VERIFICATION REPORT

RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ PROJECT

Document Prepared by Earthood Services Private Limited

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Report Title	VERIFICATION REPORT - RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ PROJECT
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Prepared By	Earthood Services Private Limited
Contact	Regd. Office: 409-410, Tower B-4, Spaze I-Tech Park, Sector 49, Sohna Road, Gurgaon- 122018, INDIA Tel: +91 124 4204599; Fax: +91 124 4204599 Website: www.earthood.in; Email: info@earthood.in
Approved By	 Kaviraj Singh – Managing Director

Work Carried Out By	Bibiana Duarte – Lead Auditor Marcelo Sebben – Local expert Auditor

Summary

The RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ PROJECT, registered under VCS Project ID 1503[1] and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB Standards)[2], is a project-scale that takes place in the Rio Preto Jacundá RESEX Reserve. It started on 01 October 2012 with a project area of 94,289 hectares in the municipalities of Machadinho D'Oeste and Cujubim, Rondônia State – Brazil. The activities aim to mitigate climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation, promote social well-being, and conservation of biodiversity in the region where RESEX is located are involved in this monitoring period from October 1, 2015, to August 7, 2020.

RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ PROJECT belongs to the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sector in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) avoiding Unplanned Deforestation / Degradation (AUDD) category. In addition to emissions reduction and climate benefits, the project implements activities that meet the criteria for exceptional community and biodiversity benefits in the Rio Preto Jacundá Reserve RESEX in the state of Rondônia - Brazil.

Activities during this monitoring period include: 1. Monitoring deforestation through remote sensing with data from the PRODES project and complementary analysis with high-resolution imagery from the Planet/SCCON web Platform with data from PLANET and RapidEye satellites; 2. Articulation and contact with the relevant environmental authorities and the Secretariat of the Environmental Development of the State of Rondônia (SEDAM) to mitigate deforestation factors in the project area; 3. The implementation of community activities based on 11 pillars (governance and adaptive management, health, income Improvement, education, youth and women, environment, Social organization, Communication, Infrastructure, REDD+ Jacundá Financial Mechanism and zoning); 4. Biodiversity monitoring.

Earthood Services Private Limited (hereinafter ESPL), as part of the list of available validation and verification bodies was contracted by Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments and Associação dos Moradores de Reserva Extrativista Rio Preto Jacundá e Ribeirinhos do Rio Machado (ASMOREX) to carry out the verification process of the project activities in accordance with CCB and VCS standards, with a 95% confidence level and 5% materiality.

The purpose of this verification process is to verify the implementation of project activities during the monitoring period from October 1, 2015, to August 7, 2020. This includes document review, site visit, interviews, and consultation of secondary sources of information, public consultation with stakeholder on Verra, statements of findings, monitoring report, feedback with the project owner, and preparation of the final report in accordance with the monitoring report, validated Project Description, methodology (VM0015 v1.1), applicable local environmental laws, and other applicable references. As a result, 02

[1] https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1503
[2] https://www.climate-standards.org/?s=jacunda

Forward Action Requests (FAR) were submitted from the validation process, 05 clarifications request (CL) and 01 corrective action requests (CAR) were addressed by the initiative's proponent.

The documentation review, interviews, and site visit allowed ESPL to gather sufficient evidence to fully assess the verification criteria and determine that the project is being implemented in accordance with the Monitoring Report. The reductions were calculated correctly, based on the applicable methodology. In summary, the project "RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ PROJECT", as described in the Monitoring Report, meets all relevant requirements for the VCS/CCB verification activities and the baseline and monitoring methodology VM0015 v1.1 have been correctly applied. The project generates a net GHG emissions reduction of 170,563 tCO_2e and 151,801 tCO_2e of tradable credits (VCUs) applying a buffer of 11%, for the monitoring period from October 1, 2015, to August 7, 2020.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Earthood Services Private Limited, as the conformity assessment body, conducted the independent second verification of RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ PROJECT, in Brazil, on behalf of Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments and Associação dos Moradores de Reserva Extrativista Rio Preto Jacundá e Ribeirinhos do Rio Machado (ASMOREX). The third-party assessment was conducted in an objective, neutral and consistent manner, in accordance with the requirements of CCB & VCS standards and rules and approved methodological procedures.

1.1 Objective

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

- The project activity was implemented in accordance with the validated project document description.

- The monitoring was carried out in compliance with what was described in the validated monitoring plan.

- GHG emission reductions were calculated free of errors and omissions and misrepresentations.

- The extent to which GHG emission reductions reported in the monitoring report are materially accurate.

- The project implemented the activities in compliance with the criteria of benefits for the climate, the community and biodiversity.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification is to establish that:

- The project activity has been implemented in accordance with the validated Project Description Document and produces GHG emission reductions, benefits to the community and biodiversity.

- The Monitoring Report and other supporting documents provided are complete, updated, and verifiable considering the applicable requirements, standards, evaluation criteria and conditions of the certification program.

- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the systems and procedures described in the validated monitoring plan, including the approved methodology and applicable tools.

- The data is recorded and stored according to the monitoring methodology and calculations are appropriate and consistent.

- GHG emission reductions determined in this verification process are only accounted for the monitoring period determined by the project.

Evaluation criteria:

CCBA. 2017. Climate, Community & Biodiversity Project Design Standards Third Edition. *Version 3.1.* At: www.climate-standards.org.

CCBA. 2017. *CCB Program* Rules*. Version 3.1.* At: www.climate-standards.org.

Verified Carbon Standard Program Guide 2019 v. *4.0.* At: https://verra.org/project/vcs-program/rules-and-requirements/

Verified Carbon Standard 2021 v. *4.1.* At: https://verra.org/project/vcs-program/rules-and-requirements/

Verified Carbon Standard Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements 2017 v. 3.6.

VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, v1.1

Verified Carbon Standard AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool 2019 v.*4.0.*

VCS tool VT0001 – for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities, version 3.0

Registration and Issuance Process *2019* v4.0.

1.3 Level of Assurance

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

ESPL ensures the conformance of the project with VCS/CCB program 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

Project name	RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ PROJECT
Sectoral scope	14. Land-use, land-use change and forestry
AFOLU Project category	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) avoiding Unplanned Deforestation / Degradation (AUDD)
Project Proponent	Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments Associação dos Moradores de Reserva Extrativista Rio Preto Jacundá e Ribeirinhos do Rio Machado (ASMOREX)
Baseline and monitoring methodology	VM0015 v1.1
Location of the project activity	RESEX Reserve in the state of Rondônia - Brazil. The municipalities of Machadinho D'Oeste and Cujubim, State of Rondônia – Brazil.
Area	The project has an area of 94,289
Project crediting period	30 years, from 01 October 2012 until 30 September 2042
Monitoring period	October 1, 2015, to August 7, 2020

Verified emission reductions in the above reporting period	170,563 tCO2e

The RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ PROJECT is located in the Reserve in the municipalities of Machadinho D'Oeste and Cujubim, in the northeast of Rondônia state- Brazil, with an area of 95,300 hectares, in accordance with State Decree 7336 of 1996. Project activities aim to generate community and biodiversity benefits and promote the reduction of emissions generated by unplanned deforestation in the project area.

For this verification, from October 1, 2015, to August 7, 2020, the project includes 94,289 hectares of forest that generated a net reduction of GHG emissions of 170,563 tCO2e and 151,801 tCO2e tradable credits (VCUs) applying a buffer of 11 %.

2. VERIFICATION PROCESS

The verification of this monitoring period under the CCB & VCS standards was requested to ESPL by Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments and Associação dos Moradores de Reserva Extrativista Rio Preto Jacundá e Ribeirinhos do Rio Machado (ASMOREX) The audit of the Monitoring Report, supporting documentation, field visit, and interviews has provided this VVB with the evidence to ensure compliance with all applicable criteria for the project with reasonable assurance. The project activities seek to generate benefits to the community and biodiversity and promote the emissions reductions of GHG.

2.1 Audit Team Composition (*Rules* 4.3.1)

Bibiana Duarte: Senior Lead Auditor: Forest Engineer, qualified at ISO 14064 and 14065 to lead validation and verification processes of carbon emission reduction projects, including CCB & VCS standards. More than 10 years of work and relevant experience with environmental, biodiversity and social aspects in forestry projects. Principal auditor since 2017, having successfully audited more than 20 AFOLU carbon projects in Brazil, Colombia and Perú.

Marcelo Sebben: 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 1. Auditor team

N.º	Name	Last name	Function	Site visit
01	Bibiana	Duarte	Lead auditor Technical expert	Yes
02	Marcelo	Sebben	Auditor and local expert	Yes

Table 2. Technical reviewer and approver team

N.º	Name	Last name	Function
01	Pablo	Rodríguez	Technical Reviewer

2.2 Method and Criteria

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

- Contract with PP for the scope and appointment of verification team and technical review team.

- Completeness check of Project description and Monitoring Report.

- Desk review of conformance to VCS rules, Project description document and Monitoring Report by the verification team and planning of onsite audit (site inspection to confirm project boundaries, check project activities 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 audit team (site inspection to confirm project boundaries, check project activities and confirm stable forest area).

- Follow up activities e.g., interviews.

- Reporting and closure of findings (CARs/CLs/FARs) and preparation of draft verification report.

- Independent technical review of the draft verification 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 verification report.

- Independent technical review of the project documentation to confirm if the internal procedures established and implemented by ESPL 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 and verification team.

- Issuance of the final verification report.

The sampling plan consisted of reviewing 100% of the project documentation, spreadsheets, cartographic information, all certifications of land tenure and carbon rights and any document provided as support for the second monitoring period. Additionally, on-site inspections and interviews with residents of the reserve,

representatives of ASMOREX and the entities involved such as MADREX, SEDAM, Ecoporé, among other relevant actors, were planned.[3]

The monitoring report and non-permanence risk analysis were assessed to conformance to the criteria described in Section 1.2 and 1.3 of this report. The audit team identified possible risks of errors, omissions, and misrepresentations with respect to the verification criteria. With of the chosen approach, the audit team considers the adopted sampling design sufficient for decision making regarding the analysis of the project and its compliance to the applicable requirements.

2.3 Document Review

The documentary review was performed on September 20-24, 2021, based on the information provided by the Project Proponent before the on-site visit. The auditor detailed all project documentation and ensured consistency with and identified any deviation from VCS/CCB programs requirements. Desk review included an examination of the project details, data and parameters, and quantification of GHG reductions. The verification team carried out a desk review that included:

- A review of the Monitoring Report, details of the information, monitored data, appropriate use of factors, equations and results obtained.

- A review of the data and information submitted to verify its integrity.

- Monitoring the implementation of project activities.

- An evaluation of compliance with the applicable regulations to verify 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.

The revised documentation that was provided by the project is described below:

Table 3. Project documentation.

Folder	File name		
RRP-JacundaMR_CCBv3.0-VCSv3.4_EN3.1.pdf			
RP-JacundaMR_CCBv3.0-VCSv3.4_EN3.1.docx			
Project_Area_Resex.kml			
01 – climate	00-risk-report	01-references	2001_FAO.pdf
			2001_Nair.pdf
			2009_Schroeder.pdf
			2009_Tominaga.pdf
			2010_EspiritoSanto.pdf

[3] Tracks and photos were Recorded in a GIS system by the audit team and the interviews are available in ESPL´s document management

Folder	File name			
			2011_Lewis.pdf	
			2012_CEPED.pdf	
			2013_Araujo.pdf	
			Projeto Jacunda_Financeiro_v2.xlsx	
			worldwide-governance-indicators-1996-2019.xlsx	
		Jacunda-VCS-RiskReport-CalculationTool-v4.0.xlsx		
		Jacunda-VCS-RiskReport4.0-1.0.pdf		
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			Prodes-project-area.rar	
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		redd-jacunda-non-co2-emissions-from-biomass-burning-vfinal.xlsx		
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				Boletim-2-trimestre-out-nov-dez-2018.pdf
			2019	Boletim-3-trimestre-jan-fev-mar-2019.pdf
				Boletim-4-trimestre-abr-mai-jun-2019.pdf
				Boletim-5-trimestre-jul-ago-set-2019.pdf
				Boletim-6-trimestre-out-nov-dez-2019.pdf
			2020	Boletim-7-trimestre-jan-fev-mar-2020.pdf
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				Boletim-9-trimestre-jul-ago-set-2020.pdf
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				Poa-upa-17-2018.pdf		
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			PMUM-encarte-III.pdf			
			PMUM-encarte-IV.pdf			
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	07-melhoria-renda-cadeias-produtivas	Diagnostico-pacto-das-aguas	Relatorio-produtos		pacto-das-aguas-produto1-plano-de-trabalho.pdf
					pacto-das-aguas-produto2-diagnsotico-cadeias-produtivas.pdf
			20190808-ata-apuracao-proposta.pdf		

Folder	File name				
			20191031-email.pacto-das-aguas-visita-resex-apres-produto1.pdf		
			20191031-email.pacto-das-aguas-produto1-plano-de-trabalho.pdf		
			Tdr012019-e-contrato-08-2019-pacto-das-aguas.pdf		
		Implemento-agricola-gradeamento	201808-print-relat-pin-implem-agricola.png		
			201809-print-relat-pin-grademento-solo.png		
			20190608-print-relat-pin-jun-grade-plantio-mandioca.png		
			202005.print-relat-pin-gradeamento-solo.png		
			Print-fluxo-caixa-2018-implem-agricola.png		
		201809-print-relat-pin-curso-cadeia-produtiva.png			
		201809-print-relat-pin-curso-cadeia-produtiva-acai-mandioca.png			
		201810-print-relat-pin-curso-cadeia-produtiva.png			
		202003-print-relat-pin-curso-processamento-acai-mandioca.png			
	08-educacao	1111a15-asses-tecnica-servidor-internet-e-comput	1111a15-print-relat-rt-asses-tecn-servidor-onternet-e-comput.png		
			1113-foto1-técnico-rioterra-inspecao-equipamentos.png		
			1113-foto2-asmorex-organizacao-sala-informatica.png		
			Anexo08-11a15nov-email-relat-ativid-realizadas-computadores.pdf		
		Contrato-smart-machine	(7 photos)		
		Cursos	2017	201707-print-relat-pin-curso-monitoramento-biodiveridade.png	
			2018	20180626- print-relat-pin-curso-WWF.png	
			2019	Curso-informatica	201912-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					2019-lista-presenca-curso-informatica.xlsx
				201906-pritn-relat-pin-curso-WWF-REMAP.png	
			2020	Curso-informatica	202001-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					202002-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					202003-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					202005-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					2020061-relat-pin-curso-informatica.png
					202006-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					202007-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					202008-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					202009-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					202010-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					202011-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					202012-relatorio-curso-informatica.docx
					2020-lista-presenca-curso-informatica.xlsx
				20200702-print-relat-pin-capacitacao-identificacao-botanica.png	
				20200805-print-relat-pin-curso-montores-bio.png-	
			Depoimentos-estudantes-curso-informatica	(6 videos)	
		20190507-relat-pin-instalacao-computadores.png			
		20191114-relat-out2019-fev2020-instalacao-servidor.png			
		Contrato-10-2019-denise-tecn-informatica-set2019-set2020.pdf			
	09-organizacao-social	2017	20170110a12-oficina-sedam-fortalec-social-enfase-associativismo	Relatorio-e-lista-presenca.pdf	

