SOCIALCARBON REPORT

CONTENT

1. Identifying the Project

Basic Information	
Indicators	Indicators for REDD Project. Version 1 – August, 2020.
Project Name	Yellow Ipe Grouped REDD Project
Year-Point of Project	Point Zero (2020 - 2020)
Monitoring period (SOCIALCARBON)	March 01st, 2020 to December 31st, 2020.
Version + Date of report completion	Version 3.1, September 20th, 2021.
Corresponding Monitoring Report (Carbon Accounting Standard)	1st Monitoring Report (01/03/2020 to 31/12/2020)
Location	Municipality of Novo Aripuanã, State of Amazonas, Brasil

Identifying the Project Developer	
Name	Ecológica Assessoria Ltda.: Project developer, Project participant and Project conceiver. www.ecologica.org.br This SOCIALCARBON Report was completed by Heloísa Dornelles and Yara Fernandes.
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2. Project Details

2.1. Summary Description of Project

In Brazil, 58.39% of its entire 851,029,591.4 ha territory (IBGE, 2019[1]) is covered by forests, representing almost 497 million hectares of forest area (FAO, 2020[2]) and putting it in second place for nations with most forest area worldwide. Brazil has also been at times the country with the highest levels of deforestation in the world, having lost almost 15 million hectares of its forest area from 2010 to 2020 (FAO, 2020[3]). The expansion of the agriculture frontier due to cattle ranching, soy farming, timber collection, infrastructure and colonization by subsistence agriculturalists has contributed to this historically high deforestation rate, which is concentrated in the northern portion of the country, where the Amazon Rainforest lies.

The Yellow Ipê Grouped REDD Project is located in the municipalities of Novo Aripuanã and Borba, south of Amazonas state, in the Northern region of Brazil. The Project area is surrounded by many rivers, its borders having direct contact with three of them: Rio Sucunduri, Rio Camaiú and Rio Camaiuxazinho. The Trans-Amazonian Highway BR-230 is located south of the municipality and, along its route, cattle raising can be found, which is one of the many drivers to deforestation in the region (WWF-Brasil, 2017[4]).

This SocialCarbon report refers to the first Project Activity instance of the Yellow Ipê Grouped REDD Project.

The primary objective of the Yellow Ipê Grouped REDD Project is to avoid unplanned deforestation (AUD) of a region within the municipalities of Novo Aripuanã and Borba. The first Project activity instance has 86,091.66 ha project area, which is within two private properties in Novo Aripuanã, consisting of 100% Amazon rainforest and owned by Getulio Matias da Silva (hereafter, Grupo Leão or "the farm"). The contract signing between Grupo Leão and Ecológica Assessoria, on 12-February-2020, was the first action in terms of initiating the present REDD project, and has thus designated this date as its project start date. The project's crediting period start is 01-March-2020. However, other REDD project instances could be inserted into this grouped project activity in the future, as long as they comply with the eligibility criteria defined in sections below.

Besides the ecological and carbon benefits of the project, a proportion of the carbon credits generated will be dedicated to improving social and environmental conditions for the local community around the project area, specifically contributing to environmental education and other social activities. The contribution to sustainability is being monitored applying the

[1] IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Brasil. 2019. Available at: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/cidades-e-estados>.

[2] FAO and UNEP. 2020. The State of the World's Forests 2020. Forests, biodiversity and people. Rome. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8642en>.

[3] FAO. 2020. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020: Main report. Rome. Available at: < https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9825en>.

[4] WWF-Brasil. Perfil socioeconômico e ambiental do sul do estado do Amazonas: Subsídios para Análise da Paisagem. 2017. Available at: <https://d3nehc6yl9qzo4.cloudfront.net/downloads/perfil_sul_amazonas.pdf>.

SOCIALCARBON® Standard, which is based in six key indicators: Biodiversity; Natural; Financial; Human; Social and Carbon Resources.

2.2. Project Location

The Yellow Ipê Grouped REDD Project is situated in the municipalities of Novo Aripuanã and Borba, in Amazonas state in the north of Brazil, a region known as Southern Amazon. Belonging to the South-Amazonian Mesoregion and Microregion of Madeira, Novo Ariapuanã and Borba's population, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in 2019, had about 67,794 inhabitants. Their territorial areas sum up to around 85,415 km², which makes them among the largest municipalities in Brazil in the territorial area[5].

