



SOCIALCARBON Indicators.

Summary of the approved SOCIALCARBON Indicators used to assess the broader sustainability impacts delivered by projects.

Version 1.1

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to summarise all the approved SOCIALCARBON indicators available to project developers. The document will be updated from time to time to reflect the latest indicators approved under the SOCIALCARBON Standard.

1.1. How to use this document

Project developers should select the indicators that best fit the scenario of the project or territory. This document is structured to showcase all the approved indicators for each resource and under which project type they may be suitable.

Historically approved Indicators will remain available on the website to support projects using the SOCIALCARBON Standard v5.0 and previous up until the end of the transition period.

2. Guidelines for SOCIALCARBON Indicators

Project developers should start by listing potential impacts, risks and stakeholders associated with the project activity according to the tables provided on the template. Project developers are invited to indicate the benchmarking used as sources and guidelines, including other SOCIALCARBON reports or indicators.

After listing all relevant aspects of the project, the project developer must select which to be monitored through Indicators along the project's lifetime and distribute them among the different resources of the methodology: social, human, financial, natural, biodiversity/technology and carbon.

Each of the aspects selected shall then be detailed in an indicator of this resource. The number of indicators will vary according to the needs of each project, but the SOCIALCARBON Team recommends a minimum of three and a maximum of ten indicators for each resource.

Next, the indicators receive scores ranging from the worst scenario (level 1) to the best scenario (sustainable use of resource – level 6), according to the following guidelines:

Score	Classification	Characteristics
1 and 2	Critical	Existence of irregularities; high socio-environmental risk; significant levels of social and environmental degradation or situation of extreme hardship, which significantly compromises the quality of life of the population.
3 and 4	Satisfactory	Meets all the legal requirements related to the activities; surpasses them through the adoption of good practices and voluntary initiative in some cases; or the quality of life reaches the minimum acceptable standard but requires improvement.
5 and 6	Sustainable	Exceeds its legal obligations and/or common practice in the market, in many cases adopting the best-possible practices for the sector; or communities have reached a sustainable livelihood, with adequate access to material and social goods, are capable of recovering independently from situations of stress, and are not causing the deterioration of basic environmental resources through their activities.

3. List of potential social, economic and environmental impacts

The description of social, environmental and economic impacts does not demand new research but must be based on other existent sources of information, for example: reports, results of consultation with stakeholders, similar projects or opinions of experts. If required by the national competent authorities, documents about the analysis of the environmental impacts and mitigation programs must be presented.

3.1 Fuel Switching

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments / Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
Ashes generation	Ashes residues	The use of renewable biomass could increase the amount of ash production		X	Monitored through the SOCIALCARBON Indicators
Use of Renewable biomass	Renewable biomass	The use of renewable biomass could decrease the pressure on landfills	X		Monitored through the SOCIALCARBON Indicators

3.2 Red Ceramic Projects

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments / Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
Fuel Switch	Use of renewable biomass	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions	X		Monitored in the Monitoring Report
Fuel Switch	Use of renewable biomass	Need for financial investment		X	Monitored by the Financial Resource: • Indicator - Carbon credit investments
Carbon Credit Project	Commercialization of credits	Income generation for ceramics	X		Monitored by the Financial Resource: • Indicator - Alternative income sources

Carbon Credit Project	Validation and Verification	Greater rigor in compliance with Brazilian environmental legislation	x		Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Environmental legislation
Carbon Credit Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Encourages improvement in working conditions and product quality	x		Monitored by the Human Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Additional employee benefits Indicator - Health and safety practices Monitored by the Technological Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Technological advances to improve efficiency of the production process Indicator - Technological advances to improve the general conditions of the working environment. Indicator - Product quality
Carbon Credit Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Encouraging corporate social responsibility	x		Monitored by the Social Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Diversity Indicator - Community development Indicator - Employee satisfaction surveys Monitored by the Human Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Community education and training
Carbon Credit Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Encouraging good environmental practices	x		Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Environmental management Indicator - Voluntary environmental initiatives

3.3 REDD Projects

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments / Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
REDD: Carbon credit project	Conservation of Amazon Rainforest	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions	x		Monitored by the Carbon resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Project performance Monitored by the Natural resource:

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Efficiency of project in countering agents of deforestation/degradation
REDD: Carbon credit project	Conservation of Amazon Rainforest	Monitoring and supervision to avoid deforestation of forest within the project area.	x		<p>Monitored by the Biodiversity resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Biodiversity conservation <p>Monitored by the Natural resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Monitoring Methods
REDD: Carbon credit project	Conservation of Amazon Rainforest	Conflict management with communities in the project area, due to banning of timber product extraction.		x	<p>Monitored by the Human resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Conflict management
REDD carbon project	Conservation of Cerrado	Avoided deforestation, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions	x		<p>Monitored by the Social resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – community reforestation program <p>Monitored by the Carbon resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – project performance Indicator – buffer reduction <p>Monitored by the Biodiversity resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – biodiversity monitoring Indicator – biodiversity conservation Indicator – species of conservation interest
REDD: Carbon credit project	Empowerment	Increased independence of the communities in the project area.	x		<p>Monitored by the Social resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Associations and cooperatives <p>Monitored by the Human resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Community education and training Indicator – income diversity <p>Monitored by the Financial resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Economic Impact <p>Monitored by the Natural resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Environmental projects

					Monitored by the Biodiversity resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Non timber forest products (NTFPs)
REDD: Carbon credit project	Application of the Social Carbon methodology	Encouragement and investment in research on social, economic and environmental aspects in the project region.	x		Monitored by the Social resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Social research Monitored by the Human resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Research incentive Indicator – Leisure, culture and sport Indicator – Equipment and infrastructure Monitored by the Financial resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Securing of funds Indicator – Carbon credit Investments Monitored by the Biodiversity resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Biodiversity research
REDD: Carbon credit project	Surveillance	Increased deforestation outside the project area		x	Monitored by the Human resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator Worker’s Safety Monitored by the Natural resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Monitoring methods Indicator – Project efficiency in countering agents of deforestation/degradation Monitored by the Biodiversity resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Biodiversity Monitoring Indicator – Biodiversity Conservation Monitored by the Carbon resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Project performance

3.4 Composting Projects

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments / Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
Aerobic decomposition during composting	Reduction of GEE emissions and Hydrogen Sulphide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in Air Quality Reduction of smell due to decomposition 	x		Monitored by the Carbon resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Project performance Monitored by the Technological Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Maintenance of Composting Site
Aerobic decomposition during composting	Reduction of Liquid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of smells Reduction of diseases agents Natural Resource: Reduction of soil pollution Reduction of water pollution Human Resource: Possibility of increasing liquid waste Benefits for stakeholders 	x		Monitored by the Technological Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Maintenance of Composting Site Indicator - Compost Quality Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Chemical and Physical Analysis of the Compost Monitored by the Human Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Diseases Agents Monitored by the Financial Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Number of animals
Aerobic decomposition during composting	Production of minerals and water	Generation of compound	x		Monitored by the Financial Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Alternative income sources
Carbon Credits Project	Commercialization of the credits	Income generation for families involved in the project	x		Monitored by the Financial Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Alternative income sources
Aerobic decomposition during composting	Technology changes for treating swine wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less leaching and percolation into water bodies Diffusion of technology Reduction of Health Risks for humans and animals 	x		Monitored by the Human Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Control of microorganism Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Chemical and Physical Analysis of the Compost Monitored by the Technology Resource:

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Compost quality Indicator – Technology Improvements
Aerobic decomposition during composting	Addition of value to the final product	Income generation for families involved in the project	x		Monitored by the Financial Resource: Indicator – Alternative income sources Monitored by the Social Resource: Indicator – Social Satisfaction
Installation of a mechanized composting system	Costs of the installation and substratum	Demand of financial investments		x	Monitored by the Financial Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Access to Credit
Installation of a mechanized composting system	Costs of the installation and substratum	Demand of financial investments		x	Monitored by the Financial Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Access to Credit
Composting Project	Empowerment	Increase of autonomy for swine units (farms)	x		Monitored by the Social Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Association/Cooperative Monitored by the Human Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Economic Diversity
Composting Project	Application of Social Carbon Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incitement to better practices Stakeholder consultation 	x		Monitored by the Human Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Health and Safety Practices Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Environmental Management Monitored by the Technology Resource: Indicator – Technological improvements

3.5 REDD+SFMP Projects

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments / Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
Sustainable forest management	Frighten animals	Hunting shortage		x	Monitored by the Biodiversity resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Biodiversity monitoring Indicator – Impact on remaining flora
Sustainable forest management	Vehicle transport	Air Pollution, noise, and soil erosion		x	Monitored by the Human resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Conflict management

Sustainable forest management	Land demarcation processes	Land tenure	x		Monitored by the Natural resource: Indicator – Environmental Management
Sustainable forest management	Presence of company/workers on local communities	Conflicts between company/workers and local communities		x	Monitored by the Human resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator Conflict management Indicator – Community health Monitored by the Carbon resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Local stakeholder engagement with the emission reduction /removal project
REDD carbon project	Conservation of Amazon Rainforest	Avoided deforestation	x		Monitored by the Carbon resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Project performance Indicator – Buffer reduction
REDD carbon project	Empowerment	Increase independence of communities in the project area.	x		Monitored by the Social resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Associations and cooperatives Indicator – Women inclusion Monitored by the Human resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Community education and training Monitored by the Financial resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Alternative income sources Monitored by the Biodiversity resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Non timber forest products (NTFPs)
REDD carbon project	Application of the Social Carbon methodology	Encouragement, monitoring and investment on social, economic and environmental aspects in the project region.	x		Monitored by the Social resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Women inclusion Indicator – Expansion of community activities Monitored by the Financial resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Secure funds Indicator – Carbon credit Investments Monitored by the Natural resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Quality Control

3.6 Reforestation Projects

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments / Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
Reforestation Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Encouraging corporate social responsibility and investment on social and environmental aspects in the project region to support local communities	x		Monitored by the All resources (Social, Human, Financial, Natural, Biodiversity and Carbon) and its indicators monitors the social and environmental issues of the project and collaborates to the application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology.
Reforestation Project	Empowerment	Increase independence and resilience of communities in the project area	x		Monitored by the Financial Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator – Economic Impact • Indicator – Carbon credit Investments • Indicator – Alternative income sources • Indicator – Carbon credit Investments Monitored by the Carbon Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator – Local stakeholder engagement with the emission reduction /removal project
Reforestation Project	Reforestation of pastures used for cattle farming	Degraded soil recovery	x		Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator – Monitoring methods • Indicator – Vegetation cover • Indicator – Planting success rate Monitored by the Biodiversity Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator – Maintenance of planted trees Monitored by the Carbon Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator – Project performance
Reforestation Project	Reforestation of pastures used for cattle farming	Vegetation increasing; improvement of soil and air quality, mitigating climate	x		Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator – Monitoring methods • Indicator – Vegetation cover • Indicator – Planting success rate

		change's impacts in the region			Monitored by the Biodiversity Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Maintenance of planted trees Monitored by the Carbon Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Project performance
Reforestation Project	Use of exotic species/ non-native species	Extinction of native plants and animals, reducing biodiversity; resources competition with native species		x	Monitored by the Biodiversity Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Presence of native and exotic species Indicator - Biodiversity research Indicator - Biodiversity monitoring
Reforestation Project	Use of exotic species/ non-native species	Economic impacts: agricultural productivity; additional costs to control the possible damage		x	Monitored by the Social Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Social satisfaction Monitored by the Biodiversity Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Biodiversity monitoring
Reforestation Project	Migration of cattle living in the project area to another pasture area (neighbouring)	Leakage emission		x	Monitored by the Carbon Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Project performance
Reforestation Project	Possible risks and general impacts	Risk of the continuance of the project and/or unplanned expenses.		x	Monitored by the Carbon Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Buffer score reduction

3.7 Conservation Projects

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments / Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
Carbon Removal Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Carbon Removals	x		Monitored by Carbon Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Project Performance

Carbon Removal Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Encouragement, monitoring and investment on social, economic and environmental aspects to support surrounding communities	x		<p>Monitored by Social Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Extent of community activities <p>Monitored by Human Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Women’s Inclusion <p>Monitored by Financial Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Service provider employment opportunities Indicator – Carbon Benefits Return
Carbon Removal Project	Empowerment of the community	Increase independence and resilience of surrounding communities	x		<p>Monitored by Social Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator: Extent of community activities Indicator – Social satisfaction & Knowledge Improvement <p>Monitored by Human Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Community education and formation programs
Carbon Removal Project	Human conservation activities	Reduce degradation and conversions to alternative land uses	x		<p>Monitored by Biodiversity Resource</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Biodiversity Conservation Indicator – Biodiversity Monitoring <p>Monitored by Natural Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Monitoring Methods
Carbon Removal Project	Possible risks and general impacts	Risk of the continuance of the project and/or unplanned expenses		x	<p>Monitored by Carbon Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Project Performance Indicator – Buffer Reduction
Carbon Removal Project	Surveillance	Increase illegal hunting within the project area		x	<p>Monitored by Biodiversity Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Biodiversity Monitoring <p>Monitored by Natural Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Monitoring Methods <p>Monitored by Carbon Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Buffer reduction

Carbon Removal Project	Surveillance	Increase deforestation within and/or outside the project area		x	Monitored by Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator: Monitoring Methods Monitored by Carbon Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator: Project Performance Indicator: Buffer reduction
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3.8 Sustainable Agriculture Projects

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments / Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
Associativism and co-operativism	Participate in associations, co-operatives and other groups.	Strengthening the social and economic organization of rural producers achieving common goals	x		Monitored by the Social Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Associations and cooperatives Monitored by the Human Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Work and income Monitored by the Financial Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Alternative income sources Indicator – Access to credit
Carbon Credit Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Encouraging corporate social responsibility	x		Monitored by the Social Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Social inclusion Monitored by the Human Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Community education and training
Carbon Credit Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Encourages improvement in working conditions and product quality			Monitored by the Human Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Work and income Indicator – Worker health and safety Indicator – Housing conditions
Carbon Credit Project	Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology	Encouraging good environmental practices	x		Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Environmental compliance of the farm Indicator: Management of agrochemicals waste and wastewater

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Eco-efficiency Indicator – Environmental projects <p>Monitored by the Technology Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Assistance and technical knowledge Indicator: Biological and low impact solutions Indicator – Crop and pasture management
Carbon Credit Project	Commercialization of credits	Increase in financial resources for socioenvironmental projects	x		<p>Monitored by the Carbon Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Project performance <p>Monitored by the Financial Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Alternative income sources Indicator – Carbon credit Investments Indicator – Economic Impact <p>Monitored by the Natural Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Environmental projects
Productivity	Restoration of degraded pastures	Restoration of degraded soil	x		<p>Monitored by the Natural Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Eco-efficiency <p>Monitored by the Technology Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Crop and pasture management
Productivity	Adoption of sustainable practices for agricultural production	Risk of decreased productivity until the producer masters the new techniques		x	<p>Monitored by the Financial Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Production
Efficient use of natural resources	Use of methodologies to measure ecoefficiency in the use of water, soil and fertilizers	Reduced use of natural resources	x		<p>Monitored by the Natural Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Management of agrochemicals, waste and wastewater Indicator – Eco-efficiency <p>Monitored by the Technology Resource:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator – Assistance and technical knowledge Indicator – Biological and low impact solutions Indicator – Crop and pasture management

Efficient use of natural resources	Use of agronomic prescription for pesticide use, solid waste and effluent management plan	Reducing soil contamination, reducing GHG emissions and mitigating climate change	x		Monitored by the Natural Resource <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Management of agrochemicals, waste and wastewater
Efficient use of natural resources	Use of biological fertilizers	Reduction of greenhouse GHG emissions and mitigation of climate change	x		Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Eco-efficiency
Efficient use of natural resources	Changes in management practices	Loss of productivity in livestock activity and failure to meet animal health standards or buyer requirements		x	Monitored by the Technology Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Crop and pasture management
Efficient use of natural resources	Restoration of degraded pastures increases soil and pasture carbon stocks	Carbon fixation and climate change mitigation	x		Monitored by the Technology Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Crop and pasture management
Efficient use of natural resources	Inadequate treatment in the management of animal wastes and lack of environmental compliance	Penalties for failure to operate the new treatment system		x	Monitored by the Natural Resource: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator - Environmental compliance of the farm

4. List of significant risks for the project

Present a list of significant risks for the project. For example: lack of funds, risk of scarcity of natural resources (biomass, water, degradation of soil, etc.)