Folder	File name			
			2017046e27-oficina-capacit-eq-projeto-gestao-adm-financ-diretoria	Lista-presenca-e-encaminhamentos.pdf
			20170810e11-curso-gestao-adm-financ-para-associacoes-mod1	Apresentacao-curso-gestao-adm-financ-para-associacoes-mod1.pptx
				Lista-presenca-curso-gestao-adm-financ-para-associacoes-mod1.pdf
				Realtorio-01-contrato-rioterra-biofilica-final.pdf
				Relatorio-técnico-asmorex-2017-4.pdf
			20170830-curso-gestao-adm-financ-para-associacoses-mod2	0830ª0901-curso-gestao-adm-financ-para-associacoes-mod2.pdf
			20171017a19-curso-gestao-adm-financ-para-associacoses-mod3	1017a19-lista-presenca-curso-gestao-financ-contabil-mod3.pdf
		2018	20181103e04-curso-gestao-e-organiz-social	1103e04-curso-gestao-e-organiz-social.pdf
				1103e04-print-relat-rioterra- curso-gestao-organiz-social.png-
				1103-foto2-curso-gestao-e-organiz-social.png
				1103-foto-curso-gestao-e-organiz-social.png
				1103-lista-presenca- curso-gestao-organiz-social.png-
				1104-lista-presenca- curso-gestao-organiz-social.png-
				20181103-04-print-relat-pin-curso-organiz-social.png
		2019	20190326e27-curso-organiza-social	201904-print-relat-pin-curso-26-27-032019.png
			20100603-curso-gestao-financ-6º-modulo	20190326-27-print-relat-pin-curso-oragaizaca-social.png
				Foto1-curso-gestao-financ-6º-modulo.png
				Foto2-curso-gestao-financ-6º-modulo.png
				Foto3-curso-gestao-financ-6º-modulo.png
				Print-relat-pin-jun-curso-gestao-financ-6º-mod.png
				Print-relat-rt-curso-gestao-financ-6º-mod.png
			20191105a7-asses-e-trein-fluxo-financ-asmorex	lista-presenca-e-conteudo.pdf
				foto1-asses-e-trein-fluxo-financ-asmorex.png
				foto2-asses-e-trein-fluxo-financ-asmorex.png
				foto3-asses-e-trein-fluxo-financ-asmorex.png
				foto4-asses-e-trein-fluxo-financ-asmorex.png
				print-relat-rt-asses-e-trein-fluxo-financ-asmorex.png
	10-comunicacao	internet	2019	20180913-autoriz-sedam-const-complexo-comun-neces.licenc-amb-torre-internet.pdf
				20190412-relat-pin-kit-internet-jatoba.png

Folder	File name				
				Print-fluxo-de Caixa-2019-internet.png	
			2020	202001-relt-pin-GESAC.png	
				20200602-relat-pin-transporte-torre-internet.png	
				20200614-relat-pin-baldeacao-torre-internet.png	
		Radios	Nota-fiscal-VoltBrasil-radios.pdf		
			Print-fluxo-de-caixa-2018-radios.png		
	11-infraestruturas		Casas-cmplexo-comunitario	Casas	20180917-autoriz-supressao-veget-constr-8casas.pdf
					2011909-planta-baixa-casas.pdf
					201910-memorial-descritivo-casas.pdf
					Proj-arquitetonico-casas.pdf
					Proj-eletrico-casas.pdf
					Proj-hidrosanit-casas.pdf
				Complexo-comunitario	Folder: 2019-projetos-obras (projetoscasaambulatorioedormitorio.zip, 8 pdf documents)
					Folder: imágenes-3d-projeto (9 jpg documents)
					Folder: ianuracao-obras (fotos-evento-inaug, noticias-midia
					Folder: madeira-barracao (4 documents)
					201705-projeto-centro-comunitario-eng-civil-antonio-medeiros.pdf
					201809-certidao-amb-constr-complexo-comunit.pdf
					201904-print-relat-pin-eletronicos.pdf
					201905-print-relat-pin-eletronicos.pdf
					201909-planta-baixa-alojamento.pdf
					201909-planta-baixa-ambulatorio.pdf
					201910-memorial-descritivo-alojamento.pdf
					201910-memorial-descritivo-ambulatorio.pdf
				Contratos	201811-contrato-11-2018-jj-construcoes.pdf
					201811-contrato-11-2018-aditivo-jj-construcoes.pdf
					201909-contrato-11-2019-eliomar-constr-casa-ribeir.pdf
					201910-tdr-obras-complexo-comunitario.pdf
					201912-eail-contrato-e-docs-prestador.pdf
					Contrato-03-2018-jose-carril-corte-mad-8casas.docx
					Contrato-06-2020-eliomar-contr-calcada-complexo-pdf
					Contrato-09-2018-alvaro-ferreira-corte-mad-barracao.docx
					Contrato-09-2019-jose-carril-serragem-madeira-casas.pdf
					Contrato-12-2019-fabiano-serragem-madeira-casas.pdf
					Contrato-14-2019-jose-carril-serragem-madeira-casas.pdf

Folder	File name				
					Contrato-15-2019-ludwid-serragem-madeira-casas.pdf
				Docs-acopio	Folder: 031920-orcamentos-estruturas-e-plano-20192020 (5 documents .png)
					Folder: Mediacao-asmorex-jj-rioterra- fotos-pos-mediacao (2 photos), 8 documents.pdf and png
					Folder: obras-2018- nov-assessoria-juridica-contrato-tdr-obras (2 documents)- tdr (proceso+ 2 word documents)
			Compra-camionete-2019	ago-set-cotacao-camionete	0808-cotacoes-camionete.pdf
					0906-cotacoes-acessorios-camionete.pdf
					print-relat-rt-cotacao-camionete-e-local-emplacamento.png
				Foto-camionete-adquirida-pelo-projeto.png	
				Print-relat-rt-busca-camionete-concessionaria.png	
			estrada	202004-print-relat-pinheiro-estrada.png	
			Placa-solar	201903-relatorio-rio-terra-2018	anexo15-20180731-cotacao-kitsolar-radio-amador.pdf
					201903-print-relat-rioterra-cotacao-kit-solar-2018.png
				201809-NF-sistema-fotovoltaico.pdf	
				201811-print-2-relat-pinheiro.png	
				201811-print-3-relat-pinheiro.png	
				201811-print-relat-pinheiro.png	
				201901-print-relat-pinheiro-kit-solar.png	
				202002-NF-sistema.fotovoltaico.pdf	
				202004-print-relat-pinheiro-kit-solar.png	
				202008-print-relat-pinheiro-solar.png	
			Rede-eletrica	tdr-02-2018-rede-eletrica.pdf	1003-tdr-02-2018-rede-eletrica.pdf
					1107-contrato-10-2018-rede-eletrica.pdf
				20180911-autoriz-sedam-cuc-instal-rede-eletrica-pdf	
				20181102-email-contrato-rede-eletrica.pdf	
				201906-print-relat-pinheiro-energia.png	
				201907-print-relat-pinheiro-energia.png	
				2019-dez-jan-print-relat-rt-const-linha-energia.png	
			saneamento	201905-print-relat-pinheiro-caixadagua.png	
				201908-print-relat-pinheiro-pocoartesiano.png	
				201910-print-relat-pinheiro-caixadagua.png	
				202002-print-relat-pinheiro-caixadagua-7.png	
				202002-print-relat-pinheiro-caixadagua-8.png	
				202002-print-relat-pinheiro-redehidraulica.png	
				202003-print-relat-pinheiro-pocoartesiano.png	
				202004-print-relat-pinheiro-bomba-banheiro.png	
				202004-print-relat-pinheiro-caixadagua.png	
				Contrato-arroba-agronegocios-poco-artesiano-mar2020.pdf	
	12-mecanismo-financeiro		20210607-minuta-mecanismo-financeiro-jacunda.pdf		
	13-zoneamento		Local-arquivos.txt		
03-biodiversity	01-Monitoamento-biodiversidade	Diagnostico-flora-2016	Diagnostico-vegetacao-RRPJ-final-Versao-12-08-2016.pdf		
			TdR-2012.09.28.00002-8-RRPJ.pdf		
		Monitoramento-ecopore-2020		Contrato-01-2020-ecopore-monit-biod.pdf	

Folder	File name			
			00-conratacao-ecopore	Tdr-03-2019-biodiversidade.pdf
			01-curso-capacitacai-monitores	Fotos (55 photos)
				referencial-utilizado-capacitacao-Capacitacao-aves-e-mamiferos.pdf
				Certificados-curso-capacitacao-moradores-pptx
			02-monitoramento-em-campo	Folder: fichas-de-campo- (12 .pdf documents))e-planilhas (2 .xlsx documents)
				Folder: fotos-videos (3 mp4 documents and 4 jepg documents)
				Folder: guía-campo-programa-monitora (2 -pdf documents)
			03-relatorios	Relatorio1-Ecopore-curso-e-preparo-monitoramento-fauna-pdf
				Relatorio2-Ecopore-final-monitoramento-fauna-pdf
			04-devolutiva-com-comundade	Folder: fotos (21 photos)
				Devolutiva-monitoramento-resex.pptx
		Planilhas-parcelas.permanentes.manejo-florestal		parcela-permanente-UPA-14.xlsx
				parcela-permanente-UPA-15.xlsx
				parcela-permanente-UPA-16.xlsx
				parcela-permanente-UPA-17.xlsx
				parcela-permanente-UPA-18.xlsx
				Parcelas-permanentes-compilada.xlsx
				Parcelas-permanentes-UPA-19.xlsx
				Pmfs-2020-area-ii.pdf
		Programa-monitora-cuc-sedam-rondonia	Relatorio-plantas-2018-fauna-2019	Cuc-sedam-2020-relatorio-geral-do-monitoramento-da-biodiversidade.pdf
				Dados-programa-monitora.xlsx
				Fichas-de-campo-versao-final-2017.pdf
			20190521a23-print-relat-pin-jun-limpeza-trilhas-monit-biod-png	
	02-diagnostico-cadeias-produtivas		Pacto-das-aguas-produto2-diagnostico-cadeias-produtivas.pdf	
04-geo	00-clima	NDVI	Imagens-landsat.rar	
			Imagens-ndvi.rar	
			Ndvi.rar	
			polígonos-analise	00-prodes
				01-poligonos-analise
	01-comunidade	Comunidades-colocacoes-2021.rar		
	02-biodiversidade	Biodiversidade.rar		
		Tansectos-monit-2020.shp		
		Trilha-observacao-fauna.shp		
		Zonas-pmfs.shp		
	03-manejo	AMF_II.shp		
		AMF_Resex Rio Preto Jacundá.shp		
		Estr_amf_rpj.shp		
		Manejo.rar		
		UPA 14 .shp		
		UPA 16_II.shp		
		UPA 18.shp		
		UPA 19.shp		

Folder	File name		
		UPA_15.shp	
		UPA_17.shp	
	04-meio-fisico	Meio-fisico.rar	
	05-projeto	Projeto.rar	
		Zona-projeto-decreto.shp	
	06-kml	Project_Area_Resex.kml	
05-comercialmente-sensiveis	Lista-partes-interessadas.xlsx		
	00-contratos	2017-biofilica-e-rioterra	Contrato-n1-2017-rioterra-biofilica-assinado.pdf
			Contrato-n1-2017-rioterra-biofilica-re-ratificado.pdf
		Contrato-biofilica-e-jacunda-assinado.pdf	
	2017	DFs-auditadas-Biofilica-2017-compressed.pdf	
	2018	Biofílica-DFs-2018-assinadas.pdf	
	2019	Biofílica-DFs-2019-assinadas.pdf	
	2020	Biofílica-DFs-2020-assinadas.pdf	
06-juridico-fundiario	20120301-ata-reuniao-apresentacao-redd.pdf		
	Acordo de Cooperacao Resex RO.pdf		
	C169-indigenous-tribal-peoples-convention-1989.pdf		
	Certidao INCRA Resex RO.jpg		
	Contrato-biofilica-e-jacunda-assinado-compressed.pdf		
	Decreto_RESEX.pdf		
	Memorando_Jacunda.pdf		
	Parecer_Juridico_Resex_RO.pdf		
	Plano de Utilizacao_Resex.pdf		
	Snuc-L9985.pdf		

2.4 Interviews

During the on-site inspections, some interviews that were considered relevant for compliance with the legal requirements and technical aspects of the project were carried out, these were:

Table 4. Interviews.

No.	Interviewed	Function	Date	Topic[4]
1	Mario Pinheiro Borges	Resident of ASMOREX – farmer	27/09/2021	Lives for more than 12 years at the reserve. He receives the support from Rio Terra on his work. He knows about the cooperative and agroindustry inside the ASMOREX. It consists in electric manioc flower machine. He is aware that ASMOREX rents the machinery for forest management plan. He plants manioc, coffee beans. He received a mechanic training and seeds collection training.
2	Maria Rosalina Borges	Financial Director of ASMOREX	27/09/2021	Her position has been decided in assembly conducted on 15/01/2021. She is responsible for the association bank account.
3	Sandra Neves	Secretary of ASMOREX	27/09/2021	She is aware about the project area. She knows about the benefits of the project activity such as houses, piped water, car to the community, internet, management course (provided by Rio Terra). Capacitation on machine use for agro industry (manioc flower and açai). Craftwork using açai

[4] All responses described in this table were Recorded by the audit team and it is available in ESPL´s document management

No.	Interviewed	Function	Date	Topic[4]
4	Denise Borges	ASMOREX is the Association of Residents of the Extractive Reserve (RESEX). Moreover, she is a resident of Asmorex area	27/09/2021	She considers that her position has a lot of responsibilities. She has been elected in the assembly from 15/01/2021 to 15/01/2024. She knows about the financial plan of the Association which considers the following: Management plan REDD project (divided with Biofilica) Activities in the REDD project Telecenter (internet room where she provides computer courses Pediatric care Area recovery for acai plantation and reforestation. She is aware about the women's leadership within the community. The project has provided capacitation in safety labor, manioc and açai processing. As negative impact, she sees the loss of manioc flower tradition with the inclusion of new cultures.
5	Raimunda Mota Rocha	Resident of ASMOREX and participate of ASMOREX administration	28/09/2021	She has received the solar panels and has received the house. She lives far from the association head quarter. Plants manioc for producing manioc flower. Does not know the agroindustry installed in the ASMOREX HQ. Fishes jaraqui and pacú. She has a child with 6 years old which is not attending school.
6	Josiel Sousa Evangelista	Resident of Community Campo Novo inside RESEX area and participate of ASMOREX	28/09/2021	He does not know the carbon project. He has received courses of dealing with Brazilian Nuts, Açai and Fruit growing (orcharding). It has been 1 year that lives in the RESEX. Prior than that, lived in Porto Velho. Plants manioc, coffee beans and açai. Studied until 8th grade Is aware about the manioc flower agroindustry.
7	Francisco Rocha Alves and Raimunda Torres Figueiredo (couple)	Resident of RESEX area and participate of ASMOREX	28/09/2021	They have 4 children. Plant manioc for flower and extract Brazilian Nuts and Copaiba Oil. They received the house and solar panels from project activity. Prior the project activity (5 years ago) they received yearly incomes from Forest Management Plan and now they stop receiving it. They fish for subsistence and have 2 ha of land. They live here for 16 years. They have complaints regarding the benefits from the project as they have not received internet signal, water tank, septic tank. They live far from school. They sell manioc flower in the Independencies Village, but it is too far from their house. They face a difficult situation due to Malaria and have no access to the health care. In the nearby health care, the doctor does not come often.
8	Francisco Chaves Santiago Mendes and Maria do Rosário Marques de Oliveira	Resident of RESEX area and participate of ASMOREX	28/09/2021	They live in the region since 2004. They are natural of Independence Village (nearby the RESEX). They are part of the ASMOREX. ASMOREX does not give them transportation for participating from the meetings and