The area of the first project activity instance comprehensively belongs to Grupo Leão, and is split into two properties (Portuguese: Fazendas): Gleba 2 and Gleba 4 (Figure below). In accordance with VCS requirements, stipulated in Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, version 1.1, they are areas which include only "forest"[6] for a minimum of ten years prior to the project start date'. To define the project area, areas within the two properties that were defined as forest for ten years prior to the project start date were identified and utilized to compose the project area. In addition, some non-forest areas were also excluded, such as vegetation classified as non-forest (Pioneer Formations with river influence) and water bodies. Therefore, the total size of the areas that were considered as "non-forest" within the project area at the project start date was 4,709.58 ha. This was excluded from the initial area of 90,801.24 ha, resulting in 86,091.66 ha, which was then defined as project area.

[5] Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) < https://www.ibge.gov.br/cidades-e-estados/am/novo-aripuana.html>

[6] The applied definition of forest is from the FAO: "Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 hectares (ha). The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters (m) at maturity *in situ*." Available at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/ad665e/ad665e06.htm

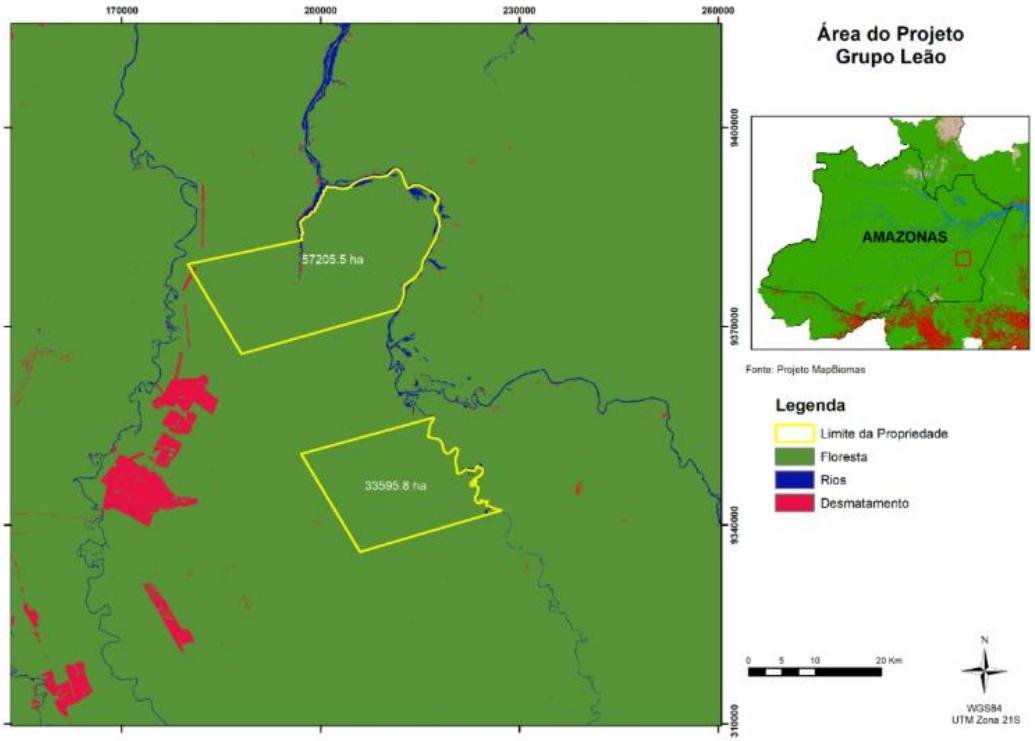

Figure 1. Location of Grupo Leão properties in the state of Amazonas.

Leakage Management Area

The leakage management area (LMA) is designed to implement the activities which reduce the risk of leakage in the project scenario. These activities must include the agents of deforestation and involve seeking new sources of income which contribute to forest conservation. Leakage management could involve agricultural, agro-forestry, reforestation, education, or other activities.

The Yellow Ipê Grouped REDD Project's leakage management area is located in the border of the north property of Grupo Leão, the first instance activity. This leakage management area may change with the addition of new instances. The LMA covers the community Vila Nova Amazônia and has an area of 33.51 ha.

Therefore, the area was chosen due to the presence of the closest community, as education, employment, alternative income and mobility activities are planned to be carried out during the project's lifetime.