4.1 Fuel Switching

Risk	Brief description of the risks
Acquisition of renewable biomass	Scarcity of renewable biomass can be damaged to the project continuity.
Logistics	The logistics for the acquisition of biomass is a great challenge, especially considering the fact that long term agreements are not usual in this market.
Equipment operation	Technical issue of operating equipment with different fuels, requiring more care and maintenance, and also risking the quality of the productive process.
Renewable biomass market	The risk, in the long term, of increase in the price of renewable biomass.
Ash generation	There is no renewable biomass quality standard, since these materials are residues. This situation could increase the amount of ash generated.

4.2 Red Ceramic Projects

Risk	Brief description of the risks
Use of renewable biomass.	Unavailability of renewable biomass—seasonality of production may jeopardize the Project technically and financially.
Poor financial results	Project abandonment.
Application of the SOCIALCARBON Methodology.	Upheavals—the expectations generated by the project stakeholders should be managed cautiously.

4.3 REDD Projects

Risk	Brief description of the risks
Uncertainties relating to standing forest in the future.	Non-permanence of carbon: Time which carbon will remain stocked in live biomass, without being emitted into the atmosphere. Due to the uncertainties relating to what will happen to the forest in future, there is a risk of non-permanence of forest carbon.
Land Demarcation	Land Demarcation Processes.
Deforestation	Uncertainty about the host country's political decisions that may endorse deforestation and illegal activities.
Funds	Lack of funds for annual landholder conservation compensation payments and research.
Fires	Wildfires in the dry season.
Soil degradation	Degradation of soil with the advancement of monoculture and cattle grazing.
Loss of habitats	Fragmentation of habitats and important ecological corridors.
Security	Illegal activities inside the project area.
Political Environment	Uncertainty about the host country's political decisions regarding conservation efforts (especially payment for ecosystem services) and soft commodities prices that may incentivize planned deforestation

4.4 Composting Projects

Risk	Brief description of the risks
Storms	Damage to the composting site structure. Example: Destruction of translucent tiles, impairing the compost due to contact with rain and wind
Sawdust unavailability	Interruption of the compost generation. Example: High prices or unavailability of sawdust in the project region
Reduction of food security	Quitting the project. Example: Swine is not profitable anymore, and the farmers prefer to invest in different economic activities

4.5 REDD+SFMP Projects

Risk	Brief description of the risks
Uncertainties relating to standing forest in the future.	Non-permanence of carbon: Time which carbon will remain stocked in live biomass, without being emitted into the atmosphere. Due to the uncertainties related to what will happen to the forest in future, there is a risk of non-permanence of forest carbon.

Land demarcation processes	Risk of land invasion by deforestation agents
Sustainable forest management plan	Risk of non-performance of the sustainable forest management plan.

4.6 Reforestation Projects

Risk	Brief description of the risks
Use of exotic species/ non-native species	Extinction of native plants and animals, reducing biodiversity; resources competition with native species
Use of exotic species/ non-native species	Economic impacts: agricultural productivity; additional costs to control the possible damage
Migration of cattle living in the project area to another pasture area (neighbouring)	Leakage emission due to migration of previous landowners to other areas causing deforestation and degradation of new areas.

4.7 Conservation Projects

Risk	Brief description of the risks
Uncertainties relating to standing native vegetation cover in the future	Non permanence of carbon: Time which carbon will remain stocked in live biomass, without being emitted into the atmosphere. Due to the uncertainties related to what will happen to the native vegetation cover in future, there is a risk of non-permanence of carbon.
Catastrophic natural and/or human-induced events (e.g. landslides, fire)	These events may result in loss of native vegetation cover, fragmentation of habitats and important ecological corridors and decrease in biodiversity, considering the possibility of extinction of native plants and animals.
Illegal activities within the project area	Hunting, logging and livestock are examples of activities that may be illegal in the project area and result in loss of native vegetation cover.
Increase suppression of native vegetation within the project area	There is a risk of increasing legal deforestation within the project area, which may result in loss of native vegetation cover, fragmentation of habitats and important ecological corridors and decrease in biodiversity, considering the possibility of extinction of native plants and animals.

4.8 Sustainable Agriculture Projects

Risk	Brief description of the risks
Health and Safety	Risks related to health, safety and work accidents due to the improper use of safety equipment or the performance of work in a place without the required infrastructure. This risk is monitored by the indicators Biological and low-impact solutions, Crop and pasture management, Health and safety and Management of agrochemicals, waste and wastewater; Risks related to the lack of knowledge on new production techniques, that can lead to unemployment or loss of revenues for workers. This risk is monitored by the Productivity and Assistance and technical knowledge indicator.
Discontinuity of social projects	Risk of abandonment or discontinuity of social projects that could leave the community without assistance; risk of gentrification, where farm growth can increase pressure for expansion of agricultural activities and may cause displacement of traditional communities and family farming; risks of water-related environmental impacts from the use of agrochemicals; risks of environmental impacts from the conversion of native ecological areas by the growth of pasture or crops. This risk is monitored by the indicators: Social projects, Access to credit, Biological and low-impact solutions, Crop and pasture management, Emission sources and carbon stock, Management of agrochemicals, waste and wastewater.
Governance	Risks related to the management and governance of an association or cooperative in cases of access to credit and investments, low profit margins, high degree of risk aversion on the part of cooperative members. This risk is monitored by the indicators: Access to credit, Associativism, and Cooperativism.
Investment	Risks related to non-return on investment in the short and medium term in cases of reduced productivity until the producer masters the new techniques. This risk is monitored by the indicator: Productivity
Competitors	Competitors can lose market share if they do not have technologies, technical knowledge or are not a good place to work at the height of the project proponent. This risk is monitored by the indicators: Assistance and technical knowledge, Work and income, Health and safety and Housing conditions.
Sources of Income	Risks related to the difficulty in developing new commercial arrangements that cover the diversity of sources of income of the project proponent; risks related to the sale of products from the possible variation in productivity. This risk is monitored by the indicators: Income Diversity and Productivity.
Supply	Risks related to the difficulty of meeting the demand for new and different supplies from the project proponent. Monitored by indicators: Access to credit, Assistance and technical knowledge, biological and low-impact solutions, crop and pasture management, eco-efficiency, income diversity and productivity.
Losing consumer's preference	Risk of losing the final consumer's preference, either by increasing the final product, or by the lack of environmental and social practices on the part of the Project Proponent. Risks of making high investments for low-impact technology adaptation and achieving low or no returns in productivity, environmental and social impact, and market positioning.

5. List of stakeholders affected by the project

Present a list of stakeholders potentially impacted by the project.

5.1 Fuel Switching

Stakeholder	Brief description of how the project affects the stakeholders mentioned
Biomass Suppliers	The fuel switching activity will require new biomass suppliers.
Employees	The fuel switching activity will require new techniques to manage the new fuel. Training will be necessary.

5.2 Red Ceramic Projects

Stakeholder	Brief description of how the project affects the stakeholders mentioned
Workers	The fuel switch will improve the way staff feed the furnaces and they will have access to new equipment. The project will also encourage potential benefits related to professional training, quality of life, and health and safety in the workplace.
Local Community	The project encourages measures to create a dialogue and improve relationships with the residents surrounding the project. It also promotes community benefits such as improving the local environment and investment in social initiatives.
Suppliers	The project creates demand for renewable biomass suppliers and necessary technological adaptations.
Local Authorities	The project promotes the sustainable development of the surrounding region and will possibly impact services and activities of local administrative authorities including: education, waste disposal, health, sanitation, environmental licensing.
Civil Society Organizations	The project may allocate resources and/or promote activities in partnership with civil society organizations, trade unions, religious entities and others.

5.3 REDD Projects

Stakeholder	Brief description of how the project affects the stakeholders mentioned
Communities living inside the project area	Potential improvement of living conditions, including food production and gathering, water availability, employment, energy availability and education. Potential limiting/ prohibition of access to timber, firewood, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), extraction of food products and limiting/ prohibition of further deforestation for agriculture or living areas.
Communities in areas surrounding the project area	Potential limiting of access to timber, firewood, NTFPs and extraction of food products.
Project area Municipalities	Involvement in legal issues involving: opposition of community to prohibition of timber or firewood harvesting; questions of land tenure involving residents.
Environmental Agency(ies) of Project Municipality(ies)	Collaboration with project proponents in terms of communication and logistics, for example providing space for stakeholder consultations, keeping of minutes of meeting.
Agriculture Agency(ies) of Project Municipality(ies)	Potential collaboration with environmental/ agronomy programs.
Educational Agency(ies) of Project Municipality(ies)	Potential collaboration with educational programs.
Environmental NGOs / Institutions	Collaboration between project and protected areas, leading to synergies between the Project and biodiversity projects and/or conservation areas.
Universities and educational institutions	Universities and study institutions that can create partnerships with Project Proponent to facilitate and finance the study of ecosystems and their biological cycle within the project area, which can potentially result in innovation for the academic community and financial return for both parties.
Indigenous / Traditional peoples	The Indigenous / Traditional People who live in the project area can benefit from the infrastructure and income generation that the project will promote.
Project Landowner	The landowner that is choosing this path of forest conservation through a 30 year contractual agreement is foregoing his legal right to deforest his/her land. The landholder is the primary agent of deforestation in the baseline scenario.

5.4 Composting Projects

Stakeholder	Brief description of how the project affects the stakeholders mentioned
Small Farmers	Regional swine farmers that are not participating of the project will be stimulated to use cleaner technologies for managing swine waste.

Local Communities	Local community will be benefited due to positive environmental impacts of the project (composting takes the place of the containment pond), such as reduction of smells, reduction of water and soil pollution, reduction of diseases agents.
Authorities	The third part verification will require inspection of Brazilian legislation accomplishment within project boundaries during the whole project life, supporting environmental agencies.
Suppliers	Project demands installation of new equipment, new inputs (sawdust) and technical assistance for composting site.
Integration Companies	Companies that possess their own farm/grange for supplying swine are going to be affected, because the partners are going to produce swine with sustainable practices and will have the possibility to increase their production.

5.5 REDD+SFMP Projects

Stakeholder	Brief description of how the project affects the stakeholders mentioned
Communities living inside the project area	Potential improvement of living conditions, land tenure, employment, education, among others. Potential limiting/ prohibition of access to timber, firewood and deforestation for agriculture or living areas.
Agency(ies) and Institutions of Project Municipality(ies) and State	Federal, State and Municipal agencies, foundation and institutes will interact with the project in a variety of ways, such as: issuing municipal / state licenses and contributing with studies / research on the region, communication / dissemination of the carbon project, among others.

5.6 Reforestation Projects

Stakeholder	Brief description of how the project affects the stakeholders mentioned
Workers	<p>The project encourages measures to create a dialogue and improve relationships with the workers, including agroforestry courses and implementation of reforestation plots. It also promotes community benefits such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the local environment, providing life quality and sustainable development: renewable energy availability; job creation (directly and indirectly); basic and professional education and training; Benefit the workers who live in the surrounding project area with resources from the carbon credits sales; Investment in social initiatives. The reforestation of degraded areas will provide soil and air quality, in addition to mitigate climate change's impacts in the region, due to the increase in vegetation. <p>Furthermore, new skills will be needed to monitor and manage the project area, and likewise new jobs will be created, strengthening the local economy. The project includes social actions ranging from worker's safety to professional skills training.</p>
Local Community	The project encourages measures to create a dialogue and improve relationships with the residents surrounding the project, as well as promotes women's inclusion in community activities. It also elevates community benefits such as upgrading the local environment and investment in social initiatives. With the project, job creation will occur directly and indirectly.

5.7 Conservation Projects

Stakeholder	Brief description of how the project affects the stakeholders mentioned
Workers	The project will encourage potential benefits related to professional training, quality of life, and safety in the workplace. New jobs will also be created, strengthening the local economy.
Local Community	The project encourages measures to create a dialogue and improve relationships with the residents surrounding the project, as well as promotes women's inclusion in community activities. It also elevates community benefits such as upgrading the local environment and investment in social initiatives. With the project, job creation will occur directly and indirectly.
Project Landowner	The landowner that is choosing this path of forest conservation through a 10 year contractual agreement is forgoing his legal right to deforest his/her land. The project results in income generation and positive social environmental impacts for the project area and region.
Government, Institutions and NGOs	Federal, State and Municipal agencies, foundations, institutes and NGOs will interact with the project in a variety of ways, such as: issuing municipal / state licenses and contributing with studies / research on the region, communication / dissemination of the carbon project, among others.
Universities and Educational Institutions	The project will engage universities and academic institutions, creating partnerships with the Landowner to facilitate and finance the study of ecosystems and their biological cycle within the project area, which can potentially result in innovation for the academic community and financial return for both parties.

5.8 Sustainable Agriculture Projects

Stakeholder	Brief description of how the project affects the stakeholders mentioned
Direct Workforce	Direct workers may be affected in terms of democratic work opportunities, job stability and improvements in working conditions, due to Social inclusion, Work and income, Health and safety, Housing conditions and Income diversity indicators; they will also be affected by the increase or decrease in labour supply, monitored by the Productivity and Access to credit indicators; in addition to the possibility of adapting the management techniques used in the field work, due to Biological and low-impact solutions, Crop and pasture management, Management of agrochemicals, Waste and wastewater and Eco-efficiency indicators.
Indirect Workforce	Indirect workers may be affected in terms of democratic work opportunities, job stability and improvements in working conditions, monitored by the social inclusion, work and income, health and safety, housing conditions and income diversity indicators; they will also be affected by the increase in demand for skilled labour, monitored by the Associativism and cooperativism, Biological and low-impact solutions, Crop and pasture management, Management of agrochemicals, Waste and wastewater indicators; will also be affected by the increase or decrease in labour supply, monitored by the Productivity and Access to credit indicators.

Local Community	The local community may be affected in terms of job creation and local development, monitored by the Associativism and cooperativism, Access to credit, Work and income and Social inclusion indicators; they will also be affected by the improvement of health and safety standards at work in the region, including the reduction of accident risks for workers in the local community, monitored by the Health and safety and Housing conditions indicators; they will also be affected due to the reduction of environmental degradation in the watershed, increasing the quality of life of the local community, monitored by the Biological and low impact solutions, Crop and pasture management, Eco-efficiency, Emission sources and carbon stock, Environmental compliance of the farm, Environmental projects, Management of agrochemicals and waste and wastewater indicators; in addition to being affected by social projects to be developed in the community itself, monitored by the Community education and Social Projects indicators.
Cooperative Members	Cooperative members, monitored by the Associativism and cooperativism indicator, may be affected by the access to credit and possible expansion in the association or cooperative structures, leading to an improvement in the members' business, monitored by the Access to credit indicator; in addition to counting on the strengthening of the cooperative's product market, financial stability and better conditions for access to inputs, monitored by the Associativism and cooperativism indicator; they are also interested parties in accessing new production techniques of a sustainable nature and also engaged in the success of projects, monitored by the indicators Proponent engagement with the emission reduction project, Crop and pasture management, Biological and low-impact solutions and Management of agrochemicals, waste and wastewater.
Project Proponent	Project proponent is affected by strengthening its social and economic organization, achieving common goals and becoming a stronger brand in the project by being part of an association or cooperative. By becoming a farm with good safety, health and housing conditions, the project proponent is affected in attracting and retaining good professionals. Adopting sustainable production practices affects the project proponent because they can apply for new lines of credit. Monitored by Associativism and cooperativism, Work and income, Health and safety, Housing conditions and Access to credit indicators.
Suppliers and Commercial Representative	Suppliers and commercial representatives can be affected by the variation in productivity, where they will have to supply or sell more or less products. In addition, suppliers may be affected in terms of product availability since new techniques and new products will be used on the project proponent's farm. Monitored by: Income and Productivity Diversity, Assistance and technical knowledge, Biological and low-impact solutions, Crop and pasture management, Eco-efficiency, Agrochemical management, Waste and effluents.
Final Consumer	The final consumer may be affected by: the access to the product or brand promoted by the association or cooperative by supermarkets, monitored by the Associativism and cooperativism indicator; the final price of the product, monitored by the Productivity and Eco-efficiency indicators; the power of consumer choice when having the option to purchase a socially and environmentally certified product.