No.	Interviewed	Function	Date	Topic[4]
				they are not noticed in advance regarding the Association meetings. Regarding the benefits from the Project, they received house, 6 solar panels and 4 batteries (however the batteries does not receive maintenance). They are interested in participating in agriculture trainings but have no access to them. They have two sons. Plant manioc in 1.5 ha. Plant for subsistence watermelon, banana, fishing and hunting. Do not have livestock as they are aware it is not allowed inside RESEX. He has some complaints regarding the ASMOREX administration: Lack of transparency in the decisions taken by association Lack of equality Seems that the project only was based on housing and not in potable water (water pitch) Pay people from outside the RESEX for working instead of using the local labor 5 years ago, the incomes form forest management plan was directly given to the people and now they do not receive it. He said that there was not a fair election for ASMOREX president Mention has no option for courses destined to women The cooperative does not help the residents to sell their products outside RESEX.
9	Resident of RESEX area and participate of ASMOREX	RESEX is the Extractive Reserve	29/09/2021	Lives for 3 years at the RESEX. Has 8 sons and 3 of them are part of ASMOREX. Is aware about the project and has receive its benefits, such as solar panels, internet, house, and maintenance. Have participated from the agriculture training course. Sells manioc flower, Brazilian nuts, and copaiba oil. She fishes Piava, Pacu and Barba Chata. The invaders are next to her propriety, and they extract wood illegally. She knows Biofilica, Rioterra and Madrex. She is interested in Agriculture training course.
10	Wagner Figueiredo Alves	Resident of RESEX area and is partner of ASMOREX	29/09/2021	Lives in the region for 4 years. Has 3 children with 3 and 2 years old and 1 month which are not in school. Participated of a meeting regarding his house but does not know about the project activity. Plants 1ha of manioc, acai, which sells in Porto Velho. Does not often see Spider Monkey. He knows about the invaders but has not contact with them. His wife helps in the farm. Has been told that it is not allowed to set fire in the forest. Participated of a meeting in ASMOREX 15 days ago. Has received the house with water tank and septic tank

No.	Interviewed	Function	Date	Topic[4]
11	José Pinheiro Borges	Resident of RESEX area and is partner of ASMOREX. Former president of Asmorex and current activist of the Reserv	29/09/2021	Lives at RESEX for 12 years. He is aware about ASMOREX, Biofilica, Rio Terra (advice, courses, trainings), MADREX and COPEREX. He is responsible of COPEREX (cooperative from RESEX). He said that the housing follows a reference term for being built and therefore all hous es are equal. They always hire known companies, and they compare at least 3 proposals. The directive from ASMOREX is responsible for the final decision
12	Fabiano Oliveira Mota	Resident of RESEX area in the Primavera location and is member of ASMOREX	30/09/2021	Lives in the riparian area of the RESEX. Lives with wife and 5 children. His wife is also ASMOREX associate – Ludmila. Works in farm planting manioc (1 ha), extracts copaiba oil, Brazilian Nuts, hunts, and fishes for own consumption. He is aware of Cooperative COPEREX and he mention that he has to pay for being an associate. Structure of cooperative created with support of project activity. Has received house, septic tank. Has participated of açai training course through ASMOREX with around 20 other people. Course has been disclosed by WhatsApp and mentioned in the ASMOREX. He has participated of forest monitoring training course with other 8 people. Have received house (2 years ago) and solar panels (3 years ago). He expects other training courses.
13	Avalone Farias	President of MADREX	30/09/2021	Does not live in the RESEX, but in Ariquemes. Has a Contract with SEDAM and ASMOREX to carry out the management plan in this location for 40 years in an area of 46,000 ha. Each parcel has 500 – 1000 ha and is explored within a year. Every year suppression license is to be requested to SEDAM.
14	Fabio França (coordinator of conservation unit) Diogo Martins Rosa (technical Analyst)	SEDAM (Secretary of Environment Development of the State of Rondonia)	01/10/2021	They are aware about the carbon project. They are responsible for authorizing the activities in the RESEX. Process has begun in 2012. Project of forestry management plan has been approved as per SEDAM requirements. As per Decree 23481/2018 of the state of Rondonia, it is allowed the exploration of 25m³/ha in the management plan. Governance: responsibility of RESEX residents for vigilance. The reason for creation of RESEX is to protect the way of life of traditional people.
15	Fabiana Barbosa Gomes	Vice President of Rio Terra – manager of research and geotechnology	01/10/2021	She is responsible for soil analysis and monitoring. Rio Terra provided courses of good practices for manioc flower manufacturing, entrepreneurship, and health. Intermediate the Assemblies in ASMOREX and helps with their account approval. Have provided capacitation from 20 people from ASMOREX with women participation quotes.

No.	Interviewed	Function	Date	Topic[4]
16	Responsible for Ecoporé	Ecoporé is the company responsible for the forestry monitoring within the RESEX's area.	01/10/2021	Hired by ASMOREX for the FAUNA monitoring. Consultancy. Hired people from community for FAUNA monitoring. Regarding FAUNA, the transects have been chosen as they are, due to the specific conditions of RESEX.

2.5 Site Inspections

For the project verification process, the on-site inspection was carried out by walking through the Reserve the Extrativist Rio Preto Jacundá during the days of 26/09/2021 to 01/10/2021. The review consisted in:

Ensure that the geographic area of the project, as reported in the PD and Monitoring report and its consistency with the annexes (GIS). It was confirmed through the Avenza maps, on field[5].

Observe the Implementation status of the project and forest activities.

Perform a risk-based review of the project area to cover the project boundary.

Verifying possible substantial discrepancies between the activities described in the monitoring plan and those carried out on site.

Perform a risk-based review of the project area to ensure that the project is in conformance the eligibility requirements of the VCS rules and the applicability conditions of the methodology.

Confirmation that the quality control and quality assurance procedures were in place. Confirmed by the audit team in the PP office.

Table 5. On site Audit plan

Date: 26/09/2021 al 01/10/2021			
N.º	**Activity**	**Location**	**Date**
1.	Opening meeting: - Presentation of the audit team -Audit plan - Confirmation of scope - Information on the audit procedure - Information about the conditions under which the audit can be terminated or modified - Impartiality / Confidentiality - Confirmation of interview times and dates - Confirmation of field trips questions and answers session	RESEX	26/09/2021

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

Date: 26/09/2021 al 01/10/2021			
N.º	**Activity**	**Location**	**Date**
2.	Tours of conservation areas, production units, areas for social investment, wildlife trails and other strategic points for verification.	RESEX	26/09/2021 to 01/10/2021
3.	Office audit	Sao Paulo	11/10/2021
4.	Closing meeting	Sao Paulo	11/10/2021

The visit began with the opening meeting and subsequent site inspections with the audit team and the Project proponent team. The activities, the limits of the project area, the monitoring, responsible parties and community involved in the project, as well as all aspects for the assurance the information provided by the project proponent were reviewed. Confirmation of the boundaries and activities was verified on site (yellow line), as described below:

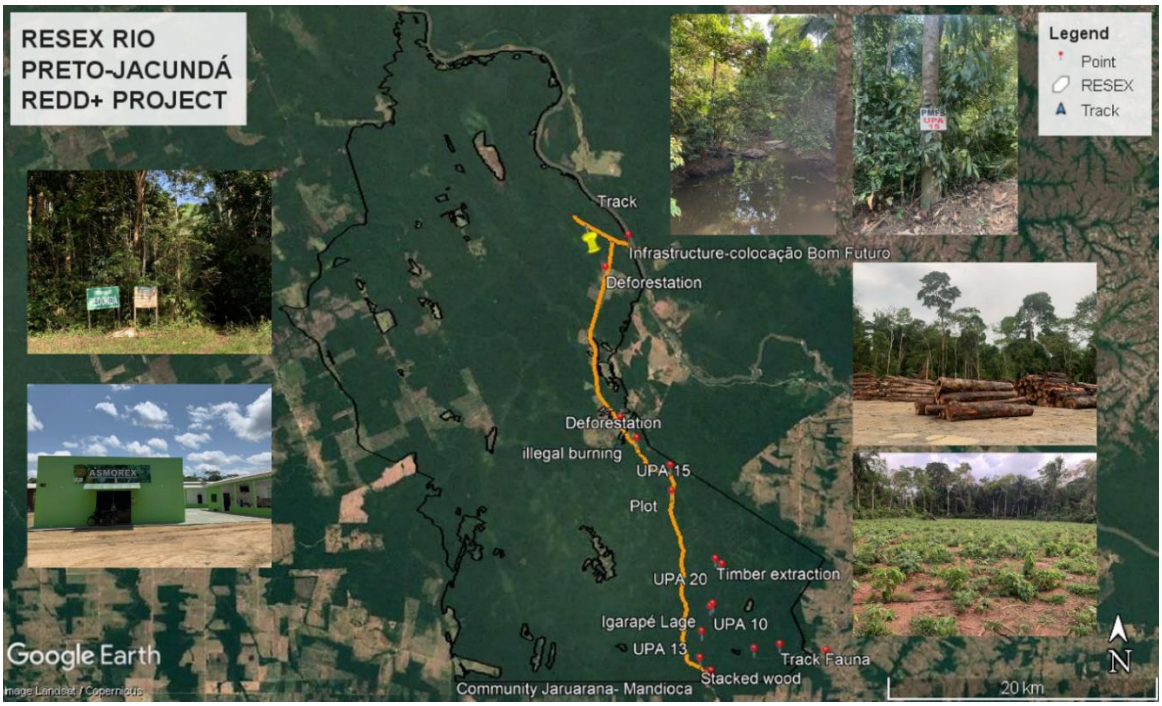


Figure 1 Site inspection[6]

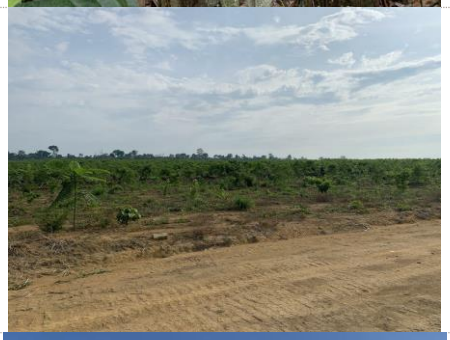
The audit team collected GPS tracking data and waypoints and took photographs and correlated observations with mapping data supplied by the client in a GeoPDF file.

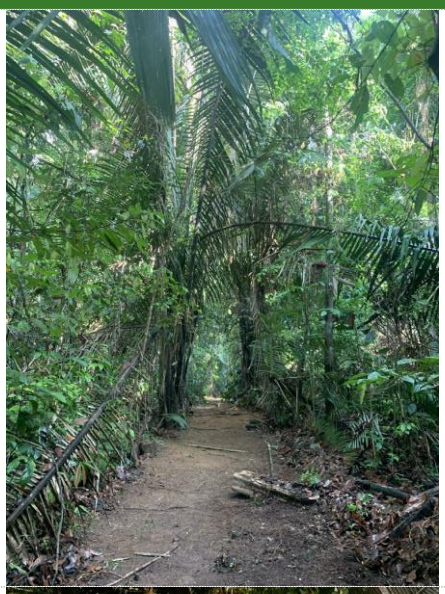
Table 6. Check points

Plot/site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Cabeça de boi Community	9° 6'10.88"S	62°5'12.77"W	

[6] Tracks and photos were Recorded in a GIS system by the audit team, and they are available in ESPL´s document management

Plot/site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Redonda Community	9° 6'30.34"S	62° 7'30.40"W	
Jatuarana Community	9° 7'30.21"S	62° 9'24.49"W	
Igarapé Lage	9° 4'49.26"S	62° 9'16.50"W	

Plot/site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
ASMOREX infrastructure	9° 6'43.94"S	62° 7'28.65"W	
Forest Plot	9° 0'35.95"S	62°10'54.34"W	
Reforestation with native species	9° 6'53.08"S	62°19'8.80"W	
Machadinho River	8°47'51.78"S	62°14'20.23"W	

Plot/site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
Fauna transects	9° 6'25.79"S	62° 6'27.88"W	
UMF I (Unidade de Manejo Florestal) Forest Management Unit	9° 6'26.81"S	62°10'18.52"W	

Plot/site	Coordinate		Photo
	Latitude	Longitude	
UPA 15 (Unidade de Manejo Florestal) or Forest Management Unit	8°59'11.01"S	62°10'54.47"W	

2.6 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 CCB and VCS standards, 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, being consistent with validated PD, and being based on relevant, verifiable, and internationally recognized sources.

The on-site inspections made it possible to verify that the procedures for obtaining the information and data of the project are pertinent, reliable, and transparent. The audit sampling effort ensured that the result of the relative importance is not greater than 5%, agreed with the Project proponent. The information and data were verified to be consistent, guaranteeing that the information is 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 monitoring plan or methodology are found in monitoring and reporting and has not been sufficiently documented by the project participants, or if the evidence provided to prove conformity is insufficient.

Modifications to the implementation, operation and monitoring of the registered project activity has not been sufficiently documented by the project participants.

Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data or calculations of emission reductions which will impact the quantity of emission reductions.

Issues identified in a FAR during validation/verification to be verified during verification have not been resolved by the project participants.

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

A Forward Action Request (FAR) is issued for actions if the monitoring and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period.

The findings detected were: 02 Forward Action Requests (FAR pending the validation process), 05 clarifications request (CL) and 01 corrective action requests (CAR). All finding included the issues raised, the responses provided by the project proponent and the final conclusions are contained in Appendix 1.

2.6.1 Forward Action Requests

According to the validation report of June 14, 2016[7], there are the following pending findings that were reviewed in this project verification (see Appendix 1):

1. Description of the mitigation measures proposed by the project for the potential risk of family migration to the reserve, attracted by the economic incentives generated by the project.

2. Assurance of carbon rights by the association proposing the project.

Likewise, the observations generated from the validation process were reviewed.

According to the verification report of the VCS standard of June 20, 2016, the finding described in the validation report related to the assurance of carbon rights is pending (see Appendix 1).

2.7 Eligibility for Validation Activities

Earthood Services Private Limited is accredited for the validation and verification projects for the scope 14 AFOLU sector as well as by the VERRA board.

3. VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project is registered in the VCS program and with the CCB standard, complying with the requirements of the program and the standard. The project is not registered under another GHG program.

3.2 Methodology Deviations

No deviation from the methodology was found during this monitoring period.

