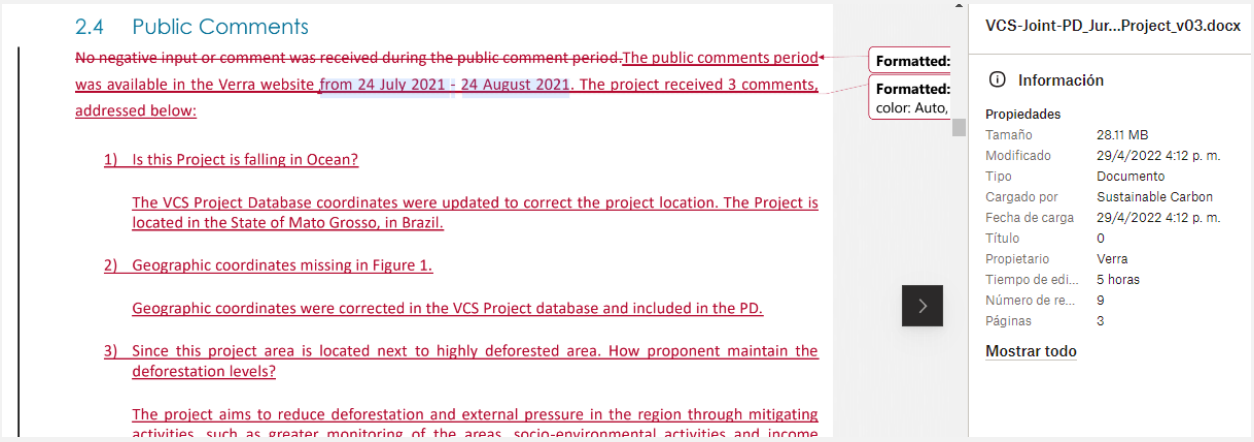
DOE assessment 02	Date: 01/05/2022

CL ID	08	Date: 01/03/2022

2. The project demonstrates the contribution to the SDGs for the current monitoring period.

3. The project clarifies how communication with stakeholders has been carried out, including aspects of risk.

4. The correction of the public comment is not evidenced. PENDING



5. The adjustments (inclusion of assessment of the document) in the section of safeguards is not evidenced. Email communications are not attached as evidence. Pending

Project participant response	Date: 06/05/2022

4.Section 2.4 was revised, and public comment period was updated according to Verra website.

5. The description of the Escondido Indigenous Land (TI Escondido) presented in section 2.1 No Net Harm was made assessing the Land Management Plan provided by ICV, as described in the Joint PD. E-mail communication was sent (ICV_TerrasIndigenas- Re_ [ACESSO] Consulta pública - Juruena River REDD Project.pdf)

DOE assessment 03	Date: 06/05/2022

4. The correction of the public comment is evidenced.
5. The evidence about safeguards were attached.

FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY

CL ID	09	Date: 01/03/2022

Description of CL

Monitoring

1. There is no evidence of the procedures for the monitoring plan, as well as the description of how the monitoring activities will be implemented.

Project participant response	Date: 25/03/2022

1. *Planning for monitoring properties is aligned between owners and contracted responsible. Mr. Cassio Roberto Gradela, one of the owners, husband of Mrs Beatris Tormena Fabris Gradela (owner) and brother-in-law of Mrs Elisabete Tormena Fabris Albuquerque (owner) is responsible*

CL ID	09	Date: 01/03/2022
for carrying out frequent on-site monitoring at the following information in the actions of monitoring the boundaries of the properties and maintenance of the roads. Evidence can be seen in the renewed contracts for monitoring the boundaries of some properties that make up the project area.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
"Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Beatris T.Fabris Gradela - Faz.Fenix- ano 2022" *"Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Beatris T.Fabris Gradela - Faz.Jao - ano 2022"* *"Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Beatris T.Fabris Gradela - Faz.Tico Tico - ano 2022"* *"Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Cassio Gradela - Faz.Beija Flor - ano 2022"* *"Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Cassio Gradela - Faz.Mutum - ano 2022"* *"Contrato de Prestação de Serviço - Elisabete EIRELI - Faz.Aguia Branca - ano 2022"*		
DOE assessment		Date: 15/04/2022
1. The project proponent clarified the monitoring plan procedures.		
FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY		

CL ID	10	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CL		
SOCIAL CARBON 1. It is not clear if the socio-environmental benefits are for communities within the project area or outside it. 2. Compliance with the criteria of the Socialcarbon standard for monitoring the social and environmental impacts of the project (co-benefits) has not been described. 3. There is no evidence of how the socio-environmental baseline (Point zero) was established and whether it corresponds to the monitoring period of the project's emission reductions, since the Socialcarbon standard, Criteria 3, Requirements, describes …*Point Zero considers a time period before the implementation of project activity up until the end of the first monitoring period of the accounting standard*… 4. There is no evidence on how continuous improvement will be demonstrated compared to the point zero baseline and the frequency of evaluation of the indicators. 5. Methods used to obtain the information for each indicator: the questionnaires, photographs, and documents for obtaining the information are not described: a. Women inclusion: The PP does not attach evidence of the professional working on the forest management plan. b. Expansion of community activities: The PP presents as evidence recordings and images of payment receipts, where the supports of the community activities cannot be clearly identified. c. Conflict management: There is no evidence of the supports of the conflict resolution system and its implementation d. Alternative income sources: There is no evidence of the compliance supports e. Social and Environmental Investments: There is no documentary evidence of the investments in infrastructure. f. Quality control: Control systems and their implementation are not identified		

CL ID	10	Date: 01/03/2022

g. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs): There is no documentary supports of chestnuts extracts in the project area.
h. Impact on remaining flora: it has not been identified the monitoring plan for Impacts to remaining flora.