Figure 2. Leakage Management Area

2.3. Project Timeline

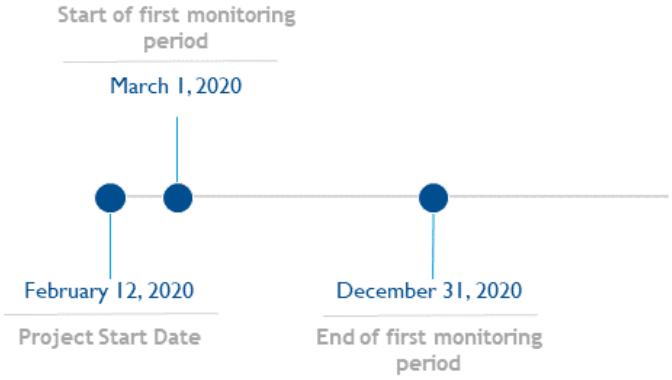

Figure 3. Timeline of Yellow Ipê Grouped REDD Project

3. Method of applying SOCIALCARBON Methodology

3.1. Social, economic, and environmental impacts of the emission reductions project

Table 1. Main social, economic and environmental impacts of the emission reduction project.

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments/ Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
REDD: Carbon credit project	Empowerment	Increase independence of communities in the project area	X		- Social resource: Women inclusion - Human resource: Community education and training - Financial resource: Alternative income sources - Biodiversity resource: Non timber forest products (NTFPs)
REDD: Carbon credit project	Conservation of Amazon Rainforest	Avoided deforestation	X		- Carbon resource: Project performance; Buffer reduction
REDD: Carbon credit project	Surveillance	Increased deforestation outside the project area		X	- Human resouce: Worker's Safety - Natural resource: Monitoring methods; Project efficiency in agents that fight deforestation/degradation - Biodiversity resource: Biodiversity monitoring; Biodiversity Conservation - Carbon resource: Project performance

3.2. Method used for obtaining information

The method used in the application of the SOCIALCARBON Standard indicators was carried through as follows:

Stage 01: Meetings with the project owner and collection of documents.

Stage 02: Interviews with the participants listed below.

Stage 03: Conception of the SOCIALCARBON Report.

Stage 04: Collection of evidence during the visit, such as pictures and documents to support the actions in the report.

3.3. Actors involved

Table 2. Participants List

Relation of Participants	
Name	Function/Job
Rafael Matias Pedroza	Project owner

4. Results

4.1. Social Resource

01. Local traditional people assistance: Evaluate the project developer's socioenvironmental investment to promote the reduction of inequalities among traditional people. The Amazon traditional people can be identified as natives (indigenous), *caboclos*, *ribeirinhos*, *quilombolas*, and rubber tappers (other ethnic groups), with knowledge regarding cultivation and fauna and flora preservation, and homeopathy, an inherited ancestral practice. The investments can be for: education, health, infrastructure (sanitation, electricity, transportation, among others), sports, culture, others (donations, for example).

Comments: In the region, 8 families of *ribeirinhos* have already been identified and will be affected by the project, however, no action has been implemented so far. The Nova Amazônia community is very isolated, located 2 days away from another community with greater infrastructure, they do not have access to electricity, communication, basic sanitation, and any assistance from the city hall or other public agency.

There is no socioenvironmental investment directed to traditional communities	The company promotes socioenvironmental actions for at least one of the following topics: - Education - Health - Infrastructure - Sport - Culture - Others	The company executes socioenvironmental actions for two of the following topics: - Education - Health - Infrastructure - Sport - Culture - Others	The company executes socioenvironmental actions for three of the following topics: - Education - Health - Infrastructure - Sport - Culture - Others	The company executes socioenvironmental actions for four or more of the following topics: - Education - Health - Infrastructure - Sport - Culture - Others	Besides de previous scenario, the project proponent sought new ways to benefit the local people.

Index: 1 (one)

Prospect: The project proponent plans to hire the riverside people (*ribeirinhos)* as collaborators and support their education. In addition, a community center will be built, providing basic infrastructure for the community.

02. Women's inclusion: Evaluate initiatives implemented by the project developer to promote women's inclusion in community activities.

Comments: There was no initiative related to the inclusion of women in progress.

There are no initiatives related to women's inclusion.	There are plans to implement actions to promote women's inclusion in community activities, but they have not been implemented.	There are monitored programs to promote women's inclusion in community activities.	The project promotes the valuing of woman service through equal pay for men and women occupying the same or equivalent positions.	The project promotes activities developed by groups of women.	Besides de previous scenario, the project has women in leadership and/or decision-making positions.

Index: 1 (one)

Prospect: The project proponent intends to promote the community's artisanal products and finance the studies of *ribeirinhos* women who have no schooling.