3.3 Project Description Deviations (*Rules* 3.5.7 – 3.5.10)

The following deviations from the Project Description presented for the current monitoring period (described in Section 2.2.4 of the MIR) were validated by the audit team considering the rules 3.5.7 – 3.5.10 from CCB-Program-Rules-v3.1 document:

- One of the project's proponents, Biofílica, has a new partner and there are no contractual or other legal implications in the contract of the REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá Project. The entry of a new partner will have a positive effect in that the contribution of resources, expertise, and gains in scale will allow Biofilica to advance more consistently and rapidly in its activities related to the environment and environmental conservation. This change did not negatively affect the results of the project.

[7] Find the Validation report in: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/CCB/1503

- The COOPEREX organization in charge of representing the communities and focused mainly on administrative, financial, and social management, ceased its activities during the monitored period due to financial and legal problems. Therefore, its responsibilities were transferred to ASMOREX. This change did not affect the results of the project and the actions implemented made it possible to guarantee the participation of all members of the community. Clarifications of the responsibilities of COOPEREX and ASMOREX can be found as part of finding CL 03 (Appendix 1).

- The results of the following indicators were not included: income for each land use within RESEX, family income and agricultural production, established in the Project Description for community activities. This change is made by the project because the activities prioritized for the monitoring period in the Annual Work Plan agreed by the communities did not generate the necessary results to evaluate the indicators.

- The Board of Directors proposed in the Project Description has not been consolidated as the executing entity, but the management and governance for the implementation of the project during the monitored period oversaw the Executive Secretariat of the REDD + Financial Mechanism. This change did not affect the results of the monitoring on the execution of project activities or its additionality.

- The "Realization of monitoring of natural pits in the area of RESEX" activity, planned to be monitored every two years from the first verification, did not start during this monitoring period. The project is in the process of evaluating strategies to include this activity in a future follow-up.

- In the validated monitoring plan, the monitoring of the *Ateles chameck* (spider monkey) species was established both for areas with and without forest management. The project carried out the monitoring of the populations of this species only for forest management areas and was based on the biodiversity monitoring report carried out in 2020 by Ecoporé in an area near the RESEX to obtain the information in areas without forest management. Regarding this issue, a finding is generated (Appendix 1) related to the legal framework for wildlife monitoring.

- The monitoring activities of the *Ateles chameck* (spider monkey) species were not carried out with the expected frequency. Therefore, the project undertakes to carry out activities with the planned frequency and thus strengthen local knowledge about biodiversity and stimulate conservation.

- Flora monitoring activities in forest management areas have not been carried out with the planned frequency to achieve FSC certification and implement low-impact actions.

The audit team confirms and validates the changes, taking into account the review of legal information, and verifies on field through interviews and project activities, the involvement of ASMOREX, the management and governance in the implementation of the project, the activities prioritized for the monitoring period, and the implementation of the monitoring plan. The deviations were reported and justified by the project proponent, this audit team confirmed that the deviations had not impact on the applicable methodology, baseline, and additionality.

3.4 Minor Changes to Project Description (*Rules* 3.5.6)

The modification of the name of the project's financial tool, formerly called “Fund” and currently called “*Jacundá REDD + financial mechanism*”, was validated as a minor change in the Project Description.

The audit team validated the minor changes considering Rules 3.5.6 of the document CCB Program Rules-v3.1 as part of the audit engagement described in this report. This VVB reviewed the legal and bureaucratic aspects for renaming the tool and determined that this change is being made due to legal implications. This minor change has no impact or consequence on the validated project on the results achieved during the monitored period and meets the validation criteria.

3.5 Grouped Project (G1.13 – G1.15, G4.1)

The project is not a grouped project and therefore the VCS grouped project requirements do not apply.

4. VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Public Comments (*Rules* 4.6)

The project made its information available to the public for the second verification (https://verra.org/open-for-public-comment/) to receive comments from September 27 to October 27, 2021. No comments received during the commenting period, as evidenced from the VCS web interface.

4.2 Summary of Project Benefits

The verification team reviewed the results reported by the project for the benefits achieved for the climate, community, and biodiversity. The project does not negatively impact the communities outside the project area, this was verified through the visit and interviews.

4.3 General

4.3.1 Implementation Status (G1.9)

The audit team verified the following:

Table 7. Evaluation of the project implementation

Item	Verification
Presence of any material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description.	There are no material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description. This was verified on the site and documental review.
The implementation status of the monitoring plan and the completeness of monitoring, including the suitability of the implemented monitoring system.	After the resolution of the finding (Appendix 1) and validated the project description deviations, the monitoring plan has been implemented in accordance with what has been validated. This was verified in the site assessments & observations, interviews and assessment of the documents provided by the project.
Whether the GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project have become included in an emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading.	The project is registered in the VCS program and with the CCB standard, complying with the requirements of the program and the standard. The project is not registered under another GHG program. There is no risk of double counting. This was verified with the registration in another program.
Whether the project has received or sought any other form of environmental credit or has become eligible to do so since validation or previous verification.	The project has not received or sought any other form of environmental credit. The audit team verified by reviewing the registration in other GHG programs that the project does not hold to generate any type of climate, social or environmental credit related to the reduction of GHG emissions or removal claimed beyond the VCS and CCB Program.

Item	Verification
Whether the project has participated or been rejected under any other GHG programs since validation or previous verification	The project has not participated or been rejected any other GHG programs. The audit team verified by reviewing the registration in other GHG programs that the project doesn't participate in other programs.
Sustainable development contributions	The audit team carried out the documentary review and observations on the site and confirms that the project contributes to the UN sustainable development goal.

Based on field observations, interviews conducted with project staff and project communities, and document review, the audit team did not identify any material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description. In summary, the audit team finds that the project was implemented as described in the project description.

4.3.2 Risks to the Community and Biodiversity Benefits (G1.10)

The risk assessment to the climate and biodiversity aspects of the project was verified by the audit team:

Table 8. Evaluation of the project risks.

Risk	Assessment of the measure	Conclusion
Illegal activities such as invasion and theft of wood.	- Efforts of the proponents to increase interaction with the enforcement agency (Rondônia State Environmental Development Secretariat - SEDAM). - Preparation of deforestation bulletins. Through the analysis of the bulletins, it was possible for the proponents to make more complaints to the competent agencies, demonstrating the need for more active patrolling in the RESEX. Additionally, through the complaints, and with the financial support of the project, several operations were carried out in the RESEX to contain the agents of deforestation. - The progress of the project's activities, reinforcing governance and local presence.	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.
The non-involvement of timber management in the REDD+ Project, where its planning and execution activities negatively impact the benefits of the project.	- Training, and capacity building activities linked to the management empowerment of the community, in addition to improvement through the adoption of best practices in management.	In relation to this risk, a finding is presented in Appendix 1 of the discrepancy between the planned forest management activities and the Project activities whose objective is to avoid unplanned deforestation.
Problems in the trading of carbon credits, due to variations in the price of credits and the absence of a regulated market, and consequent lack of resources to finance the proposed activities.	- Development project dissemination materials, participating in national and international events related to REDD+ and carbon credits to publicize, establish and expand the network of commercial contacts with potential stakeholders in the purchase of carbon credits.	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.

Risk	Assessment of the measure	Conclusion
	- Financing alternatives, such as donations and partnerships for the direct implementation of project activities.	
The non-involvement and empowerment of the community, maintaining the current state of lack of technical capacity of the residents to manage the project and financial resources, and insufficient governance and exploitation of the community.	- Investments in training to internally strengthen governance and train residents in project-related issues and administrative and financial management.	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.
The non-involvement of the managing public agencies and the agencies responsible for the surveillance of the area.	- Coordination with the agencies were involved in all the actions related to the surveillance processes of the RESEX	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.
It is expected that in the scenario with the project there is increasing interest in participating in generating the entry of outsiders to the extractive reserve.	- Mechanisms to evaluate the profile of families who intend to live in the reserve. These mechanisms are addressed through AMOREX's Bylaws. For the mechanisms, the provisions of SEDAM were considered as responsible for the Coordination of Conservation Units of the state of Rondônia.	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.

Through site visit observations, interviews, and through document assessment, the audit team confirmed the natural and human-induced to the expected project benefits are as stated in the MR. In summary, the audit team concludes that reasonable steps have been taken to mitigate the identified risks.

4.3.3 Community and Biodiversity Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

Based on-site observations and interviews with project staff and communities, the audit team confirmed that the project mechanisms (REDD+ Financial Mechanism, improved scientific knowledge on Biodiversity and conservation of High Conservation Value Attributes, improved in procedures for patrimonial surveillance) are designed to maintain long-term climate, community, and biodiversity benefits. The audit team reviewed the legal information regarding land conservation and the legal protections necessary to ensure permanence of carbon stocks in the post-project scenario.

In summary, the audit team concludes that adequate measures have been taken to increase the benefits of the project beyond the project lifetime, as identified by the project proponent.

4.3.4 Stakeholder Access to Information (G3.1- G3.3)

Through interviews conducted with project communities and project personnel, the audit team confirmed that project information has been made available through direct consultation with project team representatives. In the same way, the audit team confirmed that relevant and adequate information about costs, risks and benefits to communities has been provided prior to any decisions, and that appropriate actions were taken to explain the verification process to communities and other stakeholders, and that community members were aware of the verification team's visit.

The project disseminated project summary documents and held informational meetings with stakeholders. The audit team concludes that the project provided adequate access to information to communities and other stakeholders.

4.3.5 Stakeholder Consultation (G3.4 – G3.5)

The audit team verified, through document revision, onsite visit observations and interviews, that the project proponent communicated and consulted main stakeholders:

Community groups and other stakeholders have influenced project implementation through effective consultation: to being in a public area, ASMOREX is part of the implementing instance of the project and, consequently, it is made up of residents who represent the extractive and cultural interests of the local community. All community members (through assemblies), the Rioterra representative, representatives from SEDAM (Public stakeholder), and other stakeholders (ASMOREX, MADREX and Ecopore) have been consulted and the PP took their opinion through the consultation, workshops, etc., the effectiveness could be corroborated on site by this VVB in the interviews.[8]

Stakeholder input on project implementation has been documented: This VVB verified the three methods of communication determined by the PP with the parties involved: Writing, virtual and oral, through interviews with the same groups, assistance lists reviewed, videos and photos on the management document of PP.

The project's plan for continued communication is being carried out: The PP has a schedule (named *plano-de-trabalho* in Portuguese or working plan in English) where dated all the activities that would be implemented for the REDD Project, also the meetings will be performance. The VVB verify there is the PD a mailbox for complaints in the AMOREX office (see Figure 2)

Prior communication with the stakeholders about the visit of the auditors to the project area took place during the public consultation process through the three main channels mentioned (Writing, virtual and oral), it was corroborated on site during the interviews and the documental evidence, thus ensuring the procedure requested by the referential.

All consultation and participatory process have been undertaken directly with communities and other stakeholders or through their legitimate representatives: Consultation involved either the legal representative of each stakeholder nor locals and other interested, it was corroborate through the interviews with the residents, and representatives of each stakeholder; president of ASMOREX, president of MADREX, officials of SEDAM (Secretary of Environment Development of the State of Rondonia), vice president of RioTerra, responsible of ECOPORE, etc., in total 16 interested people gave their opinion and confirm the consultation that the PP realized (See Table 4. Interviews.). Meetings are the most direct adaptive management tools of the project and the workshops and training offered by CES Rioterra are important channel of communication. All interested communities can participate, being democratic spaces and open to the public of interest.

The audit team interviewed the relevant stakeholders and understood that they have been involved in project design through effective consultation. In summary, given observations made during the site visit, interviews conducted, and the documentation assessed, the audit team concludes that the stakeholder engagement carried out by the project has been sufficiently effective to result in conformance to G3.4 and G3.5. Public consultation was held on September 10, 2021).

[8] The Interviews were Recorded by the audit team with the permission of each interviewee and are available in ESPL´s document management.

Figure 2 1) Project communication example 2) ASMORES office in the RESEX

4.3.6 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-making and Implementation (G3.6)

First, the document review (like addenda, lists of assistance of assemblies, etc.) gave to the lead auditor the opportunity to identify the communities involved, as a second step through the geographical location of the project, the VVB could evaluated if there exist other possible communities near of the project. During the onsite visit, the auditor was able to corroborate the pertinence of the information received prior to the visit through the interviews.

The following information about the assemblies was corroborate in the interviews with the community and the president of the ASMOREX. The assemblies that took place, at first call, with most members and, at second instance, with any number. That said, the meetings are strong tools for collaborative construction between bidders and the community, where appropriate and relevant information about costs, risks and potential benefits to communities is provided, remembering that participation in the project is voluntary and the decision to participate, or not, is not definitive or results in some kind of restriction.

The audit team verified that stakeholder participation in decision-making and implementation been developed in a collaborative manner ensuring that stakeholders are included. While onsite, the audit team interviewed community members across the project area and confirmed that informational meetings were held in an appropriate and participatory manner.

Local engagement is done through ASMOREX, which in turn communicates with other residents and government players. ASMOREX is part of the implementing instance of the project and, consequently, it is made up of residents who represent the extractive and cultural interests of the local community.

The audit team concludes that the project enabled community participation in decision making and implementation.

4.3.7 Anti-discrimination (G3.7)

The project ensures the observance of its activities not to allow any type of discrimination within their structures, whether referring to gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or sexual harassment.

ASMOREX has rules for its operation, including political, social, racial, or religious discrimination, as well as the rights and duties of its members. Similarly, Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments S/A according to its norms and conducts, do not allow any kind of discrimination, whether of race, color, nationality, ethnical origin, age, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, political orientation, and

physical or mental disability, humiliating attitudes, moral or sexual harassment, intimidations, persecutions, and physical or psychological aggression.

Through on -site inspections and interviews, the audit team verified that the project took the measures needed and designed to ensure that all the people involved in project implementation are not involved in, or complicit in, any form of discrimination or sexual harassment.

4.3.8 Stakeholder Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.8)

The project developed the procedure for resolving conflicts, which was in line with the traditional methods practiced. During the period monitored, complaints and conflicts were mediated by ASMOREX. In addition, there are communication channels that are used to report possible complaints. Unwanted situations are addressed and resolved in the best manner as possible, promoting the well-being and satisfaction of all existing communities in the project area.

The audit team corroborates the procedures described in the PD and MR and the internal procedure[9], which outlines the grievance resolution methods, and verified in the interviews and on-site inspections that the procedure is clear for receiving, hearing, responding to, and attempting to resolve grievances within a reasonable time. The audit team confirmed that the project has a clear process for handling unresolved conflicts and also have a procedure to handle it depends on the channel it comes, e.g.: electronic or in the physical box arranged in the ASMOREX office. The auditor team also asked in the interview with the environmental secretary about the complaints and resources for the Project proponent.

In summary, given observations made during the site visits, interviews conducted, and documentation assessed, the audit team concludes that the grievance redress procedure has been implemented according to the project's validated design.

4.3.9 Worker Relations (G3.9 – G3.12)

Through observations onsite as well as interviews, the audit team confirmed that many of the activities in the Project are associated with training of the residents of RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá. The purpose of these trainings is to create or improve skills regarding the extractive and riverside lifestyle and the governance of the area. Within their training activities they have achieved represented in positions of direction and management at ASMOREX and COOPEREX.