6. SOCIALCARBON Indicators

This following table consolidates all existing Approved SOCIALCARBON Indicators. Project Developers can also view Project Type Indicators [here](#).

6.1 Social Resource

The working networks, the social duties, social relations, relationships of trust, affiliations, and associations.

ID	Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
S-001	Associations and cooperatives	Evaluates whether communities residing in the project area are involved in associations or cooperatives. Association: Group of two or more people who organise themselves to defend their common interests, without financial ends and existing as a legal entity. Cooperative: Organization consisting of at least twenty private individuals acting cooperatively and mutually assisting each other, with democratic, participatory management, with common economic and social goals, of which the legal and doctrinal aspects are independent of those of other organizations and societies.	Questionnaires; interviews with communities; meeting minutes; attendance lists; association records.
S-002	Communication with stakeholders	Evaluates the process for contacting stakeholders in the planning, implementation and operation stages. Example of stakeholders that should be identified and involved in the consultation process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project owners - partners - leaders of the communities - local groups, associations or village committees - local institutions and NGOs - local team responsible for coordinating the implementation additional programs - households - local public agencies and municipalities. 	Attendance lists, questionnaires, meeting minutes, interviews with the community and program teachers/trainers, reports, among other records.
S-003	Community Reforestation Program	The project will have a specific social program to implement new regenerative agricultural systems plots or support and	Questionnaires, interviews with the community, reports, maps, among others. Physical evidence:

		manage existing plots implemented previously. Therefore, this indicator will evaluate the extent the reforestation program has on the communities in the surrounding areas of the project. This is a macro-level indicator.	local visits, pictures or others project results records.
S-004	Expansion of community activities	Evaluates whether the community activities implemented by the company extend to all affected communities.	Questionnaire, interviews with communities, reports, among others.
S-005	Extent of community activities	Evaluates whether the community activities implemented by the project proponent extend to surrounding communities.	Attendance lists, follow-up forms, questionnaires, interviews with communities, reports, among others.
S-006	Extent of community education/training and alternative income sources	Evaluates whether the community education/training and alternative income sources implemented by the carbon project extend to the entire project area and, preferably, covering the leakage management area as well.	Questionnaires, interviews with communities, documents.
S-007	Local indigenous / traditional peoples assistance	Evaluate the project developer's socioenvironmental investment to promote the reduction of inequalities among indigenous / traditional people. The indigenous / traditional people can be identified as natives (indigenous) with knowledge regarding cultivation and fauna and flora preservation, and homeopathy, an inherited ancestral practice. The investments can be for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education; - Health; - Infrastructure; - Sport; - Culture; - Others (donations, for example); 	Questionnaires, documents, meetings with the project proponent and project local supervisors; interviews with the community.
S-008	Political risk and regulatory approval	Measures the level of risk and likelihood of approval of the project by local governments and/or accordance with regulatory schemes for project type in the host country.	Secondary data, regulatory documentation, government reports etc
S-009	Population Displacement	Evaluates if the project requires people, activities or services to be displaced due to the implementation of the project, as well as the measures adopted during the planning and implementation stages, in order to minimize negative impacts or maximize positive impacts.	Interviews with the local stakeholders, planning and settlement documents, etc
S-010	Relation with the community	Evaluates the relationship among the entrepreneur and the community, as well as his contribution in social events and activities.	Internal questionnaire, donations register and register of meeting with the community.

S-011	Social demands	Evaluate the willingness of the project proponent to attempt the social demands of the surrounding communities or workers.	Questionnaire; interviews with communities; meeting minutes; attendance lists; associations records.
S-012	Social impact	<p>Evaluates the relevant social impacts occurred due to the project, including additional social programs for the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Creating or structuring associations, groups, etc. b) Solving conflicts (land, exploitation of natural resources, etc.) c) Reducing political interferences and dependency d) Improving family relations <p>- Other social areas (please specify).</p> <p>In how many areas the project delivers benefits (scope): Who are the beneficiaries?</p>	Interviews, questionnaires, or meetings: testimony from the local interested parties; physical evidence: local visits, pictures or others project results records; documentation: activities plan for additional programs implementation or agreements between partners and other organizations; periodic reports on the status of implementation of additional programs.
S-013	Social inclusion	Evaluates the employment opportunities offered by the Proponent to social groups historically excluded, such as: women, ex-prisoners, the elderly, racialized groups, indigenous people, illiterate and disabled.	Analysis of labour records to determine the degree of work opportunities granted to historically excluded social groups
S-014	Social research	<p>Examines level of research into social, demographic and economic aspects of communities in the project. Relevant research for the project includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community satisfaction survey: gauging opinions of all projects affecting them; - Education levels among the youth and the community; - Economic research such as levels of income, means of subsistence; - Communities' views of their own needs; - Demographic research: numbers of people and profiles. 	Site visits, surveys, questionnaires with communities, research documents.
S-015	Social satisfaction	Evaluates the communities' satisfaction relating to the carbon project. Also evaluates the existence of some kind of community satisfaction survey, which can be conducted through local research, or stakeholders' consultation, among other means.	Questionnaires, meeting minutes, interviews, among other records.
S-016	Sustainable supplier management	Aims to assess if there are criteria for selection and evaluation of the sustainable suppliers for the Project activity; and if they consider criteria as: fulfilment with environmental legislation; engagement in environmental issues or climate change.	Sustainable Procurement Policy, documentation of contracts and sustainability requirements, analysis of supplier scoring with sustainability a key criteria etc



S-017	Syndical Relations	Evaluates the involvement of the entrepreneur and the workers in the syndicate.	Internal questionnaire.
S-018	Turn Over	The turnover can be obtained by the fraction of the average dismissal numbers, and the employees working at the project developer in a given moment. $TR = (\text{dismissed workers} + \text{hired workers}) / (\text{number of workers employed in the project develop} \times 2)$.	Internal questionnaire, register book or Annual Report of Social Information.
S-019	Women Inclusion	Evaluates initiatives implemented by the company to promote women inclusion in the community activities. Campaigns: Punctual actions that do not have continuity, such as lectures, women's inclusion week, among others. Program: Set of continuous actions to promote women inclusion in the community activities, offering equal opportunities of access to goods and services for all.	Questionnaire, interviews with communities, reports, among others.
S-020	Worker Benefits	Evaluates the benefits offered by the entrepreneur to the workers, in addition to the obligatory benefits. Note: Additional benefits for the workers will be consider that one which is not foreseen in law, working rules or collective agreement with organization that represents the workers (Syndicate), for example: more than the salary of the syndicate, bonus, Meal Voucher, Basic Alimentary Provision, Education and Capacitating Programs (including financial help), Medical, Hospital or healthy assurance, Life assurance, Private Welfare, among others. The additional benefits do not include Transportation Ticket.	Internal questionnaire and checklist of benefits delivery.

ID	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
S-001	Associations and cooperatives	Absence of associations and cooperatives; individual action predominates.	Attempts to form associations or cooperatives have been made, meetings are informal.	An association or cooperative is regularly attended and formally registered, however there are no recognised leaders within the community.	An association or cooperative is regularly attended and formally registered, and there are recognised leaders from the community.	As well as the previous scenario, there is a formally registered, regularly attended association or cooperative which is not yet generating results	As well as scenario 4, there is a formally registered, regularly attended association or cooperative which is generating positive results for the community.

						for the community (e.g. none of the stated objectives have been achieved).	
S-002	Communication with stakeholders	There is no communication with local stakeholders	Some consultations were held, but with some gaps and they did not fulfil legal obligations of the SOCIALCARBON Standard's minimal requirements.	Fulfilment of legal obligations only and obligations of the SOCIALCARBON Standard	Additional consultation process was held to assess the local needs and/or to present the carbon project to the local stakeholders.	Permanent feedback opportunity to stakeholders involved.	Existence of a systematic and permanent approach for communicating with stakeholders, such as creation of specific forums, groups or committees
S-003	Community Reforestation Program	0 farmers impacted	1-5 farmers impacted per monitoring period implemented.	6-10 farmers impacted per monitoring period implemented.	11-20 farmers impacted per monitoring period implemented.	21-30 farmers impacted per monitoring period implemented.	More than 30 farmers impacted per monitoring period implemented.
S-004	Expansion of community activities	There are no social activities to the surrounding community.	There are social activities that reach at least one community.	There are social activities that reach up to three communities.	There are activities that reach up to five communities.	There are activities that reach up to eight communities.	Social activities reach 100% of the communities affected by the project.
S-005	Extent of community activities	There are no social activities in the surrounding community.	There are social activities that reach up to at least five communities	There are social activities that reach up between six to ten communities.	In addition to the previous scenario, a consultation is held with all the communities at least once a year.	In addition to the previous scenario, actions and activities proposed by the communities are adopted by the project proponent.	In addition to the previous scenarios, there are benefits resulted from the social activities that do not depend on the project proponent. All or most of the communities develop activities independently and autonomously
S-006	Extent of community education/training and alternative income sources	Community education/training and/or alternative income generation sources benefit up to 20% of the populated	Community education/training and/or alternative income generation sources benefit up to 40% of the	Community education/training and/or alternative income generation sources benefit up to 60% of the	Community education/training and/or alternative income generation sources benefit up to 80% of the	Community education/training and/or alternative income generation sources benefit the total project area.	As well as the previous scenario, people from neighbouring communities benefit from community education/training

		region within the project area.	populated region within the project area.	populated region within the project area.	populated region within the project area.		and/or alternative income generation projects.
S-007	Local indigenous / traditional peoples assistance	There is no socio-environmental investment directed to indigenous / 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.
S-008	Political risk and regulatory approval	Political uncertainty with project type and risk issues with likelihood that these make the project unviable.	Political uncertainty on project type and risk issues with likelihood that these pose major risks to the project.	Political uncertainty on project type and risk issues with a moderate degree of uncertainty about the risks posed to the project.	Political uncertainty on project type and risk issues with a good degree of confidence that these will not pose a significant threat to the project.	Political developments on project type indicates a moderate degree of confidence that the project is in accordance with national or subnational programs.	Project is in accordance with national or subnational project type programs.
S-009	Population Displacement	Families and activities (e.g. crop production, grazing animals, timber harvesting, etc.) located in the project area have no compensation due to their displacement.	Relocation, displacement and mitigation programs exist for such families and activities. However, the program does not ensure re-establishment of quality of life enjoyed prior to displacement.	Only legal owners of properties are compensated.	All families and property owners are correctly relocated or compensated, including those who do not possess formal title the land.	Participatory Relocation Program, including negotiations with different actors (owners, public agencies, and civil society organizations).	There is no need to displace families or other activities.

S-010	Relation with the community	The project developer has no relations with the local community.	The project developer only sponsors in a random way sports and cultural events, or some philanthropic causes of the local community.	The project developer only sponsors in a random way sports and cultural events, or some philanthropic causes of the local community, and he has control about it.	In addition to the last item, the entrepreneur promotes its own actions to benefit the local community (events, seminar, parties, and projects).	The entrepreneur has plan and goal for the social contribution.	The entrepreneur does, in the last 3 years, research with the local community to know possible problems and how he can improve his actuation.
S-011	Social demands	Project proponent does not have any action to seek to know what the demands of the people living in the surrounding communities/workers are.	Project proponent does not have done any socioeconomic diagnostic of the surrounding communities/workers. However, the organization is planning to do an action.	Project proponent have done a socioeconomic diagnostic of the surrounding communities/workers.	In addition to the previous scenario, project proponent implemented an action related to the surrounding communities/workers' demands.	Project proponent implemented two actions related to the surrounding communities/workers' demands.	Project proponent implemented three or more actions related to the surrounding communities/workers' demands and, in addition, the organization update the socioeconomic diagnosis periodically.
S-012	Social impact	Not known.	Project is expected to deliver some benefits, but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Some programs were held successfully and Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas.	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of social effects of the project.
S-013	Social inclusion	There are no initiatives related to the inclusion of minority groups.	10% of employees are from minority groups	11 to 20% of employees are from minority groups	21 to 30% of employees are from minority groups and there is wage parity between employees in the same activity	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent promotes training actions or social projects that benefit minority groups.	More than 50% of employees are from minority groups, including management or leadership positions. In addition to the previous scenario, there

							are projects and formal policies to improve the living conditions of people from minority groups.
S-014	Social research	No research was conducted involving communities in the project area.	Social research involving communities in the project area, but it has not been updated for over 5 years.	Social research involving communities in the project area has been conducted in the last 5 years, but it only covers up to two relevant aspects.	Social research involving communities conducted in the last 5 years, and covers up to four relevant aspects.	Social research involving communities conducted in the last 5 years, and covers all relevant aspects.	As well as the previous scenario, there is a partnership with an institution involving social research on communities in the project area.
S-015	Social satisfaction	There is no information on community satisfaction in relation to the carbon project.	There is information on community satisfaction in relation to the carbon project and the percentages are: - up to 60% of unsatisfied results; - up to 30% of satisfied results; - up to 10% of very satisfied results.	There is information on community satisfaction in relation to the carbon project and the percentages are: - up to 40% of unsatisfied results; - up to 50% of satisfied results; - up to 10% of very satisfied results.	There is information on community satisfaction in relation to the carbon project and the percentages are: - up to 30% of unsatisfied results; - up to 50% of satisfied results; - up to 20% of very satisfied results	There is information on community satisfaction in relation to the carbon project and the percentages are: - up to 30% of unsatisfied results; - up to 30% of satisfied results; - up to 40% of very satisfied results.	There is information on community satisfaction in relation to the carbon project and the percentages are: - up to 10% of unsatisfied results; - up to 10% of satisfied results; - 80% or more of very satisfied results.
S-016	Sustainable supplier management	Selection and evaluation policy of suppliers, not existent.	Suppliers' selection is only based on quality, price and deadline.	There is a selection and evaluation policy of suppliers.	Selection and evaluation policy, which regards criteria relating to environmental compliance.	In addition, regulations on selection and evaluation of suppliers include extra-environmental criteria (e.g. adoption of environmental standards).	Beyond previous, suppliers are periodically evaluated to evidence conformity with the requirements.

S-017	Syndical Relations	Occurrence of strike in the last 12 months	Insignificant participation in the syndicate and/or indifference shown by the workers.	Significant participation in the syndicate yet centralized in the management staff.	Significant participation in the syndicate, including workers.	Besides the participation in syndicates, provides information about working conditions and has periodical meetings with the syndicates to listen to suggestions and negotiate vindications.	Obtains a solid communication channel with the syndicate, keeping them informed, as well as divulging information from the syndicate to the workers frequently.
S-018	Turn over	The turnover is up to 80%.	The turnover is between 60 and 79%.	The turnover is between 40 and 59%.	The turnover is between 20 a 39%.	The turnover is between 10 a 19%.	The turnover is less than 10%.
S-019	Women Inclusion	There are no initiatives related to women inclusion.	There are plans to implement actions to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are campaigns aiming to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are monitored programs to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	In addition to the previous scenario, there are positive results related to women inclusion in the communities.	There is no barrier and women are fully integrated into the community.
S-020	Worker Benefits	The project developer does not offer any additional benefits to the employees.	Less than a half of the employees receive some additional benefit.	More than half of the employees receive some additional benefit.	All the employees receive some additional benefit.	All the employees receive more than one additional benefit.	All the employees receive more than two additional benefits.

6.2 Human Resource

The skills, knowledge, capacities for work and good health that people have. Taken together, these become fundamental for the successful pursuit of different strategies.