03. Additional Social Programs: Evaluate the quality and results of additional social programs. Quality: effectiveness evaluation of projects/programs. Results: Results: Evaluate the relevance of benefits/effects generated by projects/programs, considering: a) In how many areas the Project offers benefits (scope): • Social and Environmental Communication Program • Community development/income generation • Ethnic integration • Other social areas (specify) b) Who are the beneficiaries?					
Comments: During this monitoring period, there were no additional social programs in progress.					
No action was taken.	The actions are in the planning phase with high uncertainty that the benefits can be delivered.	The actions are being put into practice, but there is a great need for corrective actions or deviations in all the proposed activities to deliver the benefits.	Some programs have been successfully executed, but limited impacts on beneficiaries have been observed.	Some programs have been successfully executed and had a positive influence on everyday behavior.	Some programs that have been executed show positive results and improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries.
Index: 1 (one)					
Prospect: The project proponent proposes to create a community center to promote educational and cultural activities.					

4.2. Human Resource

04. Community education and formation programs: Evaluates relevant education and training programs implemented by project activities, including additional programs for stakeholders and the community in general. Examples: partnerships with educational and / or vocational education institutions aimed at the community, such as SENAI / SENAC.					
Comments: During this monitoring period, there was no activity related to community education or training programs					
There are no education and training activities.	There are no education and training activities, but the company promotes lectures on different subjects	The company offers training activities in one of the following areas: - alternative income sources - education - sustainable forest management.	The company offers training activities in two of the following areas: - alternative income sources - education - sustainable forest management.	The company offers training activities in all proposed areas.	In addition to the previous scenario, the company simulates entrepreneurship (for example, support, lectures, microloans among others).
Index: 1 (one)					
Prospect: Partner with educational institutions to promote education / professional training for the most marginalized part of the community (*ribeirinhos*).					

05. Research incentive: Evaluates whether the project promotes innovation through partnerships with universities and socioenvironmental organizations to develop research focused on local development.					
Comments: During this monitoring period, there was no research initiative in progress, but the Federal University of Acre (UFAC) is interested in conducting research on a species of endemic primate and has already contacted the project proponent.					
The project proponent has no partnership with the university/public agency/institution and shows no inclination to do so.	The project proponent has no partnership with the university/public agency/institution but invests in academic research.	The project proponent maintains a partnership with a university/public agency/institution.	The project proponent maintains a partnership with a university/public agency/institution and provides funding for research focused on forest development.	In addition to scenario 4, the company holds a percentage of profit on the sale of projects.	In addition to scenario 5, the research brought benefits to the local community.
Index: 1 (one)					
Prospect: Continue with the partnership with UFAC in order to expand knowledge about the Amazon fauna.					

06. Workers' safety: It evaluates the existence and execution of campaigns and plans to promote the safety of the project's employees, especially those who are directly connected to the inspection and protection of the area.					
Comments: There are currently no employees hired by the project proponent and therefore there were no initiatives related to work safety.					
There is no activity to promote safety to employees.	Campaigns, training, or partnerships with public security agencies occur occasionally but are not effective.	Campaigns, training, or partnerships with public safety agencies occur occasionally and present effectiveness.	Campaigns, training, or partnerships with public safety agencies occur frequently and present effectiveness.	In addition to scenario 4, the project owner developed safety goals and planning, but with execution difficulties.	Planning goals in safety with satisfactory and effective execution.
Index: 1 (one)					
Prospect: The project proponent intends to partner with public health agencies or technical organizations to speak about health and safety at work. In addition, the proponent plans to build a community center that aims to facilitate the community's first aid.					

4.3. Financial Resource

07. Alternative income sources: Evaluate whether the project has created alternative sources of income generation for the communities living in the project area, such as payment for one-off services, facilitating the sale of NTFPs, promoting training given by the population for the manufacture of handicrafts products.
Comments: During this monitoring period, there was no activity related to alternative sources of income.

The project does not generate any alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates one alternative income source for the local communities.	The project generates two alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates three alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates four alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates more than five alternative income sources for the local communities.
Index: 1 (one)					
Prospect: The project proponent intends to promote the community's artisanal products and finance the studies of riverside women who have no schooling.					