Through observations onsite as well as interviews, the audit team confirmed that, during the monitoring period, the project carried out courses and training in social strengthening with an emphasis on associative, administrative, and financial management, social management and organization, and fauna monitoring. ASMOREX received specific courses and training in administrative and financial management and the young people de RESEX received computer classes.

4.3.10 Management Capacity (G4.2 – G4.3)

Through observations onsite as well as interviews, the audit team confirmed that the proponents demonstrate the knowledge and technical skills required to successfully implement the activities. In the same way, it shows that your work team has the experience to implement this type of project. All areas of knowledge, the bidder in charge for each area and technical skills required to successfully implement the project and activities are described in the section 2.4 of the Project Description Document.

The audit team concludes that the project has the capacity to implement the project in accordance with the validated project design and that the project is not complicit in any form of corruption.

[9] For more information see the folder named "*procedimentos-internos*" on the Project management documentation.

4.3.11 Commercially Sensitive Information (*Rules* 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)

The information below is considered commercially sensitive and has been made available only to auditors:

- Project Budget
- Financial projections
- ASMOREX financial statements
- Biofílica's financial statements
- Agreements and contracts signed between the parties involved
- Service provider contracts
- All documentation referring to forest management activities
- All documentation referring to the patrolling operations carried out by SEDAM
- Protocol of the REDD+ Financial Mechanism

The audit team agrees that the financial and contractual information considered by the project as commercially sensitive information be handled in this way.

4.3.12 Rights Protection and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.1-G5.5)

The audit team verified actions taken and measures implemented by the project proponent to protect the rights of communities and other stakeholders.

The project did not carry out prior consultation since the owner of the initiative corresponds to the RESEX communities, who are empowered by the legislation of the reserve to decide on the sustainable management of the reserve's natural resources. It is noteworthy, therefore, that it is not up to others to impose, limit or decide on the economic activities to be developed in extractive reserves, and it is imperative for any initiative that affects the livelihoods of such communities to prior and informed consultation, observing whether their right to free enterprise and participation. The entire communication and decision-making process regarding the project is carried out only with the participation and consent of all parties involved in the project.

Prior Informed Consent has been applied since the implementation period of the REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá Project. With respect to social and biodiversity monitoring activities, no activity was carried out without the free, prior, and informed consent of the parties involved.

Through interviews and observations made during the site visit, the audit team verified that no project-related activities resulted in the involuntary removal or relocation of community members from their land or territories, nor did it force them to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihood.

4.3.13 Legal Status (G5.6)

The audit team verified that the project is complying with the applicable laws and regulations. The auditor verified by reviewing the relevant national and local laws, interviews with the RESEX community and observations on site. However, a finding is presented on the right of use over the carbon by the reserve traditional populations (Appendix 1).

4.3.14 Other Programs (G5.9)

The audit team verified by reviewing the registration in other GHG programs that the project does not hold to generate any type of climate, social or environmental credit related to the reduction of GHG emissions or removal claimed beyond the VCS and CCB Program.

4.4 Climate

4.4.1 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

ESPL was able to confirm that the equations, sources, assumptions, parameters, and statistical procedures, meet the methodological and standard requirements. Procedures for quantifying the baseline emissions, the project emissions, leakage, and emissions reductions were carried out in accordance with the applied methodology.

Table 9. Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Parameter	Description	Value applied	Verification
Deforestation	Maps of forest cover areas converted to non-forest cover areas	2.1%/year on average (2000-2012)	This parameter was evaluated during the validation process. Confirmed that the values in MR are equal to those reported in the PDD.
Ctot	Average carbon stock per hectare across all carbon pools in the forest class used in the baseline scenario	476.8 tCO_2e ha^{-1}	This parameter is verified.
DBH	Diameter to Chest Height (130 cm) for each tree with DBH equal to or greater than 15 cm in each forest inventory plot	Spreadsheet with field data	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheet.
$BGBfw=$ 0,0469xDAP2,4754 xfc1 $AGBfw$=2,2737$xDAP$ 1,9156 xfc1	Equation to convert DBH to fresh biomass	$BGBfw=$ 0,0469xDAP2,475 4 xfc1 $AGBfw$=2,2737$xD AP$1,9156 xfc1	This parameter was evaluated during the validation process. Confirmed that the values in MR are equal to those reported in the PDD.
CF	Carbon content in dry biomass	0.485	This parameter was evaluated during the validation process. Confirmed that the values in MR are equal to those reported in the PDD.
44/12	Carbon mass to CO2e mass conversion factor	44/12	This parameter was evaluated during the validation process. Confirmed that the values in MR are equal to those reported in the PDD.
Area opening for management infrastructure	Open area for the construction of infrastructure necessary for sustainable forest management activities, such as patios, primary and secondary roads	8%	This parameter was evaluated during the validation process. Confirmed that the values in MR are equal to those reported in the PDD.

Table 10. Data and Parameters Monitored

Parameter	Description	Value monitored	Verification
Deforestation in the Project Area and Leakage Belt	Forest cover areas converted to non-forest cover areas within the Project Area and in the Leakage Belt of the REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá Project.	Deforestation in the years 2016 to 2020	This parameter has been appropriately calculated.
Ctot	Average carbon stock per hectare across all carbon pools in the forest class used in the baseline scenario	Not applicable	This parameter is verified.
DBH	Diameter at Chest Height (diameter of the tree at 130cm from the ground). Measured in all trees with DBH above 15cm, in all forest inventory plots.	Values available in pre-exploratory forest inventory worksheets of UPAS 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	This parameter has been appropriately calculated.
Planned deforestation for infrastructure of Forest Management	Survey and mapping of forest cover areas converted into non-forest cover areas due to the construction of roads, trails, and patios necessary for sustainable forest management.	Deforestation in the years 2016 to 2020	This parameter has been appropriately calculated.
ΔCabBSLLKt	Changes in total carbon stock in the leakage belt area.	Carbon stock 2016 to 2020	This parameter has been appropriately calculated.

The audit team reviewed the quantification of GHG emission reductions in accordance with VM0015 methodology:

The quantification of baseline emissions was verified by the VVB by reviewing the analysis of historical land use and land cover changes, the analysis of the agents, drivers, and underlying causes of deforestation and its future development and, the average carbon values per hectare for each initial class of land use and cover considered for the baseline scenario in the project area and the leakage belt.

Quantification of project emissions was verified by the VVB by reviewing the decrease in carbon stock due to planned and unplanned deforestation in the Project Area through recalculation, spreadsheets review and geographic information.

The quantification of leakage was verified by reviewing the mapping of forest cover change in the Leakage Belt.

This verification body team ensured that no manual transfer errors occurred between data sets during the monitoring process, as most of the parameters used by the project proponent had already been validated.

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

ESPL carried out re-calculations to verify the correct application of the equations of the methodology, and the accuracy of the result.

4.4.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

During this audit process, ESPL reviewed the monitoring procedures adopted for the remote sensing/GIS analyses, including QC/QA procedures as well as the data archiving, and the frequency of monitoring/recording of the parameters used and crosschecked with previous verified project documentation and the monitoring plan. The assessment suggested that the data used to determine emissions reductions are of high quality and had been collected in a manner that is consistent with the VCS/CCB standard and monitoring plan.

The evidence used to determine the GHG reductions of GEI was of sufficient quantity and appropriate quality. The audit team recalculated the of GHG emission reductions considering parameters, area, equations, etc.

The GHG emission reductions ex-post estimates were determined by the project proponent using sufficient quantitative evidence and properly qualitative evidence, as it was verified by the audit team.

4.4.3 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

The project proponent uses the VCS non-permanence risk report to identify risks and mitigation measures to the project aspects. Justifications and mitigation measures were provided to calculate the total score, fulfilling the objectives of the VCS tool.

The reported value of the overall risk rating, as determined based on the risk analysis, was 11%. The audit team performed a complete review of the risk analysis against the requirements of the AFOLU Non-Permanent Risk Tool.

Table 11. Evaluation of the project risks.

Risk	Risk rating	Risk factor and/or mitigation description	Conclusion
Internal risks			
Project Management	-2	The project will not introduce exotic species. There is an effort on the part of the project proponents to get more and more support from SEDAM to improve the efficiency of patrolling in the RESEX Rio Preto Jacundá. Management team includes individuals with significant experience in AFOLU project design and, implementation, and in carbon accounting, under approved GHG programs. Adaptive management plan in place.	The VVB finds that the mitigation measures are appropriate to cover risk.
Financial viability	4	The VVB reviewed the financial analysis, and the project cash flow breakeven point is 3 years.	A risk rating is appropriate given the

Risk	Risk rating	Risk factor and/or mitigation description	Conclusion
		Project has secured less than 15% of funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven.	analysis provided by project proponent.
Opportunity cost	-10	ASMOREX (project proponent) is a non-profit organization. The entire Project Area is legally protected by Decree Nº 7.336 of 1996/01/19, as a Protected Area (Extractive Reserve) with the Rondonia state competence for environmental protection.	
Project longevity	0	The entire Project Area is legally protected by Decree Nº 7.336 of 1996/01/19, as an Extractive Reserve with the Rondônia state competence to environmental protection.	
Total – Internal risks	0		
External risks			
Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts	10	RESEX's lands is owned by Rondonia State government and the project proponent (ASMOREX) holds a right of use. There exist no disputes over land tenure or ownership. The entire Project Area is legally protected by Decree Nº 7.336 of 1996/01/19, as an Extractive Reserve with the Rondônia state competence to environmental protection and against the pressures exercised by the predatory activities.	A risk rating is appropriate given the analysis provided by project proponent.
Community Engagement	0	100 percent of communities and 100 percent of households living within the project area who are reliant on the project area were consulted. Net positive community impacts are demonstrated in the document Monitoring Report.	
Political Risk	0	Governance score of -0.32 to less than 0.19. Brazil is participating in the CCBA/CARE REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards initiative 2. Rondônia State is participating in the Governors' Climate and Forest Taskforce – GCF. Brazil has established Designated National Authority under the CDM and has two registered CDM Afforestation/Reforestation projects	
Total – External risks	0		
Natural risks			
Fire	1	Biophilic Ambipar Environmental Investments, together with the ASMOREX and CES Rioterra, seeks	A risk rating is appropriate

Risk	Risk rating	Risk factor and/or mitigation description	Conclusion
		to mitigate the actions of natural fire or anthropic. Mitigation occurs by monitoring via satellite images and, in addition, in the area of the project there is inspection of deforestation and fires. These inspections are carried out by the residents themselves, who receive training for monitoring, in addition to carrying out complaints to local environmental agencies.	given the analysis and evidence provided.
Pest and Disease Outbreaks	0	No occurrence of pest and disease outbreaks was registered in the project area for the native forest.	
Extreme Weather	0	The climatic conditions necessary for the formation of hurricanes, cyclone, tornadoes, and floods are not present in the northern region of Brazil;	
Geological Risk	0	No occurrence of geological events related to earth internal (tectonic movements such as as earthquakes and volcanoes eruptions) or external dynamic (such as landslides) was registered in the project area	
Overall risk rating	**11**		

The audit team concludes that the assignment of risk scores is appropriate and in conformance to the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool.

4.4.4 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (CL4.2)

The monitoring plan and the monitoring results were disseminated through websites and through the several meetings and interactions that the proponent had with the relevant stakeholders during the monitoring period, which was verified by the audit team through interviews with the project beneficiaries.

The auditors were able to confirm the availability of the documents related to the Project available via virtual on the websites Verra[10] and Biofílica. News about the Project were published in the Biofílica Newsletter through social media[11]. Also were reviewed the signed addenda about partial results of the project among others.

In summary, through observations made on-site, the audit team concludes that the results of climate monitoring were disseminated in accordance with the validated project design.

4.4.5 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1.4)

Not applied.

4.5 Community

4.5.1 Community Impacts (CM2.1)

The audit team reviewed the MR Section 4.1.1 and confirmed it includes a detailed assessment of expected impacts on the well-being of the communities, one riverside - Jatobá - and 4 located on mainland - Cabeça de Boi, Jatuarana, Campo Novo, and Chibé. Through onsite interviews and review of documentation, the audit team verified that the project utilizes appropriate methodologies to monitor and measure the project's impact on local communities. Among the impacts are community empowerment, increased possibilities for

[10] See https://www.biofilica.com.br/projeto-redd-jacunda/
[11] See https://www.biofilica.com.br/projeto-redd-jacunda/

improving income, capacitation of the community members, improvement of the spaces within the RESEX, internet access, improved housing conditions, energy access, access to improved sanitation, facilitating the transportation of community members, increased food safety and facilitation in production processes. During monitored period, 33 families were positively impacted, 30 of these being divided into 5 communities.

While on site, the audit team interviewed local community members who confirmed the project's statements about changes in well-being and community impacts, were a result of the project activities. The MR includes a breakdown of impacts and shows the result to be net positive for the community.

4.5.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

There have been potential negative community impacts that the project has mitigated during monitored period. Among of the potential negative impacts for the community are the entry of external people into the extractive reserve due to the benefits generated by the project, the population increase in RESEX, although foreseen and desired due to the strategic occupation of some points in the territory, when uncontrolled and unplanned can trigger negative impacts. As a mitigation measure, two main mechanisms were implemented: choice of new families, evaluating whether the productive profile is compatible with the current in RESEX and implementation of a process for approval of these families by the communities already present at RESEX.

Other of the potential negative impacts is population growth and the occupation of new regions within the project zone, there may be an overhunting and overfishing of natural resources by the community Mitigation of this potential impact was contemplated through the Multiple Use Management Plan, which proposed species monitoring activities and measures. It is also described the approach adopted to mitigate another possible negative impact on the project zone, which is the increased pressure on low-abundance species, especially flora.

The project does not negatively impact the communities outside the project area, this was verified through the visit and interviews. However, the project identifies risks to project communities and mitigation measures that engage and positively impact communities outside the project area.

While on site, the audit team interviewed local community members and confirmed the statements made in the MR are accurate that the project implemented strategies to mitigate potential negative community impacts, this audit visited the buffer zone, that was also determined, with the objective of minimizing the negative impacts of existing human activities in the area of the municipalities adjacent to the RESEX, to confirm the impact there due the location and what was reported by the community who lives there, the above was also confirm for SEDAM, as a public environmental office, in the interview.[12]

The audit team has verified the actions taken to mitigate any negative well-being impacts on communities analyzing supplementary documents and through interview with the small holder families which are project participants. In summary, the audit team concludes that the project is in conformance with the CCB indicator.

4.5.3 Net Positive Community Well-being (CM2.3)

The audit team verified that the positive impacts, which occurred within the monitored period, are related to the various activities developed and structured into 11 main axes: Governance and adaptive management, Health, Income generation, Education, Youth and women, Environment, Social organization, Communication, Infrastructure, RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá Fund, and Zoning. All the activities carried out were previously designed in the Life Plan, in which the perspectives and demands of each community were considered. Also, the project considers strategies to assist local communities in climate adaptation such as strengthening of community organization, empowerment of community members through courses and

[12] The Interviews were Recorded by the audit team with the permission of each interviewee and are available in ESPL´s document management.

access to new information through internet access, training for community members in biodiversity monitoring and botanical identification, access to clean water and the access to electric energy.