ID	Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
H-001	Access to credit	Evaluates the Proponent ease of access to credit, including financing sources such as banks, loans and green/sustainability related funding.	Interview with the project proponent.
H-002	Additional employee benefits	Evaluates the additional benefits provided to employees. Benefits required by law are not considered (e.g. house for free, free food, social insurance and medical insurance, free education, yearly bonus, and others).	Questionnaires, invoices, receipts, statements, pay stubs and signed list by employees stating receipt of benefits.
H-003	Building Capacity Plan	Evaluates the initiatives of the project developer in regards to capacitating plans and programs, including, if they exist, their approach, strategies, frequency and the satisfaction of the employees.	Questionnaires, capacity building plans, interviews with the community and program teachers/trainers, reports, among others.
H-004	Community education and training	Evaluates the relevant education and training programs related to the project, including additional programs to the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: - Training: technical; IT and digital; courses, etc. - Education: basic and supplementary, environmental awareness-raising, etc.	Contact, meetings with project proponent and project area supervisors, questionnaires, interviews with communities, site visits.
H-005	Conflict management	Evaluates the company's procedures to identify and deal with conflicts in the surrounding communities, as well as the actions that are being taken so that they do not recur.	Questionnaire, procedures, interviews with communities, reports, among others.
H-006	Control of Microorganisms	Evaluates biological characteristics of the compost regarding risks for human, animal and environmental health. The parameters evaluated are the presence and amount of the following: total amount of coliforms (bacteria that indicates contamination of the compost- CT), faeces coliform (bacteria commonly found in faeces-CF), faeces streptococcus (EF) and Salmonella.	Documents
H-007	Diseases Agents	Evaluate actions undertaken in order to control diseases within the swine farm boundaries.	Documentation, Site visit Interviews

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical Control: Actions hindering the Access to diseases agents and that avoid that the agents enter the plant site through gaps in the physical structure. • Chemical Control: Use of chemical products, such as anticoagulant, poison, among others • Biologic Control: Use of natural enemies of the disease agents 	
H-008	Equipment and infrastructure	Evaluates the project proponent's investment and encouragement relating to equipment and infrastructure (sanitation, household, electricity, transport, among others) for the community's benefit.	Communication with project proponent and partners, questionnaires, interviews with communities and program teachers.
H-009	Funding for Co-Benefits	Evaluates the percentage of income generated from the sale of carbon credits that is reverted to socio-environmental benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation and interview with the Proponent and other project participants. - Analysis of records and reports from the Proponent and other project participants
H-010	Community Health	Evaluates the presence of initiatives and campaigns relating to community health, as well as access and communication with hospitals in neighbouring cities.	Site visits, surveys, questionnaires with communities and supervisors.
H-011	Worker health and safety	Evaluates the health and safety conditions of work, often ignored by employers. Evaluated items include: First aid kit, Re-entry plate in recently sprayed fields, Personal Protective Equipment - PPE, Work safety training, etc.	Interviews and evidence such as photos, records, farm documents and work related accident registries
H-012	Health and Safety Practices	Evaluates health and safety practices adopted in the swine farm	Documents, Site Visit
H-013	Housing conditions	Evaluates housing conditions for rural workers or for the Proponent and family. Aspects include: origin of drinking water, water treatment, access to water, quality of water for human consumption, housing/accommodation for employees or partner, canteen and facility for food and meal preparation, access to electricity and adequate food storage conditions	Questionnaires, interviews with residents, photos and farm records.
H-014	Human impact of the project	Evaluates the relevant human impacts occurred due to the project, including additional programs to the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Education and transfer of knowledge; b) Technical assistance c) Improved health care (new facilities, improved water supplies, provision of electricity); d) Leisure and cultural activities 	Questionnaires, interviews with local stakeholders, project records, invoices

		- Other human areas (please specify).	
H-015	Human Resource Availability	Evaluates the availability of human resources as well as their competence for executing the project, including the research, planning and implementation stages. Uncertainty regarding the availability of human resources may be described as the absence of qualified professionals in the market, reduced workforce, and need for international support, among other alternatives, that may compromise the execution of the project.	Questionnaires, interviews with project developer, CVs, Human Resources records
H-016	Incentive to work	The incentive of people to work and their orientation. If they know how to act in the professional area or if they find difficulties and if they are motivated to work in the project activities or related programs.	Questionnaires, interviews with local stakeholders
H-017	Income diversity	Evaluates the Proponent income diversity, including how diverse are available income sources and perceived financial risks. Define as a source of income the activity arising from an operation (Example: Planting and marketing of grains).	Interviews, farm documents and internal records.
H-018	Leisure, culture and sport	Evaluates the presence of projects involving leisure, health and sport within the carbon project area, which benefit the community.	Site visits, surveys; questionnaires with communities, project proponent and supervisors.
H-019	Productivity	Evaluates the productive efficiency of the farm for agriculture and/or livestock activities	Farm documents and internal records.
H-020	Professional skills	Evaluates the level of Professional skills of the workers. Note: Professional qualification will be considered as any course which was concluded in educational institutions, which give specific abilities for the employees, promoting the earnings generation and their inclusion in the job market.	Internal questionnaire and workers register book, Physical evidence: local visits, pictures or others project results records.
H-021	Quality of working conditions	Level of satisfaction with the working conditions. Workers are defined as people directly working on project activities in return for compensation (financial or otherwise), including employees, contracted workers, sub-contracted workers and community members that are paid to carry out project-related work.	Questionnaires, interviews with workers, policies etc
H-022	Research incentive	Evaluates whether the project promotes innovation through partnerships with universities and socioenvironmental organizations to develop research focused on local development.	Questionnaires, interviews with the community, reports, among others.
H-023	Scholarship	Evaluates the scholarship level of the employees, and the contribution of the entrepreneur for the promotion of education among the workers.	Internal questionnaire and workers register book.

H-024	Training on Climate Change ¹	Assesses the entrepreneur's initiative in offering plans and training programs on climate change, including, strategies and frequency.	Questionnaire, interviews with community, training course documentation, training programme enrolment data etc
H-025	Work and income	This indicator includes issues inherent to workers such as: Hiring and registration, remuneration, working hours, forced labour, working conditions in the field, Freedom of association, child labour.	Evidence collected such as employment contract, payslips. Consult the slave labour list and others.
H-026	Working Conditions	Evaluates the improvements in relation to environmental work conditions to which the employees are submitted, considering salubrious, sanitary and ergonomic situations.	Internal questionnaire and observations on site.

ID	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
H-001	Access to credit	The Proponent has credit restrictions or legal issues with financing agents.	The Proponent has limited access to credit, and crediting conditions are not analysed and restrict the financing of the farm's activity.	The Proponent has access to sufficient credit to allow farm self-sufficiency, but with conditions that involve significant risks or costs.	The Proponent has access to sufficient credit to allow the farm to be self-sufficient, with conditions considered appropriate by the Proponent.	The Proponents access to credit or capital to allow growth and/or improvement of farm activities.	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent invests its own capital to diversify its sources of income.
H-002	Additional employee benefits	The organization offers no additional benefits to employees	Some employees receive at least one additional benefit.	All employees received at least one additional benefit during this monitoring period.	All employees received 2 additional benefits per month.	All employees received 3 or more additional benefit per month.	All employees received four or more additional benefits per month, and, in addition, there is a yearly bonus to some employees too.
H-003	Building Capacity Plan	Lack of information regarding capacity	Workers of the project have never participated in training or courses.	Workers of the project have participated only once in training or courses.	Workers of the project have participated in training or courses for	Workers of the project have participated in one training or	Workers of the project have participated in two or more training or

¹ Environmental education and awareness page 42 – ethos 2008

		building initiatives for workers.			intervals of one year or less.	course in intervals of six months or less.	courses in intervals of six months or less.
H-004	Community education and training	The project does not offer any education and training activities.	The project offers only one education or training activity.	The project offers two education or training activities.	The project offers three education or training activities.	The project offers four education or training activities.	The project offers more than four education or training activities.
H-005	Conflict management	There are no actions related to conflict management.	There are actions related to conflict management however they are informal.	There are procedures to identify AND deal with conflicts.	In addition to the previous scenario, all conflicts identified are being treated and monitored. Efforts are carried out to ensure that they will not be repeated.	In addition to the previous scenario, the company has preventive actions to prevent the emergence of new conflicts, e.g. the company provides a team to gather opinions and solve conflicts.	In addition to the previous scenario, the local community is satisfied with community activities.
H-006	Control of Microorganisms	There is no concern in undertaking biologic analysis of the compost.	The swine farmer is looking for resources to undertake the biologic analysis of the compost; currently barriers, such as prices, hinder this possibility	The biologic analysis is undertaken sporadically, though it presents irregularities regarding the patterns recommended by Public Health Agencies.	The biologic analysis is undertaken periodically, but the parameters analysed do not accomplish Public Health Official Standards all the time.	The biologic analysis is undertaken periodically and the parameters analysed accomplish Public Health Official Standards all the.	In addition to the last item, the analysis results are available for the public.
H-007	Diseases Agents	There is no concern regarding the control of diseases agents.	The project proponent is trying to overcome barriers to undertake control of disease agents (i.e: obtaining financial resources).	There are some initiatives to control disease agents, though they are not sufficient; since presence of diseases agents was observed.	The control of disease agents includes one of the following actions: mechanical, chemical or biologic.	The disease agents control uses at least two kinds of actions: mechanical, chemical and biologic.	The disease agents control uses all three kinds of actions: mechanical, chemical and biologic, with a primary focus on biological controls.

H-008	Equipment and infrastructure	The project proponent has not provided equipment and does not promote/ invest in infrastructural improvements for the benefit of communities in the project area.	The project proponent has provided the community with equipment relating to monitoring the project area (e.g. GPS).	The project proponent has provided the community with equipment relating to monitoring the project area (e.g. GPS) and also provides equipment for other purposes.	The project proponent promotes/ invests in infrastructural improvements for the benefit of communities in the project area, but the initiatives are not yet implemented.	The project proponent promotes/ invests in infrastructural improvements for the benefit of communities in the project area, but the initiatives benefit few community members (e.g. building a house).	The project proponent promotes/ invests in infrastructural improvements for the benefit of communities in the project area, and the initiatives benefit a significant proportion of the community (e.g. access to transport).
H-009	Funding for Co-Benefits	No revenue has been reversed by the Proponent to generate socio-environmental benefits, or there are no clear controls over revenue allocation.	Less than 10% of the revenue generated from carbon credits was reverted to socio-environmental benefits by the Proponent.	Between 10 and 20% of the revenue generated from carbon credits was reverted to socio-environmental benefits by the Proponent.	Between 20 and 30% of the revenue generated from carbon credits was reverted to socio-environmental benefits by the Proponent.	Between 30 and 50% of the revenue generated from carbon credits was reverted to socio-environmental benefits by the Proponent.	More than 50% of the revenue generated from carbon credits was reverted to socio-environmental benefits by the Proponent.
H-010	Community Health	No activities relating to community health are being undertaken.	There are isolated initiatives, which have little impact, in the health area, for example: distribution of informative pamphlets.	Project area has ONE of the following: (i) There are active health campaigns; (ii) There are active clinics and/or health centres with a doctor present available to the community; (iii) basic medicines are available to the community.	Project area has TWO of the following: (i) There are active health campaigns; (ii) There are active clinics and/or health centres with a doctor present available to the community; (iii) basic medicines are available to the community.	Project area has ALL of the following: (i) There are active health campaigns; (ii) There are active clinics and/or health centres with a doctor present available to the community; (iii) basic	As well as the previous scenarios, in case of emergency, means of communication and access to the nearest hospital to the community are available.



						medicines are available to the community.	
H-011	Worker Health and safety	The project did not carry out actions or activities to promote safety to employees.	Campaigns, training, or partnerships with entities linked to occupational safety occur occasionally, but they are considered not to be effective, (accidents have occurred despite them.	Campaigns, training, or partnerships with entities linked to occupational safety occur occasionally and are effective (no accidents have occurred in the monitoring period)	Campaigns, training, or partnerships with entities linked to occupational safety occur frequently (monthly or bimonthly) and are effective (employees use the acquired knowledge and no accidents have occurred in the monitoring period)	In addition to scenario 4, the Proponent has safety plans and goals that are satisfactorily executed.	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent has an active/valid certification regarding health and safety aspects, fully complies with legislation and provides additional benefits that contribute to health and safety at work.
H-012	Health and Safety Practices	Safety equipment are not available. There are no hygiene and health practices regarding the swine unit.	Safety equipment are not available OR there are no hygiene and health practices regarding the swine unit.	The safety equipment are available, though they are used inadequately (i.e.: there are no control of the use and withdraw). AND there are few actions geared towards Hygiene AND Health issues in the swine unit.	The safety equipment are available, though they are used inadequately (i.e.: there are no control of the use and withdraw). AND there are few actions geared towards Hygiene OR Health issues in the swine unit.	The swine unit undertakes a program for disinfection and cleaning in order to guarantee a healthy environment OR all the safety equipment are available and are used correctly.	The swine unit undertakes a program for disinfection and cleaning in order to guarantee a healthy environment AND all the safety equipment are available and are used correctly.
H-013	Housing conditions	Housing conditions are not adequate and do not comply with legislation.	Housing conditions comply with 0 to 33% of the requirements evaluated in the housing conditions checklist.	Housing conditions comply with 34 to 66% of the requirements evaluated in the housing conditions checklist.	Housing conditions comply with 67 to 100% of the requirements evaluated in the housing conditions checklist.	In addition to scenario 4, housing conditions are considered adequate and there is an open channel to accept suggestions for improvement.	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent has an active/valid certification that attests to good housing conditions for employees. Furthermore, there are additional

							benefits that promote the wellbeing of workers who use the accommodation.
H-014	Human impact of the project	Not known.	Project is expected to deliver some benefits, but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Some programs were held successfully and Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas.	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of human effects of the project.
H-015	Human Resource Availability	Only external consultants and non-local individuals are involved in the design, planning and implementation of the project.	External consultants and non-local individuals are leading on the design, planning and implementation of the project, with some input from local stakeholders.	External consultants and non-local individuals are leading on the design, planning and implementation of the project, with regular input from local stakeholders.	The design and implementation of the project is led by individuals high local knowledge, expertise in the project type and with some input from local stakeholders.	The design and implementation of the project is led by local individuals with high local knowledge, expertise in the project type with regular ongoing input from local stakeholders.	The project is being designed and implemented by individuals with high local knowledge, expertise in the project type with local stakeholders embedded into design making.
H-016	Incentive to work	People have no incentive to work	People have little incentive to work	People have some incentive to work	People want to work, but find it had to know what to do	People ready and willing to work	People are eager to work, and know what to do
H-017	Income diversity	The Proponent has only one source of income and has experienced financial	The Proponent has only one source of income but has not experienced losses or financial instability in the last two harvests/ yields.	The Proponent has more than one source of income, but secondary sources represent less than 10% of annual income.	The Proponent has more than one source of income, but secondary sources represent between 10 and 15% of annual income.	The Proponent has more than one source of income, but secondary sources represent between 15 and	The Proponent has more than one source of income and secondary sources represent more than 25% of annual income.

		losses or faced market instabilities in the last 2 harvests/ yields.				25% of annual income.	
H-018	Leisure, culture and sport	There are no initiatives relating to leisure, culture and sport in the community.	There are isolated initiatives, which have little impact, in either leisure, culture or sport, for example: availability of sporting facilities or areas.	There are significant initiatives in one of the following areas: leisure, culture or sport. For example: organization of sports championships.	There are significant initiatives in two of the following areas: leisure, culture or sport.	There are significant initiatives in all three areas: leisure, culture and sport.	As well as the previous scenario, there are premises, available to the community for leisure, culture and sport purposes.
H-019	Productivity	Abandoned and highly degraded production areas.	Farm largely abandoned or inefficiently cultivated production areas; There is a medium level of abandonment.	Farm productivity levels are below the regional (where available) or national average. The farm does not present levels of abandonment in the areas of cultivation or livestock management.	Productivity is equal to the regional (where available) or national average. The farm does not present levels of abandonment in the areas of cultivation or livestock management.	Farm productivity is above the regional (where available) or national average. Farm rotation practices allow production during all 12 months of the year	Farm productivity is above the regional (where available) or national average. The farm adopts integrated production systems and the farm has received certification and/or awards from outstanding productivity.
H-020	Professional skills	Near absence of professional skills training.	Few people have received professional skills training (less than 10% of the team), in the monitoring period.	Some people have received professional skills training (less than 30% of the team), in the monitoring period.	Presence of professional skills training (less than 50% of the team), in the monitoring period.	Presence of professional skills training (more than 51% of the team), in the monitoring period.	In addition to scenario 4, presence of skilled professionals training of various types (more than 3 different areas).
H-021	Quality of working conditions	No feedback on workers satisfaction on working conditions.	Significant levels of workers dissatisfaction on the working conditions due to:	The organization is in a process to adjust/regularize the events described in the last scenario.	Some gaps or moderate levels of workers opposition to working conditions.	Moderate to positive levels of worker feedback, but with some opportunities to	Largely positive workers feedback and minimal opposition to working conditions.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insalubrious conditions or inadequate sanitary conditions - excessive job journeys - low salary 			improve working conditions.	
H-022	Research incentive	The project proponent has no partnership with a research body/researchers/university/public agency/institution and does not have partnership plans.	The project proponent has no partnership with a research body/researchers/university/public agency/institution but has plans to establish partnerships.	The project proponent has no partnership with a research body/researchers/university/public agency/institution but invests in academic research.	The project proponent maintains a partnership with a research body/researchers/university/public agency/institution but there is no security that the research will be continued in a medium term.	The project proponent maintains a partnership with a research body/researchers/university/public agency/institution and provides funding for research ensuring the continuity of the research.	In addition to scenario 5, the research brought benefits to the local community.
H-023	Scholarship	More than 50% of the employees are illiterate. OR Insufficient registers about the employees' scholarship.	High illiteracy (above 13%) among the employees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less than 13% of the employees are illiterate. - The scholarship level is low, however more than 50% have less than eight year of study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less than 13% of the employees are illiterate. - More than 50% of the employees have more than eight year of study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less than 13% of the employees are illiterate. - More than a half of the employees completed the high School. 	The entrepreneur develops actions to incentive the formal education among the employees.
H-024	Training on Climate Change ²	There is no capacity courses in climate change to the professionals	Sporadic participation of the professionals involved with the project through lectures or external	Programs of lectures and training courses on climate change only to employees involved with the project.	Programs of capacity courses in climate change to internal workers in different areas.	Program of courses and training on climate change that includes both internal and	The entrepreneur encourages or participates in research programs related to climate change.