08. Carbon credit benefits: Evaluates whether resources from the sale of carbon credits have been distributed for improvements or carbon project activities that benefit the local community.					
Comments: In this monitoring period, there was no activity and/or improvement arising from carbon credits, considering that the project has not generated returns so far.					
Revenues generated from sales of carbon credits have not been distributed to the carbon project or the community, or there are no organized controls on resource allocation.	Less than 20% of the revenue generated from the sale of carbon credits was distributed to the carbon project or community development.	Between 20% and 40% of the revenue generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or community development.	Between 40% and 60% of the revenue generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or community development.	Between 60% and 80% of the revenue generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or community development.	Between 80% and 100% of the revenue generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or community development.
Index: 1 (one)					
Prospect: There are currently no foreseen improvements.					

09. Employment creation: Evaluates whether project activities are reflecting an increase in the number of people employed in the local community.					
Comments: In this monitoring period, there was no activity related to job creation and/or increase.					
No jobs were indirectly generated by the project activities.	Jobs were generated indirectly through the project activities.	Temporary and informal jobs were generated.	Temporary jobs were generated, but formalized and guaranteed labor rights to workers.	Permanent jobs were generated.	In addition to scenario 5, the jobs are formal and guarantee employees labor rights.
Index: 1 (one)					
Prospect: The project proponent intends to create formal jobs for riverside people (*ribeirinhos)* in the project.					

4.4. Natural Resource

10. Vegetation cover: Evaluates the project's contribution to the recovery of vegetation cover in the area of interest, considering the existence of native ecosystems in the region and their level of fragmentation or connectivity.					
Comments: During this monitoring period, there was no activity related to the recovery of plant cover in the project area.					
The project does not promote any action to promote the recovery of vegetation.	The project's activities promote actions to increase the vegetation coverage, but it is not concerned with the health of the ecosystem (providing entry of invasive species, etc.).	The project's activities promote actions to increase the vegetation coverage, concerned with the health of the native ecosystem, which represents between 20% and 49% of the area and is fragmented.	The native ecosystem represents more than 50% of the project area, but there is little connectivity between the fragments.	Native ecosystems represent between 50-79% of the area.	Native ecosystems represent over 80% of the regional area and are completely interconnected.
Index: 1 (one)					
Prospect: There are currently no foreseen improvements.					

11. Monitoring methods: Measures the progress of the project's monitoring methods, which may be: - High-resolution GIS capable of detecting degradation - Use of guards/supervisors - Presence of guard towers or supervision center in the project area - Others (Chain of custody system, independent forest audit).					
Comments: Currently the project area is monitored using high-resolution GIS capable of detecting degradation.					
Currently, the project does not have monitoring methods.	The project has a monitoring method, but it presents significant problems that lead to continuous deforestation.	The project has a monitoring method in operation.	The project has two monitoring method in operation.	The project has three monitoring methods, including at least one on-site.	The project has four or more monitoring methods, including at least one on-site, with excellent results in reducing deforestation.
Index: 3 (three)					
Prospect: In addition to high-resolution GIS, the project proponent intends to use guards and place guard towers or supervision center in the project area.					

12. Project efficiency in agents that fight deforestation/degradation: Measures the project's capacity to reduce deforestation and degradation in the project area during the monitoring period that corresponds to this SOCIALCARBON Report.
Comments: Projected deforestation in the baseline: 45.97ha Real deforestation in the corresponding monitoring period: 6.87 ha. Comparing: 6.87/45.97 = 14.94%. Actual deforestation levels over monitoring period were 14.94% of baseline predictions for the period.

The actual levels of deforestation during the monitoring period were worse than the baseline forecasts for the period.	The actual levels of deforestation during the monitoring period were between 100% and 75% of the baseline forecasts for the period.	The actual levels of deforestation during the monitoring period were between 75% and 50% of the baseline forecasts for the period.	The actual levels of deforestation during the monitoring period were between 50% and 25% of the baseline forecasts for the period.	The actual levels of deforestation during the monitoring period were between 25% and 5% of the baseline forecasts for the period.	Actual levels of deforestation are between 4% and 0% and/or forest areas have increased.
Index: 5 (five)					
Prospect: There are currently no foreseen improvements.					

4.5. Biodiversity Resource

13. Non-timber forest products (NTFPs): Evaluates the sustainable use of natural resources by communities in the project area for income generation. Sustainable practices are adopted to include: - Low impact practices; - Exploitation/collection practices of each NFP compatible with their productivity levels, without affecting their regeneration and/or conservation of each species used.					
Comments: The extraction of NTFPs - such as açaí, chestnut and copaiba - is common practice in the region, but the extraction is only for the community's own consumption.					
Non-timber forest products are used exclusively for subsistence purposes.	Non-timber forest products are commercialized in the project area but without sustainable practices.	Non-timber forest products are produced under sustainable practices, respecting the natural cycle of the forest.	In addition to the previous scenario, there exist studies and plans with the community to determine the available volumes, usage, distribution, regeneration, and conservation of non-timber forest products.	In addition to the previous scenario, there are partnerships to explore the commercial potential of nontimber forest products in the project area.	In addition to the above scenario, there is an equal distribution of the benefits of nontimber forest products or there are facilities to add value to non-timber forest products in the project area.
Index: 1 (one)					
Prospect: There are currently no foreseen improvements.					