This was verified by the lead auditor on site who identified new infrastructure attributable to the project such as houses, work machines, water infrastructure, communication infrastructure. Through interviews with the project beneficiaries (See Table 4), locals talked widely about the benefices, how these benefits improve their lives, are grateful and ensure consistency with what was discussed in assemblies during the monitoring period. This VVB confirms the recounted by the community with described in PD&MR and with the “Life plan” who was development for the community identifying the needs they have.


Figure 3 Well being

4.5.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM2.4)

Based on interviews conducted with project personnel and community members, the audit team evidenced that community the HCV's were correctly identified, which are the forest areas that are fundamental for guaranteeing the basic needs of local communities (e.g., subsistence, health, etc.) and the forest areas critical to the cultural identity of traditional communities (e.g., areas of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious significance). The measures to protect the HCVAs are primarily linked to the contain of deforestation itself, since both attributes are dependent on the presence of forest cover for their maintenance and improvement and the protection of the HCVAs was the development of the Multiple Use Management Plan (PMUM).

The audit team verified that no high conservation values related to community well-being in the project zone, identified in the project's validated design have been negatively affected by the project. Based on interviews and onsite observations, the audit team agrees that the community-related HCVs are not negatively affected by the project.

4.5.5 Other Stakeholder Impacts (CM3.2-CM3.3)

The audit team verify, based on on-site observations and interviews with project personnel and communities' members, that the activities undertaken during the reporting period result mitigation the possible negative impact identified by the project related to the dispute resolution procedure.

The audit team verified that the project took the measures to mitigate the negative well-being impacts on other stakeholders and verified that the net impact of project activities on other stakeholders is positive (income generation provided by contracting people and companies to build the infrastructure located inside the RESEX, increased interest from other surrounding RESEX in developing a REDD+ project, maintenance of governmental resources, the maintenance of the benefits of ecosystem services).

The audit team evidenced, based on observations and on-site interviews, that the activities carried out during the monitoring period did not have negative impacts on other stakeholders.

4.5.6 Community Monitoring Plan (CM4.1, CM4.2, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)

The audit team verified that the community impact monitoring carried out in accordance with the project's validated design. Similarly, the auditor verified the indicators about the Gold Level for exceptional community benefits. However, during the monitored period, some activities were not accomplished, directly impacting the monitoring of some indicators. The justifications of these deviations were mentioned in section 2.2.3 y 2.2.4 of the monitoring report and the findings about deviations are in the Appendix 1.

The audit team verified that:

- On-site and through interviews, the audit team confirmed the dates, frequency and sampling methods used are in accordance with the validated project description.
- The audit team confirmed the results and the evaluation of monitoring through onsite observations and interviews.
- The audit team confirmed the effectiveness of measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified high conservation values related to community well-being.

For the gold level, the audit team verified that:

- The audit team confirmed the well-being impacts on smallholder/community members: capabilities of RESEX residents were improved in the aspects social, financial, and natural.
- Impacts on women: women employed in project activities.

The audit team has verified the reported results analyzing documents and through interview with the project participants. It is the audit team understands that the project was successfully implemented causing positives impacts in governance, health, income generation, education, environment, social organization, youth and women, communication, infrastructure, financial mechanism, and zoning. In summary, given documentation assessment, interviews and observations made on-site, the audit team concludes that the results of monitoring plan were in accordance with the validated project design.

4.5.7 Community Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)

The proponent project is updating partners, stakeholders and communities engaged in the project activities. Through observations made on-site, the audit team concludes that the results of community monitoring were disseminated in accordance with the validated project design.

4.5.8 Optional Gold Level: Short-term and Long-term Community Benefits (GL2.2)

The audit team, through review of documentation and through on-site observations and interviews, verified net positive well-being benefits for smallholders/community members generated by the project activities. The actions in the medium and long term reflect directly in the contribution in improving the health of the residents and in increasing the life expectancy of the community.

4.5.9 Optional Gold Level: Smallholder/community member Risks (GL2.3)

With no restrictions on the current use of the soil model developed and the communities and timber forest management, residents did not identify risks associated with the project, as they understand it as improvement of current practices and fostering the extractive practices. Furthermore, there are no restrictions on land use developed by the communities, nor for the execution of timber forest management activities.

The audit team, through review of documentation and through on-site observations and interviews, verified the absence of risks.

4.5.10 Optional Gold Level: Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups (GL2.4)

The inhabitants of the riverside sector are considered a vulnerable group due to the difficulties faced, such as the precarious housing conditions and the location far from other community members. The project activities also achieved benefits with this group.

The audit team, through review of documentation and through on-site observations and interviews, verified how the marginalized and/or vulnerable community groups that the project is engaging will gain net positive benefits.

4.5.11 Optional Gold Level: Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)

The audit team, through review of documentation and through on-site observations and interviews with community members, verified that the project generates net positive impacts on the well-being of women and those women participate in or influence decision making.

From the perspective of women's participation in decision-making on Project's activities, they were able to contribute through their participation in General Meetings, as well as by occupying leadership positions in ASMOREX, making it possible for them to act even more directly in decision-making about the lives of community members and the progress of the project. This leadership position was achieved thanks to the training courses in administrative and financial management.

4.5.12 Optional Gold Level: Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)

From participatory workshops was decided on the mechanism that guide the sharing of benefits of the REDD+ Project for the existing communities within of RESEX Rio-Preto Jacundá, this mechanism was renamed the "REDD+ Jacundá Financial Mechanism".

The audit team, through on-site observation and interviews with project personnel and community members, verified that the project's benefit sharing mechanism(s) meet the requirements of GL2.6.

4.5.13 Optional Gold Level: Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)

During the monitored period, the project did not create a management/deliberation body called the "Steering Committee", because there were some difficulties created barriers in the formation of this Committee, and its attributions were basically directed to the Implementation Instance, made up of ASMOREX, Biofílica and CES Rioterra, which were therefore responsible for including the residents in the decision-making and implementation of the Project. The justifications of these deviations were mentioned in section 2.2.3 y 2.2.4 of the monitoring report and the findings about deviations are in the Appendix 1.

The procedures related to decision making and the implementation of project activities are open to the participation of the communities in the way they are proposed, from the beginning of the project design. It is important to emphasize that all the decisions come somehow from the community, since ASMOREX, one of the project proponents that participates at the forefront of the project's decisions, is made up of RESEX residents.

4.5.14 Optional Gold Level: Smallholders/Community Members Capacity Development (GL2.9)

The capabilities of RESEX residents were improved in the following aspects:

- Human and social capital: investment in infrastructure for better access to information, training focused on computing, administrative and financial management, and strengthening and social organization, serving both ASMOREX board members and the other community members of RESEX, enabling such knowledge to be applied in the administration of the common good.

- Financial capital: training related to income generation, such as the açai, cassava and fruit production chain and good practices in the processing of açai and cassava flour.

- Natural capital: training aimed to botanical identification, assisting forest management within RESEX, and to biodiversity monitoring to prepare RESEX residents to have an on-site team trained and involved in the process.

The audit team concludes that the project is developing the capacity of smallholders/community members and local institutions to participate effectively and actively in project design, and currently meets the requirements of GL2.9.

4.6 Biodiversity

4.6.1 Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

The reported changes in biodiversity in the project zone are:

- Reduction of unavoidable and unplanned deforestation: there was a reduction in unavoidable and unplanned deforestation both in the project area and in the leakage belt. The audit team confirmed the accuracy through remotely sensed and satellite imagery used to monitor and report changes in forest cover), and through on-site observations.

- Biodiversity Conservation: during the monitored period the audit team verified in on-site inspections that the presence of large areas of native forests in the landscape promotes the maintenance of regional fauna communities.

The above changes have been monitored to understand the behavior of biodiversity within the project areas. The audit team verified the reported changes in biodiversity in the project zone due to project activities.

This VVB interviewed the person in charge in Ecopore for the monitoring of fauna and community training in fauna for the project monitoring[13], the above was also confirmed by this audit team interviewing locals and verifying the documentation.

In office audit, Ecopore explained all the data of the monitoring, relevance, and results attributable to project activities[14]. During the onsite visit, this audit team reviewed and toured the "*trilhas*" or tracks of Fauna monitoring to confirm the activity also there were some locals preparing the path for next monitoring (See Figure 4). CAR 05 was raised by the VVB team on biodiversity monitoring and successfully closed for the PP, which demonstrates the results and the methodology for monitoring of the biodiversity increased is appropriate thanks the project activities.

[13] See the document "*certificados-curso-capacitacao-moradores*" in Folder 03-biodiversity of PP management system

[14] See both results of monitoring in file "*03-relatorios*" of PP management system

Figure 4 Fauna paths[15]

4.6.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

The population increase and the occupation of new regions within the project zone, can trigger a scenario of negative impacts related to biodiversity. As a method to ensure the preservation of the natural ecosystem, biodiversity, potential for environmental education and, allied to this, the maintenance of the extractives' lifestyle and the more sustainable use of natural resources, the RESEX participatory zoning was prepared, as a measure of the Multiple Use Management Plan aiming to mitigate possible impacts on biodiversity.

Another possible scenario of negative impacts on biodiversity is the increased pressure on species of low abundance. The project stimulates and tone up the sustainable exploitation of other species, which are considered abundant in the region, reducing the pressure on the less abundant and frequent ones and, as an effect, served as a mitigating measure to local biodiversity.

To avoid or minimize the negative impacts associated with biodiversity, ASMOREX has a series of operational procedures focused on strategies to reduce impacts that are monitored and linked to the Multiple Use Management Plan (PMUM). It is worth mentioning that all the operations involved in extractives and forest management have specific work procedures and those involved maintain the standards of sustainable use of natural resources through empirical knowledge and field experience, aiming to mitigate the impacts related to biodiversity.

The audit team has verified the actions taken to mitigate any negative well-being impacts on biodiversity analyzing supplementary documents and through interview with the community. In summary, the audit team concludes that the project is in conformance with the CCB indicator.

[15] Photos taken by the audit team and compiled in the ESPL management system

4.6.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B2.2)

The main benefits related to biodiversity are associated with the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and the conservation of biodiversity and habitats. The project has been identified in the biodiversity monitoring studies since the beginning of the project that several species are endemic to the region, as well as many being on the IUCN red list of threatened species, and that the presence and maintenance of the forest in this location is of extreme importance in the maintenance of such species in the short and long term. The biodiversity by communities residing in RESEX is covered in the Multiple Use Management Plan and in the activities related to it. Such activities generate positive impacts, barring invaders and ensuring the continuity of natural resources.

Based on documentation assessment, interviews and observations made on-site, the audit team agrees that the project's net impacts on biodiversity in the project zone are positive.

4.6.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

ECOPORÉ's Biodiversity Monitoring Report shows that the Project Area's forests have a high degree of conservation and balance, even in areas where forest harvesting occurred some time ago and points out that the traditional lifestyle of the residents helps to preserve the quality of the area. Indicators such as the presence of animals with some degree of threat, and even the increase in this presence, can emphasize the conservation and balance of the forest in RESEX, and its importance for such species, for example the spider monkey species (*Atheles Chamek*). Other high conservation values are the frugivorous butterflies, natural pits, beaches, and lakes inside the RESEX,

Through visits to the project area, the audit team was able to confirm the benefits of the project activities, as well as the threats faced. The audit team verified that the high conservation values were not negatively affected by the project.

4.6.5 Invasive Species (B2.5)

The actions developed in the verified period did not involve the manipulation or introduction of invasive species. Through interviews and observations made on-site, the audit team confirmed that invasive or non-native species will not be used in the project area.

4.6.6 Impacts of Non-native Species (B2.6)

The REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá Project did not manipulate or introduce non-native species and the Project encourages the use of native species by local communities. However, it is noted that some non-native species are used by local communities, mostly on a small scale and without presenting an adverse impact on the environment. Through interviews and observations made on-site, the audit team confirmed that no significant negative impacts.

4.6.7 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)

In the project Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) was not used and guaranteed that the seeds and seedlings of forest and agricultural species provided to the communities are not GMOs.

Through interviews and observations made on-site, the audit team confirmed that GMO's were not used to generate GHG emission reductions or removals during the verification period.

4.6.8 Inputs Justification (B2.8)

The project no use of fertilizers, chemical pesticides, biological control agents or any other input related. Through interviews and observations made on-site, the audit team confirmed the project team's assertion

that no inputs such as any fertilizers, chemical pesticides, and biological control agents have been used during the verification period.

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

A likely negative impact outside the project zone is associated with leakage and pressure from hunting and fishing activities in areas adjacent to the RESEX boundaries. However, in the project area, it is possible to observe that the fauna indices are adequate even for animals that are often targets of hunting within and outside the RESEX, as they are culturally hunted.

In summary, based on interviews, observations made onsite, the audit team concludes that the project had adequately identified all negative offsite biodiversity impacts and has taken actions to mitigate the impacts.

4.6.10 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

Negative impacts on the Project Zone's biodiversity caused by the activities developed were not detected, in the same way that leakages were not detected. Mitigating actions on possible negative impacts (such biodiversity monitoring) promoted the conservation of biodiversity in the region and avoided negative impacts.

The project activities have promoted the conservation of local biodiversity not only withing its border. In summary, based on interviews, observations made onsite, the audit team verified that the project activities benefit the biodiversity and its dynamics, so that the expected positive effects within the project areas may also be felt directly or indirectly, outside the project boundaries.

4.6.11 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (B4.1, B4.2, GL3.4)

Through interviews, documentation assessment and observations made on-site, the audit team verified that the biodiversity impact monitoring has been carried out in accordance with the project's validated design. However, during the monitored period, some activities were not accomplished, directly impacting the monitoring of some indicators. The justifications of these deviations were mentioned in section 2.2.3 y 2.2.4 of the monitoring report and the findings about deviations are in the Appendix 1.

4.6.12 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

The REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá Project implemented three methods of communication:

- Printed version, where each document related to monitoring was made available for consultation at ASMOREX's office and at CUC/SEDAM (Porto Velho municipality).

- In a virtual version, where documents related to monitoring were made available through Verra's website and through Biofílica's newsletters and social media; and

- orally, through the internal alignment meetings held by ASMOREX, and in the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings held with the residents of the RESEX.

Through interviews, documentation assessment and observations made on-site, the audit team concludes that the results of biodiversity monitoring were disseminated in accordance with the validated project design.

4.6.13 Optional Gold Level: Trigger Species Population Trends (GL3.3)

The project activities have been effective in maintaining the specie (Atheles Chamek - Spider monkey. Through interviews, documentation assessment and observations made on-site, the audit team concludes

that the actions taken by the project maintain or enhance the population status of trigger specie in the project zone and reduce threats to them.

4.6.14 Optional Gold Level: Effectiveness of Threat Reduction Actions (GL3.4)

All project activities, which result in a common purpose of reducing deforestation, forest conservation and social and economic development, have been efficient in maintaining the biodiversity and populations of the trigger species. There is still no data that can create alerts for interventions in biodiversity or even interpret the population trend of threatened species (GL3.4) especially because this is the first year of monitoring and the data presented, when compared with other areas and even with data from the RESEX itself are apparently favorable.

In summary, the audit team concludes that the actions taken by the project maintain or enhance the population status of each trigger species in the project zone and reduce threats to them.

4.7 Additional Project Implementation Information

The project has been implemented in accordance with the validated project description for all CCB indicators applicable.