² Environmental education and awareness page 42 – ethos 2008

		involved with the Project.	courses in climate change.			external workers (e.g. Suppliers and partners).	
H-025	Work and income	The Proponent does not have any type of contract with the workers and does not guarantee them any labour rights. The working hours exceed that provided by law. The Proponent is listed in the list of Employers who have subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery or similar registries.	The Proponent does not have any type of contract with the workers, but is in the process of regularization. The Proponent is not on the list of Employers who have subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery or similar registries.	All permanent workers have an employment contract and have their labour rights guaranteed. Temporary workers do not have any type of contract.	All workers (fixed and temporary) have a work contract. All labour rights are met.	In addition to the previous scenario, workers have extra (above legal requirements) income benefits.	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent has an active/valid certification regarding aspects of work and income and it provides additional benefits that contribute to workers' quality of life.
H-026	Working Conditions	No action taken to improve the sanitary, salubrious and ergonomic conditions in the last 12 months.	Low significant changes in the sanitary, salubrious and ergonomic conditions in the last 12 months.	The entrepreneur did actions to improve the salubrious and ergonomic conditions, indirectly, through changes in the productive process, in the last 12 years.	Entrepreneur did actions to improve the salubrious, sanitary OR ergonomic conditions in the last 12 months.	The entrepreneur made improvements in the sanitary and salubrious conditions in the last 12 month.	In addition to the last item, the company has specific goals and planning to improve the sanitary, salubrious and ergonomic conditions.

6.3 Natural Resource

The stock of natural resources (soil, water, air, etc.) and environmental services (soil protection, maintenance of hydrological cycles, pollution sinks, pest control, pollination, among others), from which resources for livelihoods are derived.

ID	Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
N-001	Anthropogenic impacts on wild areas and water resources	The impact of main socio-economic activities on wild areas and water resources.	Reports, local stakeholder interviews, GIS monitoring, site visits
N-002	Ashes	Evaluates the procedures adopted by the entrepreneur in order to control the ash and its destination.	Internal questionnaire, observations on site and evidence to prove the donation/destination of the material.
N-003	Availability of agricultural land	Availability of land for agriculture, considering the number of successful crops, and the demand for additional input (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, etc.)	Reports, local stakeholder interviews, GIS monitoring, site visits
N-004	Chemical and Physical Analysis of the Compost	Evaluates if, during the period analyzed, chemical and physical analysis of the compost were undertaken	Documents, site visits
N-005	Ecoefficiency	Evaluates efficient use of land and other natural resources. Topics to be evaluated are: - Animal unit per hectare (Animal Units per hectare); - Average productivity of forest plantation (volume of wood per hectare); - Efficiency in the use of fertilizers (quantity of product produced per unit of applied nitrogen, phosphorus and/or potassium); - Water efficiency (quantity of product produced per unit of water used).	Questionnaires, interviews, photos, internal records, site visits.
N-006	Efficiency of project in countering agents of deforestation/ degradation	Measures the project's ability to reduce deforestation and degradation within the project area over the monitoring period corresponding to this SOCIALCARBON Report.	GIS monitoring, questionnaires with supervisors, site visits, questionnaires/ interviews with communities.
N-007	Emissions to the atmosphere	Evaluates the control over the atmospheric emissions involving the gases emitted during the productive process, except the greenhouse gases.	Internal questionnaire, observations on site, and atmosphere emission monitoring.
N-008	Energy	Evaluates the fuel applied to fire the ceramic devices, just as the origin and control of the biomass.	Internal questionnaire, observation in the local, environmental license, Supplies Controls of the

			fuels and management forest plan of the furnisher.
N-009	Environmental compliance of the farm	Evaluates structured/certified environmental management initiatives and systems regarding waste, water, air, soil, energy and nature conservation management.	Consultation to the Rural Environmental Registry (RER). Questionnaires, interviews, photos, site visits. Complementary or supplementary evidence may include receipts, invoices, partnership contracts, statements among other documents. Documents of possession, title or lease, infraction notices, embargoed area, overlap with indigenous lands and conservation units.
N-010	Environmental Impacts	Evaluates the relevant environmental impacts occurred due to the project, including additional environmental programs to the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: a) Erosion, landslides, silting, soil quality. B) Water Quality c) Floods d) Others (please specify)	Reports, management plans, studies, documents, communication with project proponent, among others.
N-011	Environmental Legislation	Evaluates the accordance of the project developer with environmental laws and norms, including agreements with public authorities, such as environmental licenses and requested authorizations for installation and occupation of your project developer	Internal questionnaire and environmental license.
N-012	Environmental Management	Evaluates the environmental management procedures adopted by the project proponent, including the organization and coordination of actions and documentation such as impacts identification, monitoring, and emissions of periodic report, as well as the existence of a regular certification.	Questionnaires, interviews, photos, site visits. Complementary or supplementary evidence main include receipts, invoices, partnership contracts, statements among other documents.
N-013	Environmental projects	Quantity and efficiency of voluntary environmental programs and projects in which the Proponent is participating, other than the carbon project	Interviews, internal documents and records, publications in digital and printed media.
N-014	Legal Protection	The existence of protected areas and their representation for the region.	Government records, multi-layered maps with demarcation of protected areas.
N-015	Management of agrochemicals, waste and wastewater	Evaluates if farms have a Solid Waste Management Plan, whether the Proponent follows agronomic and veterinary prescriptions and the procedures to manage wastewater and control the use of agrochemicals	Evaluation of Agrochemicals and Waste Management Plan. Evidence of waste and wastewater treatment (photos, spreadsheets, internal records).
N-016	Monitoring methods	Measures the progress of the project's monitoring methods, which may be: - High-resolution GIS capable of detecting degradation;	Reports, studies, documents, communication with the project proponent, among others.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of guards/supervisors; - Presence of guard towers or supervision centre in the project area; - Others (Chain of custody system, independent forest audit). 	
N-017	Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)	<p>Evaluates the sustainable use of natural resources by communities in the project area for income generation. "NTFPs are biological resources or products from flora – which are not wood – obtained from forests for subsistence or for trade. They can come from native, primary or secondary forest, planted forest or agroforestry systems. NTFPs include a wide range of products including medicinal plants, fibres, resins, latex varieties, oils, rubbers, fruits, nuts, seasonings, dyes, rattan, bamboo, etc." (Brazilian Forest Service, 2013).</p> <p>Sustainable practices are taken to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low-impact practices; - Exploitation/ collection practices of each NTFP which are compatible with their productivity levels without affecting their regeneration and/or conservation of each utilized species. 	Communication with project proponent/ environmental bodies working in the area.
N-018	Plant nursery and donations of plant seedling	Evaluates the presence of a plant nursery and the donations of plant seedling to stakeholders.	Reports, documents, communication with project proponent, among others.
N-019	Planting success rate	<p>Evaluates whether the project proponent monitors the planting mortality rate through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pest control; - The existence of firebreak; - Irrigation; - The existence of fences; - Replant of dead seedlings; - Others. 	Reports, studies, documents, communication with project proponent and supervisors.
N-020	Protected Areas Connectivity	The existence of native ecosystems preserved in the region and its degree of fragmentation or connectivity.	Government reports, multi-layered maps with demarcation of protected areas, scientific studies,
N-021	Quality Control	Evaluates the quality control of the management plan operation.	Reports, studies, documents, communication with project proponent, among others.
N-022	Residues from the Productive Process	Evaluates the treatment and destination dispended to the industrial residues generated in the productive process, as well as the incorporation of external industries residues and existence of a residues management plan.	Internal questionnaire, observations on site and evidence to prove the donation/destination of the material.

N-023	Spring Monitoring	<p>This indicator considers monitoring of spring within the project area. The following includes a list of indicators to monitor water quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual analysis • Laboratory analysis • Turbidity • Odour • pH • Coliforms • Total dissolved solids • Others This is a macro-level indicator. 	Reports and documents pertaining water quality analysis.
N-024	Sustainability Principles	Evaluates the existence of specific policies and programs geared towards the project developer sustainability and the applicability of the principles, values and objectives regarding sustainability.	Internal questionnaire and environmental objectives and goals
N-025	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.	Satellite image analysis.
N-026	Waste disposal	<p>The destination of effluents and solid waste by the local communities: a) Uncontrolled effluent and solid waste disposal (e.g. in backwoods, rivers, abandoned land, etc.) b) Rudimentary destination (e.g. cesspool, burning of solid waste, community trench for waste disposal, etc.) c) Existence of alternative treatment systems (e.g. composting, production of biogas, recycling, etc.)</p>	Reports, local stakeholder interviews, internal questionnaire, site visits
N-027	Water	Evaluate the origin of the water used in the productive process, besides the legal and sustainable aspects of its exploitation.	Internal questionnaire, License for the water consumes and the water bill of the public service.
N-028	Water Quality and Quantity	Consider the availability of the water resources to local communities, both for economic activities (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, households etc.) and for recreational activities. Note: organizations may consider adapting this indicator to assess specific water supply problems that are relevant for their project (e.g. existence of systems for water pumping, runoff of fertilizers to the rivers or other types of pollution, cost of potable water, etc.)	Internal questionnaire, License for the water consumes and the water bill of the public service, reports on water resources in the local area.

ID	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
N-001	Anthropogenic impacts on wild areas and water resources	Not known.	Project is expected to deliver some benefits, but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Some programs were held successfully and Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of environmental effects of the project.
N-002	Ashes	Ashes deriving from the biomass burning are discarded without any environmental control.	Part of the ashes is designed in an inadequate way and the other part is reused/donates without specific control.	Ashes are totally reused or donated, but without specific control.	Ashes are totally reused or donated, with control of the quantity and destination of the material.	In addition to the last item, part of them is commercialized.	The company presented management system that includes procedures to store, to monitor, to reduce the generation, and others.
N-003	Availability of agricultural land	Poor soil, none of the crops had success, and activities are limited to livestock.	Poor soil, few of the crops had success, and demand a lot of additional inputs (e.g. fertilization, Pesticides, tractors)	Poor soil, few of the crops had success, but they are adapted to the local conditions and demand few additional inputs	Moderate soil quality, some crops are feasible with low demand of additional inputs and others crops are possible with more additional inputs.	Fertile soil, many crops have success and only few demand significant additional inputs.	Fertile soil, many crops have success and only few demand low additional inputs.
N-004	Chemical and Physical Analysis of the Compost	There is no concern in regard with chemical and	The swine farmer faces difficulties to obtain resources to undertake chemical	Either a chemical or a physical analysis of the	Chemical and Physical Analysis of the compost	Physical and Chemical analysis of the compost are	In addition to this, information regarding chemical and

		physical analysis of the compost.	and physical analysis of the compost. The farmer is looking for possible alternatives.	compost is undertaken.	are undertaken sporadically.	undertaken periodically.	physical parameters analyzed are available to the public.
N-005	Ecoefficiency	The Proponent does not monitor its ecoefficiency.	The Proponent has a structured and feasible plan to monitor its ecoefficiency over the next 12 months.	The Proponent monitors his ecoefficiency, but the latest available results indicate low ecoefficiency.	The Proponent monitors his ecoefficiency, and sporadic or limited improvements have been observed.	The Proponent monitors its ecoefficiency and continuous improvement was observed in its last two harvests/yields.	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent has an active/valid productivity certification audited by a third party.
N-006	Efficiency of project in countering agents of deforestation/ degradation	Actual deforestation levels over monitoring period were worse than baseline predictions for the period.	Actual deforestation levels over monitoring period were between $100\% \leq x < 75\%$ of baseline predictions for the period.	Actual deforestation levels over monitoring period were between $75\% \leq x < 50\%$ of baseline predictions for the period.	Actual deforestation levels over monitoring period were between $50\% \leq x < 25\%$ of baseline predictions for the period.	Actual deforestation levels over monitoring period were between $25\% \leq x$	Actual deforestation levels are 0, and/or forest areas increased.
N-007	Emissions to the atmosphere	There is no monitoring of the emissions. There are not actions to control and reduce the emission.	There is monitoring, but the entrepreneur can't guarantee that it is in conformity with the legislations, norms and applies requisites. There are not actions to control and reduce the emission.	There is not monitoring of the emissions. There are actions to control and reduce the emission with evident results, even though not measurable.	There is monitoring, but the entrepreneur can't guarantee that it is in conformity with the legislations, norms and applies requisites. There are actions to control and reduce the emission with evident results	There is monitoring and the entrepreneur can guarantee that it is in conformity with the legislations, norms and applies requisites. There are actions to control and reduce the	There is monitoring and the entrepreneur can guarantee that it is in conformity with the legislations, norms and applies requisites. There are actions to control and reduce the

					and/or measurable.	emission with evident results.	emission with measurable results.
N-008	Energy	The company use native wood.	Partial substitution: The company use native wood and renewable biomass.	Total substitution: The company use renewable biomass, but it has difficulties to obtain, to prove the origin, the legality or the quantity of the biomass.	Total substitution: The company use renewable biomass, but it has difficulties to obtain, to prove the origin, the legality or the quantity of part of the biomass.	Total substitution: The company use renewable biomass without difficulties to obtain, to prove the origin, the legality or the quantity of the biomass.	In addition to the last item, the entrepreneur has systematic procedures of renewable biomass control, with basis register in an electronic way and emission of periodic reports.
N-009	Environmental compliance of the farm	The farm does not have environmental management documents. The Proponent does not know how to comply with existing regulation and has no interest in doing so.	The farm has environmental management documents, but there are disorganized and/or missing documents (such as an active RER).	The farm has environmental management documents and its documents are organized, but with some expired documents	In addition to the previous scenario, the farm manages the documents properly and all are active and valid.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is one or more people formally in charge of managing the environmental compliance of the farm.	In addition to the previous scenario, the farm has active/valid certification that attests to good environmental conditions.
N-010	Environmental impacts	Significant negative environmental impacts. OR There is no knowledge.	Not significant relevance of negative environmental impacts.	There are no significant impacts.	Is expected that the project produces some positive impacts, but there is no evidence if benefits are really happening.	Significant positive impacts, however not measured.	Measured and significant positive impacts.
N-011	Environmental Legislation	There is no knowledge about the environmental	The entrepreneur knows the legal obligations, but has no environmental	The entrepreneur has environmental license, but he	The entrepreneur has environmental license, but with	The entrepreneur has environmental	Besides the previous item, the entrepreneur

		legislation and norms.	license, or it was suspended for not accomplishing the constraints.	has difficulties to keep in date with environmental requires. He may present some temporary inconformity.	difficulties to accomplish the constraints	license according to the constraints and deadline sets.	has a systematic control of the licensing process and/or control of the environmental legislation of its main suppliers.
N-012	Environmental Management	There is no systemic approach involving the environmental aspects or disorganized structure, or there are no emissions of periodic reports.	Punctual approaches of environmental matters and there is no periodical report regarding these matters.	Gaps in the environmental management system or difficulties to implant and emit periodic reports.	Efficient Environmental Management System, with periodic emissions of reports, but with some difficulties.	Efficient Environmental Management System, not necessarily with certifications, with periodic emissions of reports and evaluation, including studies of risk evaluation and environmental impacts.	Certified Environmental System, with efficient structure and periodic reports and evaluations. In addition, a formal communication process is held to disclose the results of the environmental actions carried out to the community.
N-013	Environmental projects	The Proponent does not actively participate in voluntary environmental projects	1 or more projects were implemented but were interrupted or did not generate clear positive impacts.	1 or 2 projects were implemented and had a direct positive impact on local natural resources.	More than two projects were successfully implemented and resulted in positive impacts on local natural resources.	In addition to scenario 4, the Proponent played a leadership role or essential function on the project.	In addition to the previous scenario, there are methods to objectively assess project impacts and how stakeholders are consulted and informed about the project.