14. Biodiversity monitoring: Evaluates whether the company has actions to identify and monitor the local fauna and flora.					
Comments: Currently, there is no monitoring of local biodiversity, be it fauna or flora, in the project area. However, there are indications that there is a primate species not yet identified in the project area, so the project proponent has plans to implement the identification of local fauna.					
There is no process to identify and monitor fauna and flora.	There exist plans to implement the identification and monitoring of fauna and flora.	There are monitoring and identification of fauna or flora, but not all species have	There are monitoring and identification of fauna and flora.	In addition to the previous scenario, the project offers environmental education to the local population,	In addition to the previous scenario, it was possible to observe the growth of some animal or plant

		been cataloged yet.		explaining the importance of these species and, consequently, reducing predatory hunting.	populations in the project area.
Index: 2 (two)					
Prospect: The project proponent intends to implement the identification of the local fauna in partnership with a university.					

15. Biodiversity conservation: Evaluates the existence of biodiversity conservation activities in the project area. For example: recovery of degraded areas, planting native trees, environmental education, partnerships, among others.					
Comments: In this monitoring period, no human action with a significant negative impact on local biodiversity in the project area was identified. However, there were no initiatives to improve conservation practices in the project area.					
Anthropogenic activity has occurred with a significant negative impact on biodiversity in the project area, for example, introduction of invasive species or use of genetically modified organisms.	No anthropogenic activities that have a significant negative impact on biodiversity have occurred in the project area, but no biodiversity conservation activities are being performed.	The biodiversity conservation activity is being performed; however, there is no community involvement.	Biodiversity conservation activity is being performed, and the community is involved.	In addition to the previous scenario, initiatives related to threatened fauna and flora are ongoing.	In addition to the above scenario, there is a partnership with a public OR nongovernmental organization for biodiversity conservation.
Index: 2 (two)					
Prospect: There are currently no foreseen improvements.					

4.6. Carbon Resource

16. Buffer reduction: Measures the progression of the buffer in the current monitoring period compared to VCS PD and Monitoring Report.					
Comments: In this monitoring period, the buffer reduced by 0.					
The buffer is higher in the current monitoring than in any other monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by 0 to 5% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 10% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 15% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by more than 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD). Or The buffer is currently at the minimum V-C-S requirement.

Index: 2 (two)
Prospect: There are currently no foreseen improvements.

17. Stakeholder consultation: Evaluates the methodology used for the stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.					
Comments: During the period analyzed, the company conducted an online consultation with stakeholders. The meeting took place on December 7, 2020 through the Google Meet platform. This strategy was used to avoid agglomerations due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, it is known that the local community - the most affected by the project's activities - does not have access to the internet and, therefore, could not participate in the online consultation. Thus, an on-site consultation will be carried out when the pandemic is attenuated, in order to guarantee the safety of all.					
During the time period analyzed, the company did not conduct a stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.	During the time period analyzed, the company conducted an informal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.	During the time period analyzed, the company conducted a formal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project and all comments were registered.	During the time period analyzed, the company conducted a formal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project and all comments were registered. At least one of the suggestions was addressed.	In addition to scenario 4, the company conducted systematic stakeholder consultation surveys.	In addition to scenario 5, the company has organized planning to implement stakeholder suggestions.
Index: 3 (three)					
Prospect: The project proponent plans to organize consultations with stakeholders periodically, taking steps to include all stakeholders in the consultation.					

18. Project performance: Evaluates project performance in relation to verified emissions reductions. Project performance = Units verified in the Monitoring Report corresponding to the SCR period/Estimate of emissions reductions in the VCS PD.					
Comments: Comparing the 1st monitoring period (from 01-March-2020 to 31-December-2020) and the VCS PD estimates: Net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions verified in the Monitoring Report: 20,436 tCO2e Net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions estimate in the VCS PD: 23,877 tCO2e Project performance: 85.58%					
Not successful: 0% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Very Low: 1% to 25% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Low: 26% to 50% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Reasonable: 51% to 75% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Good: 76% to 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Excellent: More than 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.
Index: 5 (five)					
Prospect: There are currently no foreseen improvements.					