Project participant response	Date: 25/03/2022

1. The socio-environmental benefits are for communities outside the project area due to there is an absence of local community members living in the project area. Thus, a clarifier indication was addressed in the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_ 4.1.2.,4.1.3., 4.3.7 sections.

2. The corresponding social and environmental impacts monitoring of the project are described in each, whenever applicable, indicator and in section 3.1. Social, economic and environmental impacts of the emission reductions project of the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2.

3. PP contacted SOCIALCARBON team through e-mail (sent as evidence) to clarify this point, and the socio-environmental baseline complies with the standard criteria as it can also be applied to ongoing projects, therefore, not interfering in the Baseline.

4. According to SOCIALCARBON criteria 4 (available at:< https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6161c89d030b89374bec0b70/t/623b215cc3539f0f84b55e57/1648042338379/SOCIALCARBON_STANDARD_v-5-.0+final+II.pdf >)

evidencing continual improvements relies on sending, in the following monitoring period, documents and evidence that demonstrates which prospect initiative the project proponent has made in comparison to the last report prospect indicated. Yet, to maintain SOCIALCARBON Standard certification the project cannot unjustified why the actions were not develop in the subsequently monitoring report neither decrease the same resource score twice. Therefore, the present monitoring period complies to SOCIALCARBON standard criteria.

5.

a. *The women inclusion indicator evidence (01. ART - PMFS TICO TICO .pdf and 06- ART 2 - Manejo Tico Tico.pdf documents) were made available to the Verification Team. Yet, it is important to notice that this indicator was scored with the lowest punctuation (1 out of 6) since there are no initiatives regarding women inclusion programs and campaigns, only one punctual action.*
b. *The expansion of community activities indicator evidence (Conserto da Estrada próxima Project Area, Nova União, São Rafael Pousada and TI Apiakás folders) were better organized, indicating which community received which benefit, and made available to the Verification Team. Also, a clarifier description was addressed in the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_4.1.2 section.*
c. *A communication channel was established for stakeholders to continually express their concerns and to solve eventual conflicts and grievances that arise during project planning, implementation, and monitoring. The main communication channel is the project's own email (mh@ecologica.earth), which is managed by Instituto Ecológica team. As well as the owner and Ecologica Team phone numbers. Grievance redress and conflict management procedures, as well as benefit sharing mechanisms, will be discussed with communities through stakeholders consultations.*
d. *Due to the absence of management control operation planning evidence the score was decreased in the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_ 4.1.10 and 5 sections.*

CL ID	10	Date: 01/03/2022

e. Social and Environmental Investments indicator evidence (TI Apiakás folder) was better organized and made available to the Verification Team.
f. Due to the absence of control systems and their implementation planning evidence the score was decreased in the SCR_Juruena_Point_0_v2_ 4.1.12 and 5 sections.
g. The Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) indicator evidence (Extração de castanhas.jpg) were made available to the Verification Team.
h. The Impact on remaining flora evidence (Inventario_ProcessadoFaz Tico Tico] was made available to the Verification Team.

Documentation provided by project participant

3. SOCIALCARBON response [Juruena River REDD Project].pdf

5.

a. "01. ART - PMFS TICO TICO"; "06- ART 2 - Manejo Tico Tico"
b. "Conserto da estrada próxima Project Area"; "Nova União"; "São Rafael Pusada"; "TI Apiakas"
c. "Local Stakeholders Consultation Folder"
d. "Extração de castanhas"; "Segurança e Vigilância";
e. "TI Apiakás"

g. "Extração de castanhas.jpg"
h. "Inventario_ProcessadoFazTico Tico.xls"

DOE assessment | Date: 15/04/2022

1. The project proponent clarified the scope of the socio-environmental benefits.

2. The project proponent described social and environmental impacts monitoring.

3. Point zero was reviewed according with SOCIALCARBON standard.

4. The project will demonstrate socio-environmental improvements for the next verification, according with SOCIALCARBON standard since the evaluation of the current monitoring period corresponds to the point zero.

5. a. The women inclusion indicator evidence was reviewed.
b. The expansion of community activities indicator evidence was clarified.
c. The conflict resolution system was clarified.
d. The score of alternative income sources was adjusted and evidence attachment.
e. Social and Environmental Investments indicator evidence was reviewed.
f. The score of quality control was adjusted.
g. The women inclusion indicator evidence was reviewed. Although only one photo is attached, it is what corresponds to the baseline and the project should show improvements in future verifications.
h. There are plans to monitor the impacts on the remaining flora. It is what corresponds to the baseline and the project should show improvements in future verifications.

FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY

CL ID	11	Date: 01/03/2022
Description of CL		
Additionality: a. The PP did not consider the sale of cattle in the analysis of the spreadsheet “Cashflow CO2_Juruena River_v01”		
Project participant response		Date: 25/03/2022
The additionality cashflow was updated.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
“Cashflow CO2_Juruena_River_v02”		
DOE assessment		Date: 15/04/2022
The project proponent considered the sale of cattle in the analysis of the spreadsheet “Cashflow CO2_Juruena River_v02”.		
FINDING CLOSED SUCCESSFULLY		