N-014	Legal Protection	No specific legal protection for native ecosystems in the region.	Native ecosystems enjoy minimal legal protection in the region.	Native ecosystems enjoy little legal protection in the region.	Native ecosystems enjoy a reasonable level of legal protection in the region.	Native ecosystems are afforded the minimum level of protection provided for under the law.	Native ecosystems are protected to a level beyond that required by legislation.
N-015	Management of agrochemicals, waste and wastewater	The Proponent does not have a management plan for agrochemicals, waste and effluents. It uses agrochemicals without an agronomic prescription.	The Proponent does not have a management plan, but is committed to implementing the required procedures.	The Proponent has a self-made agrochemical management plan. At least 50% of waste and wastewater are destined/treated correctly (according to current law).	The Proponent has a self-made agrochemical management plan. 100% of waste and effluents are destined/treated correctly (according to current law).	The Proponent has management plans for agrochemicals, waste and effluents, made by experts. Agronomic prescriptions were developed by licensed professionals.	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent has an active/valid certification that attests to good agrochemical, waste and wastewater management practices.
N-016	Monitoring methods	Currently, the project does not have monitoring methods.	The project has a monitoring method, but it presents significant problems that lead to illegal activities within the project area.	The project has a monitoring method in operation.	The project has two monitoring methods in operation.	The project has two monitoring methods, including at least one onsite.	The project has three or more monitoring methods, including at least one onsite, with excellent results in maintaining native vegetation cover.
N-017	Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)	Non-timber forest products are used exclusively for subsistence purposes.	Non-timber forest products are traded within the project area, however without sustainable practices.	Non-timber forest products are traded within the project area, with sustainable practices in use.	As well as the previous scenario, there are studies and plans with the community in	As well as the previous scenario, there are partnerships to exploit the business	As well as the previous scenario: There is equitable distribution of the benefits of

					order to determine the available volumes, use, distribution, regeneration and conservation of non-timber forest products.	potential of nontimber forest products in the project area.	nontimber forest products. Or There are facilities to add value to non-timber forest products in the project area.
N-018	Plant nursery and donations of plant seedling	There is no nursery for production of plants and/or there were no donations of plant seedlings.	An active nursery for production of plants is present, but there is no control over numbers of plants produced and/or donated.	An active nursery for production of plants is present, but there is no control over numbers of plants produced and/or donated.	There is an active nursery for production of plants. In addition, there is an increment of 15% in plant seedling donations to stakeholders in relation to the previous monitoring period.	There is an active nursery for production of plants. In addition, there is an increment of 30% in plant seedling donations in relation to the previous monitoring period and there are being produced at least ten native species with regional occurrence.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is the production of at least one endangered species.
N-019	Planting success rate	The project proponent does not promote any actions to monitor the planting success rate of the reforestation process.	Project proponent is planning to implement some action to monitor the planting success rate of the reforestation process. However, no action was put into	Project proponent implemented one of the following monitoring actions: -Pest control;	Project proponent implemented two of the following monitoring actions: -Pest control;	Project proponent implemented three or more of the following monitoring actions: -Pest control;	In addition to the previous scenario, project proponent is planning to implement more actions to monitor the mortality rate of

			practice during this monitoring period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of firebreak; - Irrigation; - The existence of fences; - Replant of dead seedlings; - Others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of firebreak; - Irrigation; - The existence of fences; - Replant of dead seedlings; - Others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of firebreak; - Irrigation; - The existence of fences; - Replant of dead seedlings; - Others. 	the reforestation process.
N-020	Protected Areas Connectivity	None or very limited understanding of this issues. AND/OR No forestry remains.	More than 50% project's areas are degraded	Less than 50% of project's areas are degraded	Few project's areas are degraded	Project's area recovered or in good condition of conservation, native species are predominant.	Voluntary recovery of degraded areas, also in areas outside of project ownership, with connectivity to other habitats for biodiversity corridors.
N-021	Quality Control	There are no actions to ensure quality control of the management plan operations.	There are plans to implement quality control actions of the management plan operation.	There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can only identify problems of low difficulty).	There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can identify problems of low and moderate difficulty).	There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can identify problems of low, moderate and high difficulty).	There is a quality control team, and the problems are identified and solved.
N-022	Residues from the Productive Process	Residues of the productive process are discarded without any environmental control.	Part of the residues is destined to landfills or donations. The rest is kept inside the limits of the industry.	Residues of productive process are used to grounding, donations or reused in the process, but	Besides the previous item, there are external industrial residues incorporated in	There is a plan to reduce the production of residues.	There is a management system of residues.

				without specific control.	the process OR Show activities that reduce the quantity of residues, but without a specific plan.		
N-023	Spring Monitoring	Currently, the project does not have water monitoring methods or plan.	The project has a monitoring plan with at least one indicator being monitored in one spring.	The project has a solid monitoring plan with two indicators being monitored in one spring.	The project is monitoring three indicators in at least two springs.	The project is monitoring four indicators in at least two springs.	The project is monitoring more than four indicators in more than two springs.
N-024	Sustainability Principles	There are no commitments to the sustainability.	Limited incorporation of the sustainability in the values, strategies and principles of the entrepreneur.	Unsatisfactory incorporation of sustainability in the values, strategies and principles of the entrepreneur.	Adequate incorporation of sustainability in the values, strategies and principles of the entrepreneur.	Significant incorporation of sustainability in the values, strategies and principles of the entrepreneur.	Sustainability goals and objectives inserted in the values, strategies or principles of the entrepreneur.
N-025	Vegetation cover	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.
N-026	Waste disposal	Uncontrolled disposal for	Part of the waste disposal is	Most of the waste and	Most of the waste and	A significant part of the waste	Most part of the waste goes to

		effluents and solid waste (e.g. in backwards, rivers, abandoned land, etc.)	uncontrolled and part has a rudimentary destination (e.g. cesspool, burning of solid waste, community trench for waste disposal, etc.)	effluents have a rudimentary destination.	effluents have a rudimentary destination, but alternative treatment systems also exist (e.g. composting, production of biogas, recycling, etc.).	goes to alternative treatment systems also exist (e.g. composting, production of biogas, recycling, etc.).	alternative treatment systems also exist (e.g. composting, production of biogas, recycling, etc.).
N-027	Water	Consumption of water in the productive process without specific control.	Register of the water consumption in the productive process.	Monitoring of water consumption in the productive process.	The company presented system, processes or equipment to reduce the water consumption in the productive process.	In addition to the last item, the reduction of the water consumption is significant and measurable.	The management of water consumption is efficient, with emission of periodic reports.
N-028	Water Quality and Quantity	Water resources are not available for use by local communities	Water resources are available for use by local communities at a high cost	Water resources are available for use by local communities at a moderate cost	Water resources are available at a low cost but are used in an unsustainable manner	Water resources are available at a low cost and are of good quality, but their use requires a certain level of control or demand management	Water resources are readily available at low cost, are of good quality and are used in a sustainable way by local communities

6.4 Financial Resource

The basic capital in the form of cash, credit/debt and other economic goods which are available or potential.

ID	Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
F-001	Access to credit	The ease of access to credit from financial institutions and the facilities for payment of the funds or credits earned.	Documentation, industry reports, official letters from financial institutions etc
F-002	Accessibility (e.g. Roads)	The existence and state of conservation of roads or other types of access to the communities involved with the project activities that are relevant for their project (e.g. technology to produce biofuels, biochar, improve crop production, etc.)	GIS analysis, maps, local reports etc
F-003	Alternative income sources	Evaluates whether the project created alternative sources of income generation for the communities living within/surrounding the project area.	Questionnaire, interviews with communities
F-004	Biomass supply	Evaluates the type, source and quantity of renewable biomass used as fuel, as well as the profile of suppliers.	Questionnaires and monitoring report spreadsheets.
F-005	Carbon credit Investments	Evaluates whether proceeds from the sale of carbon credits was invested in the carbon project improvements or activities that benefit the local community.	Questionnaire and/or control spreadsheets.
F-006	Competitive Advantage	Evaluates if the Company obtained some economic benefits (cost reduction, offering products or services of low-carbon emission) or image improvements due to the project developing or other actions focus on climate change.	Industry reports, competitor analysis, internal questionnaire
F-007	Economic impact	Evaluates the relevant economic impacts attributable to the project, including additional income generation programs for the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: a) Facilitating access to credit and financial resources; b) Direct employment; c) Additional economic activities, and generation of income (crops, biofuel production, timber and non-wood products, etc.) d) Additional amenities, e.g., and infrastructure (roads, electricity supply, machineries). - Other social areas (please specify).	Reports and official labour documents or contracts with employees, meetings with project proponent and project area supervisors, interviews with communities and program teachers/trainers.

F-008	Economic viability	Access if detailed cost/benefit analysis has been undertaken and if available financial resources available are enough to comply with project's objectives.	Internal questionnaire, cash flow, performance reports, technical and financial feasibility research of the project.
F-009	Electrification	Evaluate the level of access that local people and organizations have to the electricity provided by the project and, considering: a) If the cost of electricity is affordable for local population b) if grid connections are available c) the quality and continuity of the energy provided	Questionnaires, interviews with the local stakeholders, industry reports
F-010	Equipment/ Technology	The access to equipment or technologies (tractors, machinery, etc.) used in the production and the state of conservation and use of it. Note: organizations may consider to adapt this indicator to assess specific technologies or equipment	Questionnaires, interviews, industry reports, invoices
F-011	Expectative	Evaluates the existence of the entrepreneur's expectations concerning the business in the next few years.	Internal questionnaire and study of technical and financial feasibility to the business' expansion.
F-012	Household	Attention to basic conditions for dignified living conditions and the existence of situations where people live on stilts, huts and other dwellings lacking minimum security and basic infrastructure.	Questionnaires, interviews with the local stakeholders
F-013	Number of Animals	Evaluates the control of the livestock and if this amount is increasing or decreasing during the Project cycle.	Documents, Interviews
F-014	Production	Evaluates the evolution of the production's capacity in the last year and the relation between this rise and the diversification of products or significant events that can affect the production.	Internal questionnaire and production control
F-015	Securing of funds	Evaluates the project proponent's participation in requests for proposals/ programs to secure funds. Also monitors whether project participants were successful, and whether the funds raised are creating activities for community residents in/around the project area.	Questionnaire, requests for proposals, meetings with project proponent and project area supervisors; interviews with communities and program teachers/ trainers.

ID	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
F-001	Access to credit	People are unaware of the existence of credit schemes	Some people have secured credit but are not keeping up with their repayments	Some people are aware of credit schemes, but have no access to them	Many people have secured credit and have begun to invest in their property	The majority have secured credit and repayments is proceeding more or less schedule	People have made use of credit schemes before and, having paid off almost all of

							their debt, are applying for new loans
F-002	Accessibility (e.g. Roads)	Very limited or no access to the communities directly involved in the project (e.g. inexistence of roads or water ways)	Limited access to the communities directly involved in the project during specific periods (e.g. raining seasons)	Access to the communities directly involved in the project exist, but ways are in bad state of conservation.	Access to the to the communities directly involved in the project exist, but ways are partially in bad state of conservation (e.g. specific intervals, bridges)	Access to the communities directly involved in the project exist, and ways are in good state of conservation.	More than one way in good state of conservation exists to access the communities directly involved in the project.
F-003	Alternative income sources	The Project does not generate any alternative income sources for the local communities.	Project proponent, in partnership with the surrounding communities/ workers, is planning how it can create an alternative income source and/or alternative use of the soil.	The project generates one alternative income source for the local communities/ workers.	The project generates two alternative income sources for the local communities/ workers.	The project generates three alternative income sources for the local communities/ workers.	The project generates our or more alternative income sources for the local communities/ workers.
F-004	Biomass supply	The project has no control of the source and amount of biomass used; and/or the project is using non-renewable fuel in the production process.	The project only has partial control of the source and amount of biomass used.	The project has total control of the source and amount of renewable biomass used, however 100% of the biomass comes from renewable wood.	The project has total control of the source and amount of renewable biomass used and less than 50% of the fuel is coming from agro-industrial waste.	The project has total control of the source and amount of renewable biomass used and more than 50% of the fuel is coming from agro-industrial waste.	The project has total control of the source and amount of renewable biomass used and 100% of the fuel is coming from agro-industrial waste.
F-005	Carbon credit Investments	The income generated by carbon credit sales was not invested in the carbon project or in the community, or there are no organized	Less than 20% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was invested in the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 20 and 40% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was invested in the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 40 and 60% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was invested in the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 60 and 80% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was invested in the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 80 and 100% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was invested in the

		controls of the allocation of proceeds.					carbon project or in the community development.
F-006	Competitive Advantage	The company already had economic or image loss, related to the absence of initiatives to mitigate climate change.	The project had a negative impact on the company's economic performance or in its image.	The project didn't have a significant impact on company's economic performance or image improvement.	The project didn't have a significant impact on company's economic performance; however the project makes part of a sustainability strategy of the company.	The project had a positive impact on the company's economic performance or in its image.	The project is aligned with business strategies related to the offering of sustainable products or services or low carbon emission.
F-007	Economic impact	Not known.	Project is expected to deliver some benefits, but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Some programs were held successfully and Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas.	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of economic effects of the project.
F-008	Economic viability	No analysis carried out or likelihood of project failing to gather enough financial support to meet its objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates high degree of uncertainty in relation of getting enough financial support to meet its objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates moderate degree of uncertainty in relation of getting enough financial support to meet its objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates some degree of uncertainty in relation of getting enough financial support to meet only part of its objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates high confidence that financial resources are available to meet the main project's objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates very high confidence that financial resources are available to meet project's objectives.