5. Historic analyses

Table 3. Historic performance of the Resources:

Resource	Point Zero
Social	**1.0**
Historic Analysis of Social Resources: Considering that this is the first monitoring period, there was no activity related to social resources. The social situation in the region is quite humble, the community does not have access to any type of infrastructure. Activities such as hunting, collection of NTFPs and manioc plantations for their own subsistence form the food base of the community of eight families.	
Human	**1.0**
Historic Analysis of Human Resources: Considering that this is the first monitoring period, there was no activity related to human resources. The community does not have access to basic essential services such as education, health, or transportation. It also does not have fast transportation for commuting and it is located for two days in the nearest community, where there is a health post; in case of illness, the residents self-medicate with home remedies.	
Financial	**1.0**
Historic Analysis of Financial Resources: Considering that this is the first monitoring period, there was no activity related to financial resources.	
Natural	**3.0**
Historic Analysis of Natural Resources: This resource presented one of the best performances in this monitoring period, due to the use of high-resolution GIS for monitoring deforestation and degradation in the project area. Although there is at least one initiative, the resource still represents a critical scenario, however the low performance was expected since the present document is being developed together with the 1st Monitoring Report and has not generated/sold carbon credits up to the present moment.	
Biodiversity	**1.7**
Historic Analysis of Biodiversity Resources: The score of this resource, despite representing a critical scenario, is due to the initiatives for monitoring the fauna, as well as the absence of anthropogenic negative impacts on the local biodiversity in this monitoring period. Nevertheless, the low performance was expected since the present document is being developed together with the 1st Monitoring Report and has not generated/sold carbon credits up to the present moment.	
Carbon	**3.3**
Historic Analysis of Carbon Resources: The score achieved by this resource is mainly due to the generation of Emission Reduction Units generated in that period, which, although lower than estimated, reached 87% of the forecast. In addition, a stakeholder consultation was carried out during this monitoring period.	
General Performance	**1.8**

Table 4. Performance by resource

Resource	Critical	Satifactory	Sustainable	Average	Performance
Social	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0	Critical
Human	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0	Critical
Financial	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0	Critical
Natural	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	3.0	Satisfactory
Biodiversity	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7	Critical
Carbon	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	3.3	Satisfactory
General	78%	11%	11%	1.8	Critical

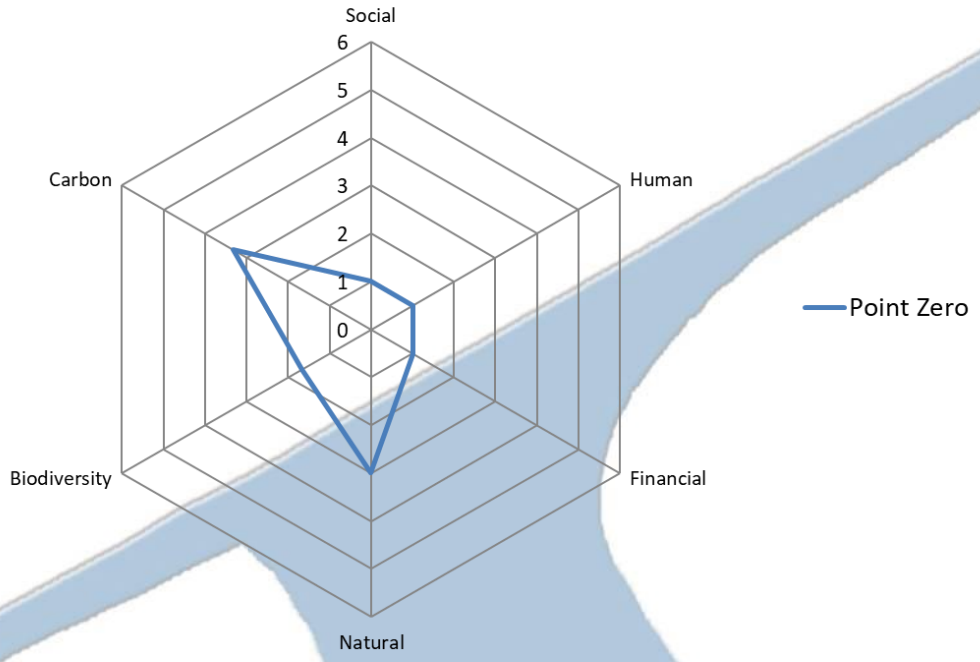

Figure 4. Project Performance at Point Zero

6. Prospects

6.1. Prospects

Table 5. Main perspectives identified during the diagnostic

Social Resource	
Indicator:	The project proponent plans to hire the *ribeirinhos* as collaborators and support their education. In addition, a community center will be built, providing basic infrastructure for the community.
Responsible	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale	December/2022