During the monitored period, sustainable harvesting of the UPAs 14,15,16,17,18 and 19 occurred, according to the procedures of the Community Forest Management Plan under a Sustainable Yield Regime (PMFS).

4.8 Additional Project Impact Information

The audit team verified the analysis comparing the project values with the national forest reference level (section 7.1 of the MR) and the spreadsheet containing the internal calculations.

5. VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

The project complies with the verification criteria for projects set out in CCB and VCS Version 3. The project has been implemented in accordance with the validated project description and the deviations were justified.

The audit team concludes that the climate change adaptive capacity and resilience, community and biodiversity benefits achieved by the project during the project implementation period are net positive and that the project has achieved, its stated climate change adaptive capacity and resilience, community, and biodiversity objectives.

The audit team concludes, with reasonable assurance, that the quantification of the net GHG emission reductions, during the verification period, is free of material misstatement and complies with the verification criteria. Monitoring period: From 01-10-2015 to 07-08-2020.

The audit team confirms, with reasonable assurance, that the project generates a net reduction of GHG emissions of 170,563 tCO_2e and 151,801 tCO_2e tradable credits (VCUs) applying a buffer of 11%.

Verified GHG emission reductions in the above verification period:

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO_2e)	Project carbon stock changes (tCO_2e)	Project emissions (tCO_2e)	Leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	Net GHG emission reductions (tCO_2e) Annual	Net GHG emission reductions (tCO_2e) Accumulative
Oct-01-2015 – Sep-30-2016	539,099	440,709	0	0	98,390	98,390
Oct-1-2016 – Sep-30-2017	594,764	521,615	0	104,633	-31,484	66,906
Oct-1-2017 – Sep-30-2018	503,949	170,825	0	0	333,124	400,030
Oct-1-2018 – Sep-30-2019	547,506	985,411	855	0	-438,760	-38,730
Oct-1-2019 – Aug-07-2020	536,221	326,928	0	0	209,292	170,563

Approved by

Dr. Kaviraj Singh

Managing Director — Date: 21/06/2022

Earthood Services Private Limited — Place: Gurgaon, Haryana

APPENDIX 1: FINDINGS

Pending FAR (from Validation report)	01	Potential Impact: Hight
Description	Due to the payment mechanisms for environmental services generated by the project (ref. 1, section 6.2), the proponent identifies risks related to the migration of families to the reserve without however proposing mitigation measures for this risk (ref. 1, section 2.3). The audit team understands that this potential migration is not currently problem. However, it is identified by the proponent as a potential negative effect of the project implementation. Thus, the lack of mitigation measures related to this issue shall be addressed in the future. Organization shall implement corrective actions to demonstrate conformance with the requirement(s).	
Project owner Response (***12-11-2021***)	Although the risk related to the migration of families was not indicated in section 2.3 of the PDD, entering only as a potential negative impact of the project for communities, the proponents have described it in section 2.2.6 and in section 4.1.2. The mitigation mechanism described in these sections will be continued throughout the life cycle of the project to mitigate the risks related to this occurrence. Evidence files contemplated: (1) 2017-novo-estatuto-social-asmorex	
Assessment 1	The project proponent successfully explains in the numeral 2.2.6 of the MR the mitigation measure to the risk related to the migration of families.	
Auditor Conclusion	Finding closed successfully.	

Pending FAR (from Validation report)	02	Potential Impact: Hight
Description	Supported by a legal opinion provided by specialized technical consultants (Ref. 20) the proponent demonstrates the right of use over the carbon by the reserve traditional populations, represented by, ASMOREX, This consultancy opinion is based on a existent legal framework, which encompasses the State Decree No. 7,336, 1996 that creates the extractive reserve Rio Preto-Jacundá, the Law No. 9,985/00 that founded the National System of Nature Conservation Units (in Portuguese: SNUC), in ILO's Convention No. 169, in decree No. 6.040 of February, 7, 2007, that deals with the National Sustainable Development for Traditional People and Communities Policy (in Portuguese: PNPCT), in Law No. 9.985 of 2000, which provides for Extractive and Sustainable Use and in the Decree No. 4340 of August, 22, 2002 which provides over the same law. Based on this, the audit team understood that the right to the reserve natural resources belongs to the traditional populations that live within it, upon compliance with the rules laid down in legislation, in the protected area management plan and in a real right contract of use (in Portuguese, CDRU). However, the project proponent still hasn't a signed CDRU. During the project validation process was	

Pending FAR (from Validation report)	02	Potential Impact: Hight
	characterized the existence of a management plan formulation process, the state government's approval on the matter relating to the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project and also the competence of the environmental state agency on granting a CDRDU, although it has not been characterized the existence of the latter documents. Then, to ensure in an unequivocal way the statement of rights on carbon by the project's proponent association, audit team issued FAR 01/16. Organization shall implement corrective actions to demonstrate conformance with the requirement(s).	
Project owner Response **(*12-11-2021*)**	According to the opinion of specialists for legal support, as stated in document (1), the CDRU concession process is signed between the reserve residents' association and the managing agency, which in this case is the SEDAM - state environmental agency. However, as RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá belongs to the Union, it must first be transferred to state domain, so that the CDRU can be signed. Considering the context of Rondônia, rural land title regularization is federal government responsibility due to the predominance of federal areas in the State of Rondônia. The first state law on land regularization was only recently introduced in November 2020; proving the complexity and slowness of land regularization processes, as shown in Imazon study (2). The RESEX domain transfer process from the Union to the State has been taking place at least since 2007, as shown in the document (3). Due to the legal and land tenure complexity, in the last survey carried out before this audit in 2012 (4), only 3 RESEX in the state had the transfer to the state completed, the others being in the "transfer process", including the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá. According to an informal survey carried out with the "CUC", the transfer process to the State has not been completed yet. PP contacted SEDAM, through letter (5), to receive a formal referral of this process, but at time the responses were sent to the VVB, PP had no return from SEDAM. Evidence files contemplated: (1) 201712-opniao-legal-redd (2) 202103-regularizacao-fundiaria-RO-imazon (3) 2007-certidao-incra-sedam.pdf (4) 201211-oficio-repasse-UCs-uniao (5) 202110-oficio-situacao-resex-auditoria-redd	
Assessment 1	The project proponent still does not have a signed CDRU. Taking into account the attached documentation by the PP as evidence and its explanation about the process to obtain successfully the CDRU signature, this audit considers that even though the PP has doing all as possible to resolve this clarification request, the document signed is not entirely in their own hands. Additionally, most of the documents are undated.	
Auditor Conclusion	FAR Pending for the next verification process.	

CL	03	Potential Impact: Low
Description	1) The documents do not specify which number of standard versions is using. 2) The initiation document (certificado de iniciação) of the REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá Project, with SEDAM is not identify in the management system 3) The inventory (100%) of the UPAs is not identify in the management system. 4) The common agreement between Asmorex and Cooperex about the delegated responsibilities by the communities of the RESEX is not identify in the management system.	
Project owner Response **(*12-11-2021*)**	The document related to the monitoring report contains the methodology and version of the standard used presented in section 2.1.8 (Title and Reference of Methodology). Due to this point, the section was better described for a better understanding of the auditors. It is also possible to identify the versions of the standards in the template itself, being inserted in the document header on every page. Furthermore, only the template of the VCS standard in its fourth version has already been made available, the bundled version VCS (fourth version) and CCB (third version) has not yet been. Thus, it was opted to follow with the third clustered version of the standards. To prove the project's initiation agreement with SEDAM, two documents are presented and both documents were shared with the evidence of this clarification: (1) OFFICE No. 19/2014-GG/RO: this document is a "term of consent" from the governor of the state of Rondônia in 2014, in which he expresses his full support for the Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project developed within the RESEX. It is worth remembering that SEDAM is a state secretary of environmental development in Rondonia, and from the moment the state government approved the project, automatically SEDAM did too. (2) Prior free and informed consent: Document signed by the SEDAM of Machadinho D'Oeste and Porto Velho, in 2012, in which they were previously informed about the project and its activities in which they express their conscience in carrying out the Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project. Evidence files contemplated: (1) termo-anuencia-governador (2) reuniao-sedam-consentimento-previo-informado The spreadsheets containing the total inventories (100%) of the UPA's explored in the monitored period (14,15,16,17,18 and 19) were shared with the evidence of this clarification. The common agreement between COOPEREX and ASMOREX was not identified in the management system because it does not really exist. At the beginning of the project, COOPEREX's participation was directly linked to processes of improving administrative and financial management and social organization, due to legal guidelines given to the actions of the institution within the RESEX. While the ASMOREX formally represented the residents of the RESEX. However, during the monitored period of the project, COOPEREX had its activities stopped, and all its commitments and attributions were taken over by ASMOREX. More details of what occurred have been reported in the section 2.2.4 (Project Description Deviations) under "COOPEREX Participation", which have been improved for better understanding by the VVB. Given the context and due the paralysis of cooperative, ASMOREX became the official co-manager of the RESEX. To ensure the veracity of this information, three documents are presented as evidence:	

CL	03	Potential Impact: Low
	(1) Minutes of the alignment meeting held on July 4, 2017 evidences the declaration that ASMOREX is the official co-manager of the project in which was signed by all present (Biofilica, ASMOREX and CES Rioterra); (2) Declaration of ASM (Associação dos Seringueiros de Machadinho D'Oeste): official and protocoled document legitimizing ASMOREX to carry out the management and to be, in its entirety, the true representative of the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá; (3) Bylaws (Estatuto Social da Associação dos Moradores da Reserva Extrativista Rio Preto-Jacundá): document containing the regulations, set of rules and contractual obligations of ASMOREX, formalizing its existence as a non-profit organization, consolidating its capacity to act as the project manager (see Art. 2). Therefore, since ASMOREX has full legal powers to carry out the management of the RESEX and, consequently, of the REDD+ Project, the non-existence of a common agreement between the parties is justified. Evidence files contemplated: (1) ata-alinhamento-2017-07-04 (2) declaração-ASM (3) novo-estatuto-social-asmorex	
Assessment 1	1) The PP included into the MR the clarification about the version of VCS CCB Program corresponding to the mitigation project. CLOSED 2) The project adds two documents to the management system about the knowledge of SEDAM and the Rondônia governor´s about the VCS Project executed in the RESEX area. CLOSED 3) The UPA spreadsheets are attached to the management system. CLOSED 4) The PP attached three documents to the Project management system and a small explanation about the ASMOREX representation, however the document called "*Reunião de alinhamento – Projeto REDD+ Resex Rio Preto Jacundá (04/07/2017)*" is not signed. PENDING	
Project owner Response **(27/11/2021)**	4) The PP returned the document (4) "*Reunião de alinhamento – Projeto REDD+ Resex Rio Preto Jacundá (04/07/2017)*" signed, which represents the meeting minute of 07/04/2017 between ASMOREX, Rioterra and Biophilic. The document previously (5) sent represents the attendance list of ASMOREX and Rioterra participants. As the meeting was by videoconference, Biofílica representatives were participating remotely in the meeting. In addition, PP also provided as evidence, the e-mail (6) sent by Biofilica to ASMOREX and Rioterra, inviting them to the meeting on that period. Evidence files contemplated:	

CL	03	Potential Impact: Low
	(4) ata-alinhamento-2017-07-04-ass (5) 2017-07-04-lista-presenca (6) ENC andamento projeto REDD+ Resex	
Assessment 2	4) The project proponent attached attendance list and signed minutes of the meeting "*Reunião de alinhamento – Projeto REDD+ Resex Rio Preto Jacundá (04/07/2017)*".	
Auditor Conclusion	Finding closed successfully.	

CL	04	Potential Impact: Medium
Description	It is not clear the methodological consistency chosen by the PP according to the project activities: 1) The unplanned deforestation methodology (VM0015), whose purpose is to avoid deforestation, is inconsistent with the project activities. 2) There is no objective evidence, in either the PD or its annexes, that the project is not located in a wetland. 3) The leakage Management areas activities are not addressed to all types of deforestation drivers.	
Project owner Response **(*12-11-2021*)**	1) The proponents understand that the activities planned and validated in the PDD and subsequently implemented by the project in the monitored period are essential to act in the containment of unplanned deforestation projected for the project area. To this, the project has three main scopes of action: Climate: The activities of climate scope are based on the containment of deforestation and on activities to inhibit the entry of external agents, which occurred during the monitored period mainly through the actions "Policy Articulation with environmental governmental institutions", "Deforestation monitoring by satellite images", "Physical Patrolling", "Improving forest management practices", "Strategic physical occupation of territory", "Multiple and sustainable use of forest products", and "Leakage management activities". Adjustments were made in section 3.1.3 of the Monitoring Report to make the benefits of activities to curb unplanned deforestation more evident Community: The project identified during the monitoring period, the physical occupation of territory consists in an important inhibition measure against the actions of external deforestation agents. Considering the activities of the community scope, such as the construction of new houses and housing improvements, training and capacity building, among others, these generate as a benefit, besides the maintenance of the community members in the RESEX, the improvement of the community's governance in its territory, mainly because their strategic location within the RESEX allows them to act as monitoring agents, making complaints to the competent environmental agencies and providing support to the patrolling activities that take place. Section 3.1.3 of the WR was adjusted to make this role clearer. Biodiversity: Regarding the scope of biodiversity, the implementation of the PMUM, during the monitored period allowed for the zoning of the RESEX, establishing specific zones for biodiversity control in the project area (multiple use and restricted use). The zoning objectives were associated, among others, with the sustainable use of the	

CL	04	Potential Impact: Medium
	RESEX as well as the preservation of the standing forest for the reproduction of fauna and flora, avowing hunting and fishing pressure, and unplanned deforestation. Section 3.1.3 of the MR was adjusted to make this clear. Also, the activities linked to the monitoring of biodiversity in the project area work as a "thermometer" to identify whether the proposed activities to contain unplanned deforestation are being effective in maintaining biodiversity in the site and ensuring that, over time, all its attributes are maintained. Thus, given the context of the region that has been intensifying as a place sensitive to degradation and deforestation, only the fact that the RESEX manages to contain these agents of deforestation and invaders, guarantees the maintenance of the Forest standing. The results presented in section 5.3.1 for fauna and flora monitoring show that, thanks to the project activities, the project area presents very good results and nothing abnormal or worrisome. Therefore, the proponents understand that the project activities are in line with the proposed methodology. 2) The proponents submitted three data that demonstrate that there is no wetland area within the Project area. (1) Wetland Global dataset in shapefile format produced by the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP-WCMC), therefore an official global data; (2) Data from the Land Cover and Land Use Map of Brazil produced by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), a national institution that is the main provider of data and information in Brazil; (3) Brazil's Land Cover and Land Use geotiff data, produced by MapBiomas, the main platform available in Brazil that provides annual data on land use and land cover change. Considering data (3) there is a location within the RESEX classified as natural non-forest wetland, category 11 by MapBiomas. However, this wetland is outside the boundaries of Project Area. Therefore, as presented in section 4.2 of PD, Project Aread does not include forested wetlands or peatswamp forests. Evidence files contemplated: (1) global-wetlands-1993-unep-wcmc.zip16 (2) mapa-uso-cobertura-terra-br-2014-ibge.zip17 (3) mapbiomas-brazil-collection-60-resexrpjacunda.zip18 3) In the PDD the proponents already make it clear that they have no authority, interference or domination over activities conducted outside the RESEX boundaries, particularly with regard to illegal activities. In any case, the activities conducted for the leakage management areas activities, were adjusted in section 3.1.3.3 to clarify how the containment of the deforestation drives by the project is being carried out.	
Assessment 1	1) The PP clarifies the developed activities in coherence with the selected methodology. CLOSED 2) The PP attached three files with objective evidence where it was demonstrated that the Project Area is not within a wetland. Also, it makes	

[16] Data site: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/resources-and-data/global-wetlands
[17] Data site: https://portaldemapas.ibge.gov.br/portal.php#homepage
[18] Data site: https://mapbiomas.org/

CL	04	Potential Impact: Medium
	sense to clarify that each statement in MR or PD should be demonstrate through objective evidence. CLOSED 3) The PP improves the description and management of leakage in the MR. The clarification request does not refer only to illegal activities, the request is asking about "*to all types of deforestation drivers*." It refers to the three groups of deforestation drivers. CLOSED	
Auditor Conclusion	Finding closed successfully.	