F-009	Electrification	Communities directly involved in the project have no access to electricity	Limited access to electricity provided by non-renewable sources isolated systems (e.g. diesel generators).	Limited access to electricity provided by renewable sources isolated systems (e.g. solar panels).	Access to the electricity provided by grid connection, benefiting mostly companies or public services, but with some gaps to connect households.	Good range of grid connection, but people have difficulties in having access to electricity due to the high cost.	Good access to electricity services, with minor or no gaps in grid connection, costs and quality of the electricity provided.
F-010	Equipment/Technology	No machinery or agricultural equipment	Animal traction equipment	Agricultural equipment with constant maintenance problems	Agricultural equipment working, but without security that it will work until the harvest is finished	Agricultural equipment recently acquired and working	Agricultural equipment recently acquired and working and guaranteed means on maintaining / servicing it
F-011	Expectative	Business retraction.	There are not expectative.	Business stability.	Business expansion, but without established plans and marks.	Business expansion, with established plans and marks.	Business expansion, with realization of viability studies of technical, financial and environmental aspects.
F-012	Household	Homes made of straw, adobe and Wood, covered with straw	Homes made of bricks, adobe covered with tiles and straw	Homes made of bricks, adobe and covered with tiles. Outdoor toilets	Homes made of bricks and tiles with indoor toilets	House made of bricks, with water and electricity supplies	Houses are made of bricks, the walls are plastered and painted, and they have electricity and water supplies
F-013	Number of Animals	There is no control of the amount of livestock on the farm.	There was a significant decrease	There was an insignificant decrease	Amount of animals is the same as project baseline.	The amount of animals increased insignificantly after the	The amount of animals increased

			in the number of animals.	in the number of animals.		project implementation.	significantly after the Project implementation.
F-014	Production	The production declined significantly in the last year, causing big losses for the entrepreneur.	The production declined in the last year, even though the losses were considerate negligible for the entrepreneur.	The production remained stable in the last year.	The production increase in a little expressive way in the last year.	The production increase in a very significant way in the last year.	In addition to the last item, the production increase is associated with the diversification of the products and/or to expansion to others markets.
F-015	Securing of funds	The project proponent does not take any action to secure funds.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal; however no funding has been secured so far.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. However, the latter were inactive or non-existent in the period analysed.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. In the period analysed at least one initiative is operating.	The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. In the period analysed, more than one initiative is operating, however the latter are not self-sustaining (they require funding to continue).	As well as the previous scenario, at least one of the initiatives undertaken is financially self-sufficient, not requiring any further funding to continue.

6.5 Biodiversity Resource

The combination of species, ecosystems and genes which form the biological diversity. Relevant aspects of this component are: the integrity of natural communities, the way people use and interact with biodiversity, the degree of conservation, pressures and threats imposed on native species and the existence of high priority areas for conservation.

ID	Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
B-001	Biodiversity conservation	Evaluates the existence of biodiversity conservation activities in the project area. E.g.: recovery of degraded areas, planting of native trees, environmental education, partnerships, among others.	Communication with project proponent/ environmental bodies working in the area.
B-002	Biodiversity impact	Evaluates the relevant biodiversity impacts due to the project, including additional biodiversity programs involving the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: a) sustainable use of biodiversity b) biodiversity monitoring and scientific research c) conservation of particularly threatened and/or endemic species - Other areas (please specify).	Reports, studies, documents, communication with project proponent, among others.
B-003	Biodiversity monitoring	Evaluates whether the company has actions to identify and monitor the local fauna and flora.	Reports, studies, documents, communication with project proponent, among others.
B-004	Biodiversity research	Evaluates the existence of partnerships with universities and environmental bodies, among others, which contribute to/encourage research on biodiversity in the project area.	Communication with project proponent and partners, research reports, contracts with research bodies.
B-005	Flagship Species Conservation	Evaluates the presence of big mammals (e.g. elephants, jaguar, cougar etc) flagship species being monitored in the region and the tendency in the evolution of these populations, amplifying local conservation efforts with the communication of presence of an iconic species of interest. Monitored methods can include: radio-collars, faeces analysis, and camera traps, other.	Reports compiling data collected, remote camera trap footage
B-006	Flora and Fauna Local Information	Access the plan or program for monitoring flora and fauna biodiversity, considering its efficiency and the existence of	Reports compiling data collected, remote camera trap footage

		additional control methods (restocking, reintroduction of species, scientific research, etc.).	
B-007	Impact on remaining flora	Evaluates the company actions to monitor the impact on the remaining flora.	Questionnaires/interviews with program trainers/teachers, Communication with supervisors, site visits.
B-008	Maintenance of planted trees	Evaluates if it's there any kind of tree maintenance in the project area, the control of trees number and its planting.	Questionnaires/interviews with program trainers/teachers; communication with supervisors; site visits; Forest Inventory.
B-009	Natural Communities	Evaluates the conservation status of natural communities and species.	Reports compiling data collected, remote camera trap footage
B-010	Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)	Evaluates the sustainable use of natural resources by communities in the project area for income generation. "NTFPs are biological resources or products from flora – which are not wood – obtained from forests for subsistence or for trade. They can come from native, primary or secondary forest, planted forest or agroforestry systems. NTFPs include a wide range of products including medicinal plants, fibres, resins, latex varieties, oils, rubbers, fruits, nuts, seasonings, dyes, rattan, bamboo, etc." (Brazilian Forest Service, 2013). Sustainable practices are taken to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low-impact practices; - Exploitation/ collection practices of each NTFP that are compatible with their productivity levels and without affecting their regeneration and/or conservation of each utilized species. 	Communication with project proponent/ environmental bodies working in the area.
B-011	Presence of native and exotic species	Evaluates how the project impacts on the biodiversity conservation quantifying and evaluating the presence of native and exotic species in the reforestation process.	Communication with project proponents/environmental bodies working in the area; communication with supervisors; documents.
B-012	Species of conservation interest	Evaluates the existence of species of interest for the conservation in the region and the tendency in the evolution of these populations.	Reports, management plans, studies, documents, communication with project proponent, among others
B-013	Tree nursery and maintenance of planted trees.	Evaluates the presence of a tree nursery, used for tree production in the project area.	Questionnaires/interviews with program trainers/teachers, Communication with supervisors, site visits.
B-014	Use of biodiversity	Evaluates the availability and the use of biodiversity by the population and the intensity of the activities' impacts.	Questionnaires/interviews with program trainers/teachers, Communication with supervisors, site visits.

ID	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-001	Biodiversity conservation	Anthropogenic activity having a significant negative impact on biodiversity occurred in the project area, for example introduction of invasive species or use of genetically modified organisms.	No anthropogenic activity having a significant negative impact on biodiversity occurred in the project area, but no biodiversity conservation activity is being undertaken.	Biodiversity conservation activity is being undertaken; however there is no community involvement.	Biodiversity conservation activity is being undertaken; and the community is involved.	As well as the previous scenario, initiatives relating to threatened fauna and flora species are in operation.	As well as the previous scenario, there is a partnership with a public body OR nongovernmental for biodiversity conservation.
B-002	Biodiversity impact	Not known	Project is expected to deliver some benefits, but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Some programs were held successfully and Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas.	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of environmental effects of the project.
B-003	Biodiversity monitoring	There is no process of identification and monitoring of fauna and flora, nor cataloguing of timber.	There are plans to implement identification and monitoring of fauna and flora.	There is monitoring and identification of fauna OR flora.	There is monitoring and identification of fauna AND flora annually.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is botanical collection of flora and herbarium.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is a catalogue of identified woods (e.g. xiloteca).
B-004	Biodiversity research	No scientific studies of the project area are available, and the project proponent has no partnerships with researchers/research	Scientific studies on biodiversity are available; however the project proponent has no partnerships with researchers/research	Project proponent has formal partnerships with researchers/research bodies relating to biodiversity; however no studies of the fauna and flora in the	Project proponent has formal partnerships with researchers/research bodies relating to biodiversity, and studies of fauna OR flora in the project	Project proponent has formal partnerships with researchers/research bodies relating to biodiversity, and studies of fauna AND flora in the project	As well as the previous scenario, there is constant monitoring in order to update the list of species

		bodies relating to biodiversity.	bodies relating to biodiversity.	project area are currently available.	area have been conducted	area have been conducted.	present in the project area.
B-005	Flagship Species Conservation	Complete absence of studies about the flagship species.	The project has a monitoring plan with at least one monitoring methods.	The project has a monitoring plan with two monitoring methods.	The project has a monitoring plan with three monitoring methods.	The project has a monitoring plan with four monitoring methods.	The project has a monitoring plan with four monitoring methods and communication strategy with surrounding communities.
B-006	Flora and Fauna Local Information	No research or absence of program or plans or no process to obtain flora and fauna information.	Limited research with major gaps. Weak process for identifying basic information required to establish the project (e.g. biomass, carbon stock, tree growth, etc.)	Less than satisfactory level of research. Gaps in program or plans to complete basic information required to establish the project.	Adequate research or program or plans to complete basic information required to establish the project	Well researched or program or plans to complete basic information required to establish the project, including comprehensive process for identifying relevant species for conservation.	Community and/or regulator support in the research program or plan to obtain relevant fauna and flora information for the project.
B-007	Impact on remaining flora	There are no actions related to monitoring the impacts on the remaining flora.	There are plans to implement impact monitoring on the remaining flora.	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by one of the following operations: Court, Drag, Road	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by two of the following operations: Court, Drag, Road	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by all of the following operations: Court, Drag, Road	In addition to the previous scenario, the company has measures / initiatives to reduce its impact on the remaining flora.
B-008	Maintenance of planted trees	Project proponent does not promote any kind of tree maintenance nor control the trees number and its planting.	Project proponent starts to control the numbers of trees produced/planted. However, there's no adequate	In addition to the previous scenario, project proponent is doing an adequate maintenance of the planted trees.	There is control over the numbers of trees produced/ planted, and adequate maintenance of planted trees	As well as the previous scenario, more trees were produced/planted in the current monitoring period	As well as the previous scenario, the planting is carried out in degraded or recovery areas

			maintenance of the planted trees.			than during the previous SCR period.	where it is needed.
B-009	Natural Communities	Natural communities are totally degraded with non-native species predominating	Natural communities are strongly degraded; common species of little conservation interest predominate	Natural communities are reasonably well preserved but exhibit visible signs of disturbance (absence of indicator species).	Natural communities are well preserved in legally mandated conservation areas	Natural communities have been subject to little disturbance and exhibit high levels of diversity in legally mandated conservation areas	Natural communities are undisturbed or almost intact in legally mandated conservation areas
B-010	Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)	Non-timber forest products are used exclusively for subsistence purposes.	Non-timber forest products are traded within the project area, however without sustainable practices.	Non-timber forest products are traded within the project area, with sustainable practices in use.	As well as the previous scenario, there are studies and plans with the community in order to determine the available volumes, use, distribution, regeneration and conservation of non-timber forest products.	As well as the previous scenario, there are partnerships to exploit the business potential of non-timber forest products in the project area.	As well as the previous scenario: There is equitable distribution of the benefits of nontimber forest products. Or there are facilities to add value to nontimber forest products in the project area.
B-011	Presence of native and exotic species	100% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species.	85% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species and 15% is with native species.	65% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species and 35% is with native species.	50% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species and 50% is with native species.	25% of the reforestation process is made with exotic species and 75% is with native species.	100% of the reforestation process is made with native species.
B-012	Species of conservation interest	Complete absence of species of conservation interest.	Occurs at least one species of conservation interest which are included in any list of endangered species in regional, national and/or global scale (e.g. IUCN Red List).	Occurs at least three species of conservation interest which are included in any list of endangered species in regional, national and/or global scale (e.g. IUCN Red List).	Occurs at least five species of conservation interest which are included in any list of endangered species in regional, national and/or global scale (e.g. IUCN Red List).	In addition to the previous scenario, the project offers environmental education to the local population, explaining the importance of these species.	In addition to the previous scenario, the project offers specific action (project or program) to improve the level of protection to at least one of these species.

B-013	Tree nursery and maintenance of planted trees.	There is no nursery for production of trees for the project area.	An active nursery for production of trees is present, but there is no control over numbers of trees produced/ planted.	There is control over numbers of trees produced/ planted, however adequate maintenance of planted trees is lacking.	There is control over numbers of trees produced/ planted, and adequate maintenance of planted trees.	As well as the previous scenario, more trees were produced/ planted in the current monitoring period than during the previous SCR period.	As well as the previous scenario, the planting is carried out in degraded or recovery areas where it is needed.
B-014	Use of biodiversity	Biodiversity is either not available or is not used by the local human population	The local population make very little use of available biodiversity	Biodiversity is reasonably well used by the local population	Significant use is made of biodiversity, which provides a considerable proportion of the nutritional and medicinal needs of the local population	Biodiversity is widely used by the local population which is heavily dependent on native species	Biodiversity is heavily used by the local population which has an intrinsic dependence on native species

6.6 Carbon Resource

The type of carbon project developed, encompassing the methodologies utilized and project performance.

ID	Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
C-001	Benefits sharing	Access if the framework for sharing carbon revenues with local communities directly involved in the project activities is clearly established.	Investment receipts from project to project stakeholders, contracts evidencing benefit sharing agreements etc
C-002	Buffer reduction	Measures the progression of the buffer in the current monitoring period compared to the previous monitoring period or compared to the Project Description if current SCR period is Point 0.	SOCIALCARBON PDD and Monitoring Report.

C-003	Correspondence with Sustainable Development Goals	Evaluates the evolution of the project in relation to the correspondence with the Sustainable Development Goals.	Reports, studies, documents, communication with the local stakeholders, among others.
C-004	Impact Communication Strategy	Evaluates whether the project has marketing strategies geared towards highlighting socio-environmental practices.	Reports and documents.
C-005	Involvement of the employees in the project	Evaluates the internal communication related to the emissions reduction / removal project.	Internal questionnaire
C-006	Local stakeholder engagement with the emission reduction /removal project	Evaluates the local stakeholder perception about the results of the project, considering the generation and sale of carbon credits and also other aspects of the project.	Site visit, questionnaires, documents, certifications, interviews.
C-007	Project Integration with climate policy	Aims to assess if the company adopts practices or other strategies for managing GHG emissions and whether the project is integrated with these actions.	Strategy documents, roadmaps, implementation plans, questionnaires, interviews with senior leadership team of the company
C-008	Project performance	Evaluates project performance in relation to verified emissions reductions/removals, as compared to expected emission reductions/removals.	Documentation regarding the emission reduction project (Project Design Document, monitoring reports and equivalent documents)

ID	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
C-001	Benefits sharing	Major conflicts and disputes over rights to the project lands or ownership of carbon credits.	No conflict and dispute but no framework on land tenure and/or land use rights and ownership of carbon credits unclear.	There is a mechanism (agreement) to share revenue of carbon credits between the stakeholders, but ownership and framework on land rights are still unclear.	There is a mechanism (agreement) to share revenue of carbon credits between the stakeholders, ownership and framework on land rights are establish with some gaps.	There is a mechanism (agreement) to share revenue of carbon credits between the stakeholders, ownership and framework on land rights are establish with few gaps.	There is a mechanism (agreement) to share revenue of carbon credits between the stakeholders, and clear framework on land tenure and/or land

							use rights and clear ownership of carbon credits
C-002	Buffer reduction	The buffer is higher in the current monitoring than in any other monitoring period (or compared to the PDD).	The buffer reduced by 0 to 5% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PDD).	The buffer reduced by up to 10% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PDD).	The buffer reduced by up to 15% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PDD).	The buffer reduced by up to 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PDD).	The buffer reduced by more than 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PDD). Or The buffer is currently at the minimum SOCIALCARBON requirement.
C-003	Correspondence with Sustainable Development Goals	The project does not have any correspondence with the Sustainable Development Goals.	The project has correspondence with at least two Sustainable Development Goals.	The project has correspondence with at least four Sustainable Development Goals.	In addition to the previous scenario, the project proponent offers training courses related to the Sustainable Development Goals to workers and/or stakeholders.	In addition to the previous scenario, at least one target is established for each one of the Sustainable Development Goals related to the project in order to continue improving them.	In addition to the previous scenario, at least one target established by the project proponent is accomplished for each one of the Sustainable Development Goals related to the project.
C-004	Impact Communication Strategy	The project does not have impact communications strategies.	The project have impact communications strategies using one means of communication. Example: magazine.	The project have impact communications strategies using more than one means of communication.	The project have impact communications strategies using more than two means of communication. Example: magazine	In addition to the scenario 4, the project has an established impact communication strategy plan.	As well as the previous scenario, the project combines face-to-face events and

				Example: magazine and social media.	and social media (more than one app).		campaigns with a variety of digital strategies.
C-005	Involvement of the employees in the project	Workers were not informed or were insufficiently informed about the project and they are not involved.	The employees are aware of the project, even though they are reluctant about its implantation.	The employees are aware of the project, but they are no involved to it (indifference to the implantation of the project).	The employees are really aware about the project; they are involved and motivated to contribute to its implantation.	The employees really aware about the project, and also they are capacitated to the implementation of the activities and to readapt their activities.	Besides the involvement and capacitating of the employees, the project is developed in a participatory way and accomplishes the interests of the entrepreneur.
C-006	Local Stakeholder engagement with the emission reduction/removal project	The local stakeholders do not know the requirements for participating in the project and/or the current project status.	The local stakeholders are aware of project requirements and current status, but does not act directly to ensure a proper performance of the project.	The local stakeholders are aware of project requirements and current status, and it has a limited involvement to ensure a proper performance of the project.	The local stakeholders are aware of project requirements and current status, and it is consistently involved to ensure a proper performance of the project.	The local stakeholders recognize the project as an important part of the area's activities but does not publicize the project.	The local stakeholders recognize the project as an important part of the area's activities and promotes the project to other stakeholders in the region.
C-007	Project Integration with climate policy	Besides the project, the company does not provide any further action related to climate change.	The project is seen as an isolated action, but the company also develops other actions related to the climate changes.	The project is regarded as part of a larger strategy in the context of climate change.	In addition, the company prioritizes preventive actions and has an area or committee responsible for climate change.	Beyond the previous, the climate change is treated like a transverse theme in its organization structure and includes in its strategic planning.	Developing new businesses (or new models to existing businesses), takes into account, since its conception, the climate change theme

							and opportunities related to it.
C-008	Project performance	0% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Between 1% and 25% of carbon credits expected for the period were verified.	Between 26% and 50% of carbon credits expected for the period were verified	Between 26% and 50% of carbon credits expected for the period were verified	Between 75% and 95% of carbon credits expected for the period were verified	More than 95% of carbon credits expected for the period were verified.