Social Resource	
Indicator:	The project proponente intends to promote the community's artisanal products and finance the studies of *ribeirinhos* women who have no schooling.
Responsible	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale	December/2022

Social Resource	
Indicator:	The project proponent proposes to create a community center to promote educational and cultural activities.
Responsible	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale	December/2022

Human Resource	
Indicator:	Partner with educational institutions to promote education / professional training for the most marginalized part of the community (*ribeirinhos*).
Responsible:	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale:	December/2022

Human Resource	
Indicator:	Continue with the partnership with UFAC in order to expand knowledge about the Amazon fauna.
Responsible:	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale:	December/2022

Human Resource	
Indicator:	The project proponent intends to partner with public health agencies or technical organizations to speak about health and safety at work. In addition, the proponent plans to build a community center that aims to facilitate the community's first aid.
Responsible:	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale:	December/2022

Financial Resource	
Indicator:	The project proponent intends to promote the community's artisanal products and finance the studies of riverside women who have no schooling.
Responsible:	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale:	December/2022

Financial Resource	
Indicator:	The project proponent intends to create formal jobs for *ribeirinhos* (riverside people) in the project.
Responsible:	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale:	December/2022

Natural Resource	
Indicator:	In addition to high-resolution GIS, the project proponent intends to use guards and place guard towers or supervision center in the project area.
Responsible:	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale:	December/2022

Biodiversity Resource	
Indicator:	The project proponent intends to implement the identification of the local fauna in partnership with a university.
Responsible:	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale:	December/2022

Carbon Resource	
Indicator:	The project proponent plans to organize consultations with stakeholders periodically, taking steps to include all stakeholders in the consultation.
Responsible:	Rafael Matias Pedroza
Timescale:	December/2022

7. Attachments

Table 6. Table of indicators results

Social Resource		Score	Analysis
1º	*Local traditional people assistance*	✖ 1	C
2º	*Women's inclusion*	✖ 1	C
3º	*Additional Social Programs*	✖ 1	C
Average		✖ 1.0	C
Indicators evaluated		3	
C	Critical	3	100.0%
SA	Satisfactory	0	0.0%
SU	Sustainable	0	0.0%

Human Resouce		Score	Analysis
4º	*Community education and formation programs*	✖ 1	C
5º	*Research incentive*	✖ 1	C
6º	*Workers' safety*	✖ 1	C
Average		✖ 1.0	C
Indicators evaluated		3	
C	Critical	3	100.0%
SA	Satisfactory	0	0.0%
SU	Sustainable	0	0.0%

Financial Resource		Score	Analysis
7º	*Alternative income sources*	✖ 1	C
8º	*Carbon credit benefits*	✖ 1	C
9º	*Employment creation*	✖ 1	C
Average		✖ 1.0	C
Indicators evaluated		3	
C	Critical	3	100.0%
SA	Satisfactory	0	0.0%
SU	Sustainable	0	0.0%

Natural Resource		Score	Analysis
10º	*Vegetation cover*	✖ 1	C
11º	*Monitoring methods*	! 3	SA
12º	*ciency in agents that fight deforestation/*	✔ 5	SU
Average		! 3.0	SA
Indicators evaluated		3	
C	Critical	1	33.3%
SA	Satisfactory	1	33.3%
SU	Sustainable	1	33.3%

Biodiversity Resource		Score	Analysis
13º	*Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)*	✖ 1	C
14º	*Biodiversity monitoring*	✖ 2	C
15º	*Biodiversity conservation*	✖ 2	C
Average		✖ 1.7	C
Indicators evaluated		3	
C	Critical	3	100.0%
SA	Satisfactory	0	0.0%
SU	Sustainable	0	0.0%

Carbon Resource		Score	Analysis
16º	*Buffer reduction*	✖ 2	C
17º	*Stakeholder consultation*	! 3	SA
18º	*Project Performance*	✔ 5	SU
Average		! 3.3	SA
Indicators evaluated		3	
C	Critical	1	33.3%
SA	Satisfactory	1	33.3%
SU	Sustainable	1	33.3%