CAR	05	Potential Impact: Hight
Description.	About the project description deviations: 1) There is no described in MR (2.2.4) nor evidence in the Annexes thereto, the contractual or other legal implications in the project agreements due to new partner Ambipar, with more than 50% stake in the Biofilica company. *2)* The MR do not describe how the "non- accounting the community monitoring indicators" affect the Gold level status GL2 on CCB, specially the indicator of "*Agricultural production*" what has an impact to "*Demonstrate that the project generates short-term and long-term net positive well-being benefits for smallholders/community members"* 3) About the deviation in the biodiversity monitoring said in the MR paragraph "…The monitoring of fauna biodiversity at RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá was carried out in 2019 through the Monitora Program (designed by ICMBio and implemented by SEDAM/CUC - State Environmental Development Secretariat/Coordination of Conservation Units)…*"* it's not clear why this monitoring program is a result of the REDD+ project Jacundá if the fauna monitoring was implemented by SEDAM. 4) About the fauna monitoring deviation, it's not clear why the project couldn't monitor in the RESEX area and how it affects the GL3 Gold level status, what has an impact on its purpose, "*demonstrating the effectiveness of measures needed and taken to maintain or enhance the population status of trigger species*". 5) In the phrase *"using the same trails and, therefore, the same sampling stations for monitoring"*. How can the project demonstrate that there are not risk of bias in the choices about the Fauna monitoring plots and how do the project ensure the principle completeness and compliance with the sampling error? In addition, the flora monitoring plots are specifically made for the REDD+ Project? and, how can it compare/evaluated the Importance Value Index IVI (dominance, frequency and abundance) in the RESEX if the plots are permanent?	
Project owner Response **(*12-11-2021*)**	1) It was added to section 2.2.4 the description of the acquisition process of 53.6% of the capital stock of Biofílica that occurred by the company Ambipar Participações e Empreendimentos S.A, as well as the description of the consequences of this acquisition, which briefly, did not generate contractual or other legal implications in the contract of the REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá Project.	

CAR	05	Potential Impact: Hight

2) Considering the community indicators that were not monitored, the PP updated section 2.2.4 of the MR with a description of the effects of not monitoring these indicators to the Community Gold Level (GL2).

3) The monitoring carried out by the monitora program was implemented in the RESEX by SEDAM/CUC, the agency responsible for the management of the Conservation Unit and, taking the context informed in CL 03, SEDAM supports the project in its activities and, since the beginning, endorses and operates as a strategic partner for its development.
This is reinforced by the fact that the results presented by this monitoring are aligned with the interests of the community members within the RESEX and with the REDD+ project. Additionally, the community members were involved in the monitoring carried out, participating as guides and collectors, resulting in a community that is more aware of the local biodiversity.
Therefore, since the PDD of the project does not establish any constraint that only the project proponents should carry out biodiversity monitoring, the PPs understand that the use of data from a supporting institution that is responsible for managing the area is not a deviation. The section 5.3.1.1 in part 1) CONTEXTUALIZATION (monitora program) of the MR has been improved to making this point clearer.

4) Regarding the deviation reported in section 2.2.4 on the "Realization of monitoring of *Ateles Chameck* (Spider Monkey), comparing areas with and without forest management", the reason why biodiversity monitoring was not applied in the whole RESEX area (managed and non-managed areas) was better described.
Also, to demonstrate that this did not affect the Gold Level (GL3), section 5.4 of the MR was better understood by the auditors. In addition, protocol (1) used for monitoring the spider monkey has been incorporated into the management system.
Evidence files contemplated:
(1) protocolo-coleta-dados-primatas-ucs

5) For both biodiversity monitoring conducted in the RESEX in the monitored period, the document Biodiversity Monitoring: A Methodological Guide for the Application of Monitoring" (2)" was used. This roadmap is a project of the Brazilian government, which was elaborated by several experts in the field, bringing a robust methodology, easy to apply and appropriate for the reality of the RESEX. Furthermore, the methodology proposes a minimum of three sampling stations, guaranteeing that the data are consistent and have a scientific standard.
In addition, it is important to note that monitoring differs from scientific research in that it is a long-term activity, providing only a "snapshot" of the status species, requiring that its maintenance occurs throughout the project. Thus, by following the premises of the methodology, the monitoring had no bias in the choice of plots, avoiding sampling error and ensuring the principle completeness. The description of the script used was improved in section 5.3.1.1 in part 2) IN SITU BIODIVERSITY MONITORING PROGRAM.
Evidence files contemplated:
(2) roteiro-metodologico-de-aplicacao

CAR	05	Potential Impact: Hight
	Finally, regarding the permanent plots, since the beginning of project implementation, forest management has been employed as an economic activity within the boundaries of RESEX. Taking the context informed above, the Project Description established one indicator to be accounted called " Diversity of plant community in permanent plots ", which were intended to monitor the variety of species found in the plant community within the permanent plots. With this, monitoring the flora in the permanent plots is not specific to the REDD+ project included in the RESEX and, due to the existence of the indicator mentioned in the project description, only the diversity of species contained in the permanent plots was extracted for the indicator possible to be computed. However, the frequency associated with the indicator cannot be correctly performed, it is only reported as a deviation. Section 2.2.4 in the "Accounting for the Diversity of plant community in permanent plots indicator" portion has been improved to elucidate the reported deviation. Another important point is, as they are permanent plots, no statements were made about indices such as dominance, frequency and abundance. The significance indices in which they were reported in the MR were extracted from the vegetation diagnosis, carried out in 2015 and 2016 jointly by CES Rioterra, ASMOREX, SEDAM and Ecoporé, in which sample plots were used, totaling 20 plots. Therefore, significance indices cannot be performed, as they are permanent plots and that only support forest management activities. Furthermore, in section 5.3.1.2 in part 3) SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, in which the indicator is reported, only diversity was measured due to a condition of the project description and no other parameter / index was extracted from the permanent plots. This section has been improved to make this clear to VVB.	
Assessment 1	1) The PP includes in section 2.2.4 Project Description deviations in the MR, the addition of a new Partner and attached two new documents to the Management system. Due the attached documents, this auditing concludes that the new Partner do not generate contractual or other legal implications in the contract of the REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá Project. CLOSED 2) The Project owner explains that some indicators have not been covered in this monitored period, although the activities have already started, the proponents take responsibility to carry out the monitoring of all project indicators defined in the PDD in future verifications. CLOSED 3) It is not clear how the activities of a public program are the result of the REDD+ project. Although the obligations of the state are carried out in the RESEX or even if the PD has no restrictions on who performs the planned activities for the project. This activity was carried out by a public entity with public financial resources as a responsibility/obligation of Rondônia State and therefore does not have any concept of additionality and the activity could occur even if the REDD+ Project did not exist in the area. "…*Project Proponents must demonstrate that project activities would not have been implemented under the without-project scenario due to significant financial, technological,* ***institutional*** *or*	

CAR	05	Potential Impact: Hight
	capacity barriers. Actions implemented by the project must not be required by law…" Furthermore, SEDAM is not part of the Project Proponents (like a national/regional/jurisdictional Program) nor was contracted by the owner project to realize any activity, for its public character. PENDING 4) The realization of monitoring of *Atheles chamek* is identify as a Project description deviation, because the Global pandemic the PP couldn't developed the monitoring exactly as described in the PD, however for the next verification process the project would resume all the specifications of the PD. On the other hand, the deviation had not impact on the expected results and did not affect the Gold level status. CLOSED 5) This audit is not asking for scientific research, the PP should demonstrate results through objective evidence and verified procedures, said the above, although the PP attached important documentation about the applied methodology still unclear how the project determinates with three linear transects the sampling effort, the spatial sampling method, and the control of the risk of bias beyond the methodology applied within the transects. PENDING The PP clarifies that the results of the monitoring do not analyze any factor or make any diagnosis, only intend to monitor the variety of species.	
Project owner Response **(21/12/2021)**	3. PP updated the beginning of the section 5.3.1.1 to make clear how the activities of Monitora Program can be a result of the REDD+ project. 5. PP updated the section 5.3.1.1 (part 2 - IN SITU BIODIVERSITY MONITORING PROGRAM) responding how the project determinates with three linear transects the sampling effort, the spatial sampling method, and the control of the risk of bias beyond the methodology applied within the transects. In order to assist in the auditors' assessment, the PP provided three other documents, two of them (3) (4) on the Monitora Program, discussing the technical and methodological nature of the Program, and one (5) on the guidelines made by Richards (2011). Furthermore, for the next monitored years, the PP will assess the possibilities of increasing the monitoring of biodiversity, both in frequency and in area coverage, always prioritizing community involvement to continue with community-based monitoring. Evidence files contemplated: (3) apostila-amostragem-e-aplicacao-de-protocolos (4) delineamento-e-protocolos-de-amostragem-nobre 2014 (5) SBIA-redd-ccb-part3	
Assessment 2	3) As described in section 5.3.1.1: Although the results presented in the Monitoring Program were directly influenced by the conservation actions of the REDD + Project, the results of the program are part of the activities of a public entity and not the activities of a private project with a 30-years monitoring commitment. The articulation of the project with public entities does not imply that they are responsible for the project activities and its monitoring for 30 years, which is the responsibility of the project proponent.	

CAR	05	Potential Impact: Hight
	It is understood that the project seeks to apply the same methodology of the monitoring program so that data can be compared, however, results generated by the public entity must be differentiated from those generated directly by the project. **PENDING** 5) Although the project attaches the protocols that were followed to establish the transects, there is no evidence of how the project ensures that the sampling is statistically significant. **PENDING**	
Project owner Response **(04/02/2022)**	3) The MR was changed so that all the results referring to the biodiversity monitoring carried out by SEDAM were disregarded as a result of the project, whether for fauna or flora. Section 5.3.1 was changed. 5) The whole section 5.3.1.1 was changed, in order to make clear the justification for the choice of methodology employed, the objectives set for the monitoring, the justification for the location of the three transects used, the results that the project hoped to achieve, the de facto analysis of the quality of the sampling done, as well as the discussion of the data collected, and to point out the future steps of the REDD+ project with regard to biodiversity monitoring in the RESEX. The proponents would like to highlight that following the proposed methodology, three transects would be a feasible number between the feasibility of implementing monitoring and obtaining robust biodiversity data, as well as the number of at least 10 repetitions for each transect. What is important for monitoring is that data collection be periodic, as the proponents plan to do for the next years of the project. Finally, what really demonstrated that the sampling is significant were the species accumulation curves, which showed stabilized for all sampling stations, demonstrated from the analysis of variance for the regression R^2 (Figures 6, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the fauna monitoring report prepared by ECOPORÉ (1)). In addition, the sighting rates demonstrate the relative abundance for species with some degree of threat of extinction, being those that denote the importance of the area for biodiversity conservation. (1) relatorio2-Ecopore-final-monitoramento-fauna	
Assessment 3	3) Biodiversity outcomes that were not directly monitored by the project proponent are discarded. 5) The project justifies the significance of biodiversity sampling.	
Auditor Conclusion	Finding closed successfully.	

CL	06	Potential Impact: Medium
Description.	The emission factor obtained by the local studies is not consistent with the assessed forest reference level, data and parameters latest submitted by the national entity - Ministry of the Environment of Brazil to the UNFCCC	
Project owner Response	The analysis comparing the project values with the national forest reference level was performed and more details were inserted in section 7.1 of the MR. In addition, the	

CL	06	Potential Impact: Medium
(*12-11-2021*)	spreadsheet containing the internal calculations performed was made available to VVB (1). Evidence files contemplated: (1) analise-interna-dados-FREL	
Assessment 1	This audit did not ask for implement the FREL data or methodology in the clarification request (read "Description" of this table). Although the PP affirms that "…*nor to assume that the value presented as a national level is considered ideal and correct*…", the FREL is a country reference "facing the world today" and cannot be ignore for any project nor its updating. The analyzes about the discrepancies in the numeral 7.1 of the MI are consistent and present an explanation in this regard.	
Auditor Conclusion	Finding closed successfully.	

CL	07	Potential Impact: Low
Description.	The section 2.5.6 of the MR provides a list of applied legislation to the project activity. Nevertheless, it is not being demonstrated how the applicability of each legislation is reached in the project activity. Also, the applicable fauna legislation and its compliance are not identified.	
Project owner Response (*12-11-2021*)	Considering the list of applied legislation to the project activity, the PP updated section 2.5.6 of the MR with a description of how the applicability of each legislation is reached in the project activity, and with the applicable fauna legislation.	
Assessment 1	The PP successfully updated numeral 2.5.6, in accordance with the clarification request	
Auditor Conclusion	Finding closed successfully.	

CL	08	Potential Impact: Medium
Description.	In the MR and in the On-site visit, it was identified that there is not clarity about the activities, budgets, and results between the Community Forest Management Plan "*Plano de manejo forestal*", the SEDAM environment compensations and those belonging to the REDD Project.	
Project owner Response (*12-11-2021*)	The PP updated section 4.3.1 of the MR, clarifying the relationship between activities and achieved results with the investment sources (REDD+ Project, SEDAM and Forest Management). It is worth noting that all investments made by the REDD+ Project have a specific cash flow. Registrations started in 2018, year in which the Project's investments started after validation and the first verification and, consequently, after the start of sales. Thus, the	

CL	08	Potential Impact: Medium
	PP made available to the audit team the spreadsheets with the investments made by the REDD+ Project within the monitored period (1), (2), and (3). Regarding the community's perception of the different types of investments made within RESEX, PP understands that a better alignment with community members should be made in order to clarify the different sources of funding and, consequently, which were the benefits of the Project. PP understand the importance of this work and are committed to improving communication and dialogue with community members. Evidence files contemplated: (1) fluxo-de-caixa-asmorex-12-2018-v2 (2) fluxo-de-caixa-asmorex-12-2019 (3) fluxo-de-caixa-asmorex-12-2020	
Assessment 1	During the on-site visit most of the interviewed could not differentiate between the activities and/or benefits result from the carbon project and other instances such as government programs/projects or even the benefits of the Forest Management Plan, however. The PP demonstrate and relates the REDD+ project activities with the Cash flow until the present verification process, it clarifies the non-conformity and understands the importance of improving communication and dialogue with community members.	
Auditor Conclusion	Finding closed successfully.	