6.7 Technology Resource

Evaluates the conditions of access to new technologies, as well as its contribution to the economic development and diminished impacts to the environment.

Note: this resource can be applied instead of the Biodiversity indicator if no Biodiversity Indicators exist (e.g. for Non-AFOLU Projects).

ID	Indicator	Description	Evaluation Methods
T-001	Assistance and technical knowledge	Evaluates whether the Proponent has access to professional technical assistance.	Questionnaires and interviews, onsite visits.
T-002	Biological and low-impact solutions	Evaluates the use of biological products (for pest and disease control, plant nutrition, etc.) and precision farming techniques (to increase efficiency in the use of farm inputs and procedures).	Interviews, internal documents and records (Example: Interviews, internal documents and records, publications in digital and printed media).

T-003	Boilers/Kilns efficiency	Evaluates the level efficiency of the boilers/kilns used in the productive process.	Device specification documents, Interviews
T-004	Compost Quality	Evaluates the level of dry matter, the concentration of nutrients (C, N, P2O5, K2O, Ca e Mg), and the presence of heavy metal; and if these parameters are adequate for maintenance of soil, water and vegetation quality.	Documents, Interviews
T-005	Crop and pasture management	Adoption of management practices with potential CO2 removal (the definition of CO2 removal here is understood to be those that fix carbon in the soil). Grassland quality levels, how much the pasture is degraded or conserved. Evaluates good animal management practices.	Visit the site, management history documents. Degradation rates according to the literature (presence of termites, exposed soil, low stocking, etc...)
T-006	Devices Drying (before the fire)	Evaluates the efficiency of the methods executed to dry the devices, stage before the fire and after the extrusion, the existence of artificial dryers (avoiding fissures in the final product) and also considers the employment of a system able transfer the heat provided by the kiln to the devices drying.	Internal questionnaire and observations on site
T-007	Devices Firing	Evaluates the existence and the automation of the fire monitoring system as well as the construction of the fire curve graphic.	Internal questionnaire and observations on site
T-008	Kilns Alimentation	Evaluates the existence and the automation of the procedures used for the kilns alimentation.	Internal questionnaire and observations on site
T-009	Kilns burning efficiency	Evaluates the efficiency level and the kind of the kilns used to fire the devices in the ceramic productive process.	Internal questionnaire and observations on site
T-010	Machinery	Evaluates the existence and conservation of machinery that helps the workers, seeking the reduction of risks and improvement of the productive process. The factors considered as in bad conditions of conservation are: leakage, excessive noise, loose or lack of components, among others.	Internal questionnaire and observations on site
T-011	Maintenance of machinery	Evaluates the existence of maintenance and calibration of the equipment involved with the project.	Documents, Interviews
T-012	Maintenance of the composting site	Evaluates if the maintenance of the composting site (Mechanic and Automatic Composting Unit) is carried out periodically, even by the swine farmer or by an independent Company.	Documents, Interviews
T-013	Product quality	Evaluates whether the quality of the products was evaluated during the time period analyzed.	Internal or third party audit reports.
T-014	Products Variety	Evaluates the product variety, the kind of products, including the existence of personalized products or with high value in the consumer market.	Internal questionnaire and observations on site

T-015	Quality Control	Evaluates the procedures adopted by the entrepreneur, during the productive process, aiming to ensure the quality of the devices. It also verifies the existence of a quality certification.	Internal questionnaire and observations on site
T-016	Technological advances to improve efficiency of the production process	<p>Evaluates the general condition of infrastructure and machinery/equipment used in the production process, in regards to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brick drying methods: The factory possesses a dryer that recycles the heat from kilns or a small drying furnace. - Efficiency of kilns: The factory utilizes continuous furnaces (ex: hoffman, mobile, tunnel) or the factory uses intermittent kilns, but which are adapted to improve their efficiency. - Kiln temperature control: The factory keeps a record of thermocouples or uses digital controls. - Kiln feeds: The factory feeds kilns using automatic or semi-automatic equipment. - Production: The factory control and records production at different stages of the production process (eg sales, ceramic devices that enter in the kiln). - Infrastructure: During the period analysed, infrastructural improvements in the factory were carried out, for instance: construction/renovation of toilets, refectory, cloakroom lecture hall, among others. 	Interviews with staff, receipts, contracts, photos.
T-017	Technological advances to improve the general conditions of the working environment	<p>Evaluates the following general conditions of the working environment: cleanliness, noise, heat, lighting and appropriate signage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cleanliness: There is not excess dust and debris (ex: broken bricks and iron) around the factory. - Noise: The factory applies programs for noise control that comply with legislation. - Heat: The factory uses equipment to reduce employee exposure to heat (eg fans, exhaust, etc). - Lighting: The factory uses equipment to maintain a well-lit working environment (ex: translucent tiles, LED or mercury lamps, etc). - Appropriate signage: Warning signs indicating danger, or caution; Warning signs indicating inflammable liquids; Warning signs encouraging PPE use; 	Questionnaires and interviews, on-site visits, evidence of existing respiratory protection, hearing conservation, or other relevant programs.

		Signs identifying and indicating location of fire fighting equipment.	
T-018	Technological improvements	Evaluates the introduction of new technologies due to project activities.	Interviews, Questionnaires etc

ID	Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
T-001	Assistance and technical knowledge	The Proponent has no access to technical assistance (TA) for its activities.	The Proponent has access to TA, but not regularly and not for all its activities.	The Proponent has access to TA regularly, but not for all its activities.	The Proponent has access to TA regularly for all its activities.	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent makes use of digital platforms for management and monitoring of farm operations.	In addition to the previous scenario, positive results were observed in terms of productivity, ecoefficiency and/or profitability in the last two harvests.
T-002	Biological and low-impact solutions	The Proponent does not use biological products nor precision agriculture practices.	The Proponent does not use biological products nor precision agriculture practices, but has a structured and feasible plan to adopt these procedures in the next 12 months.	The Proponent uses biological products but does not document it. It also uses chemical/conventional products, but has been reducing the use of agrochemicals. And/or: The Proponent uses Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or Integrated Disease Management (IDM) techniques, but the management plan is not properly documented	The Proponent uses exclusively biological products and documents the reduction in the use of agrochemicals. And/or: The Proponent uses IPM or IDM techniques and documents them properly; And/or: The Proponent adopts 1 or 2 precision agriculture practices.	In addition to the previous scenario all management plans are properly documented and the Proponent adopts 3 or more precision agriculture practices.	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent has active/valid certification that attest to its good agricultural practices.

T-003	Boilers/Kilns efficiency	The project developer has only boilers/kilns with low efficiency.	The project developer has mixed composition of the boilers/kilns: - Boilers/kilns with low efficiency; - Boilers/kilns with average efficiency.	The project developer has composition of boilers/kilns with medium efficiency.	The project developer has boilers/kilns with mixed composition -Boilers/kilns with low efficiency; -Boilers/kilns with high efficiency.	The project developer has boilers/kilns with mixed composition, with predominant use of boilers/kilns with high efficiency.	The project developer has boilers/kilns with high efficiency.
T-004	Compost Quality	The quality of the compost was never assessed.	The quality of the compost was not assessed by laboratorial tests, however it was tested in crops and it was positive.	The compost is not in accordance with the specifications of water levels and levels of nutrients (C, N, P2O5, K2O, Ca e Mg).	The compost is not in accordance with the specifications of water levels OR levels of nutrients (C, N, P2O5, K2O, Ca e Mg).	The compost is in accordance with the specifications of water levels AND levels of nutrients (C, N, P2O5, K2O, Ca e Mg).	In addition to this, information regarding quality of compost is available to the public.
T-005	Crop and pasture management	CROP: The Proponent does not adopt CO2 removal practices. And/or: PASTURE: The pasture has a predominance of bare soil, with evident signs of erosion (biological degradation) . The Proportion of forages is very low or non-existent. Support capacity drops above 80% (compared to non-degraded pasture).	The Proponent intends to adopt CO2 removal practices in future management practices. Pasture shows an excessive presence of weed infestation (agricultural degradation) or in the percentage of bare soil. There is a very low proportion of foragers. Support capacity drops between 60% and	The Proponent started to adopt some CO2 removal practices less than 18 months ago. Pasture shows an increase in weed infestation or in the percentage of bare soil. Support capacity drops between 30% to 50% (compared to non-degraded pasture)	The project proponent adopts CO2 removal practices but reports having difficulties in carrying out such practices and ends up carrying out some CO2 release activity. The pasture has areas of bare soil or weeds. Grass regrowth after grazing is slow. Support capacity drops by about 20% (compared	The Proponent adopts CO2 removal practices and gains in productivity are observed. The pasture has good forage coverage (no exposed soil or biological degradation). The support capacity is above regional (where available) or national average.	In addition to the previous scenario, the Proponent has certification of low emission or carbon neutral activities.

			80% (compared to non-degraded pasture)		to non-degraded pasture)		
T-006	Devices Drying (before the fire)	Drying in open place.	Natural drying in covered area.	Presents drying system with help of: - ventilators AND/OR - canvas stove AND/OR - reuse of heat from the kilns AND/OR - Temperature and humidity control.	Part of the devices pass through semi continuous or continuous artificial drying and part is used in other drying methods.	Presents semi continuous artificial drying system OR Presents continuous artificial drying system.	Besides the previous item, obtains automatic system to control the temperature and humidity (self-regulating drying system).
T-007	Devices Firing	Burning process without any control.	Manual making control of the burning curve, presenting some difficulties (i.e. fails in monitoring, absence of registers, among others)	Manual making and control of the burning curve.	Semi-automatic control of the burning temperature.	Automatic making and control (self-regulating system) of the burning curve, with registration of the data in digital format.	- Automatic making and control of the burning curve. - Achievement of the basis in a digital way. - Report emissions.
T-008	Kilns Alimentation	Manual feeds of the kilns.	Mixed Process: The alimentation of some Kilns is manual, while the alimentation of other kilns is realized semi automatically or automatically	Semi-automatic feeds of the kilns.	The alimentation of the kilns is semi-automatic, presenting some enhancements (i.e. in addition to the last item, there are other automatic processes as the use of trackers, automatic controllers for the biomass injection, and others).	Mixed Process: The alimentation of some kilns is semi-automatic, and the alimentation of other kilns is completely automatic.	Automatic feeds of the kilns.

T-009	Kilns burning efficiency	Kilns with very low efficiency, as "caieras" kilns.	Mixed Composition of the kilns: - Caieiras (low efficiency) - Paulistinha or Round (medium efficiency).	Medium Efficiency kilns as Paulistinha and Round kilns.	Mixed Composition of the kiln: - Paulistinha or Round (medium Efficiency). - Hoffman (high efficiency).	Mixed composition of the kilns: - Tunel (very high efficiency). - Hoffman (high efficiency). - Paulistinha or Round (medium efficiency).	Tunel kilns or other very with high efficiency kilns.
T-010	Machinery	Doesn't have machineries beyond those present in the production line.	Have machineries with bad conditions of conservation AND in small quantity.	Have machineries with bad conditions of conservation OR in small quantity.	Have machineries with good conditions of conservation and in reasonable quantity.	Besides the previous item, has a machine shop for repairing, improvement of machines and maintenance.	Has maintenance and calibration control, equipment in good conditions of conservation and good quantity.
T-011	Maintenance of machinery	The project developer does not perform maintenance or calibration of the equipment involved in the project.	The project developer takes corrective maintenance in the equipment involved in the project only as necessary.	The project developer maintains internal and periodic maintenance in the equipment involved in the project.	The project developer does external and periodic maintenance of the equipment involved in the project.	The project developer does preventive maintenance and sends calibration reports to certified laboratories.	Besides, the project developer has a Policy related to the Maintenance of Machinery.
T-012	Maintenance of the composting site	It was not observed maintenance practices in the composting site.	The swine farmer carries on practices towards the maintenance of the composting site, though he faces difficulties, for instance: bad smell due to lack	The swine farmer carries on practices towards maintenance of the composting site, with no difficulties.	The swine farmer carries on practices towards maintenance of the composting site, and sporadically, the maintenance is made by a	The maintenance of the composting site is made regularly by a specialized Company	In addition to last scenario, the equipment is calibrated according to established deadlines.

			of water or problems during aeration.		specialized company.		
T-013	Product Quality	No efforts were made to analyze or improve product quality.	Samples of some products were evaluated by quality tests.	Samples of all products were evaluated by quality tests.	Some of the products have quality certification.	All products have quality certification.	In addition to scenario 5, the factory has an in-house quality lab.
T-014	Products Variety	Only one kind of product is produced.	Two kinds of products are produced.	Three kinds of products are produced.	Four or more kinds of products are produced.	Sporadic production of personalized items that have high market value.	Continuous production of personalized items that have high market value.
T-015	Quality Control	Absence of labs and analysis of quality control.	Limited and sporadic evaluations of quality control of the products.	Periodic evaluations of the quality control, but not approaching all production circle and/or all the products.	Periodic evaluations of quality control, which approach all the production circle and products.	The company has certification in part of the products.	All the products are certified.
T-016	Technological advances to improve efficiency of the production process	The factory does not meet any of the characteristics described.	The factory meets one of the characteristics described.	The factory meets 2-3 of the characteristics described.	The factory meets 4 of the characteristics described.	The factory meets all of the characteristics described.	In addition to scenario 5, the factory has organized planning to improve general conditions of the production process.
T-017	Technological advances to improve the general conditions of the working environment	The factory does not meet any of the characteristics described.	The factory meets one of the characteristics described.	The factory meets 2-3 of the characteristics described.	The factory meets 4 of the characteristics described.	The factory meets all of the characteristics described.	In addition to scenario 5, the factory has organized planning to improve general conditions of the working environment.

T-018	Technological Improvements	There is no introduction of new technologies due to the project implementation.	There is the introduction of new technologies, but these technologies are not considered incremental.	There is the introduction of new technologies due to the project implementation, but this is related to the acquisition of new equipment now available in the national market.	The project developer develops its own technologies or acquires it in the international market.	In addition, the project developer invests in instruments that seek continuous improvement of its technological processes.	Beyond the previous, there is a Policy of technological improvement.
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Appendix 1: Document History

Version	Date	Comment
V1.0	03/02/2023	Initial version released