

CCB Project Implementation Report (PIR) – La Amistad

Cover Page

Project name	The Paraguay Forest Conservation Project Reduction of GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the Paraná Atlantic ecosystem - Forest Protection in the La Amistad Community, San Rafael
Project location	La Amistad, San Rafael (Itapua, Paraguay)
Project proponent	Swire Pacific Offshore Operations (Pte) Ltd. Contact details: 300 Beach Road, #12-01 The Concourse, Singapore 199555, REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE. General Manager Corporate Social Responsibility: Simon Bennett Phone: +65 6309 3632 Email: simon.bennett@swire.com.sg
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Project start date, GHG accounting period, lifetime	31 st October 2010, GHG accounting period & lifetime – 20 years
Project implementation period of this PIR	31 st October 2010- 30 th October 2014
History of CCB status	Validation – RA-VAL-CCB 013684, effective December 6 th 2010
Relevant CCB standards edition	2 nd Edition
Summary of benefits generated to date	Climate: Conservation actions implemented generated over 2,000 tCO ₂ e of emission reductions in the period under review (over 4 years) Community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment for property title has been instituted for 33 project participants, resulting in the registration of these plot

	<p>occupants with INDERT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants have received payment for forest conserved under the project • Technical support for the optimisation of agriculture has been provided to project participants • A sustainable management regime for forest land within community lands is being developed • Employment opportunities have been generated for the community through project activities <p>Biodiversity:</p> <p>As a result of conservation actions implemented in the period under review forest cover on the La Amistad community lands has been maintained and continues to act as a buffer to the main body of the San Rafael.</p> <p>A Trust Fund dedicated to supporting improved conservation management of San Rafael as a whole, so underpinning activities maintaining its High Conservation Values, has been established.</p>
Gold level criteria and exceptional benefits generated	<p>Biodiversity:</p> <p>The conservation of San Rafael, a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA).</p>
PIR version completion date and number	Amistad CCB PIR v3 – 03.02.16

Project Implementation Information

As required under the CCB Project Design Standards Second Edition, this PIR reports on project delivery of net climate, community and biodiversity benefits against the validated design and monitoring plan, for evaluation by an independent, accredited auditor (TUV Sud). It describes, in detail and for each CCB Standards criterion and indicator that requires an activity or process, how the project has been implemented over the first 4-year period (31.10.10 – 30.10.14) of the project life, including assessment of impacts and any changes to project design.

These criteria and indicators are numbered as set out in the validated project design document.

GENERAL SECTION

G3: Project design and goals

G3.1 Project objectives

Project implementation has achieved the stated project objectives:

- The project is projected to contribute over 19,000 VCUs over 20 years to the overall target delivery;
- This is demonstrated by third-party validation and verification under the Verified Carbon Standard.
- In doing so, net positive climate, social and biodiversity benefits are also demonstrated.
- In addition, the project has contributed to the long-term conservation of San Rafael as a site of global importance for biodiversity, by catalysing the San Rafael Trust Fund and maintaining key staff posts.
- Furthermore Guyra Paraguay has maintained regular contacts with the representatives of the Mbyá Guarani, to facilitate potential future cooperation in the wider San Rafael area. This has resulted in protection of an additional 549 ha area of San Rafael (in two parcels) in collaboration with Mbya Guarani community leaders, in an ancillary action to the project.

G3.2. Project Activities

- Establish a 'Payment for Environmental Services' (PES) system to the La Amistad community to conserve remaining forest on its land.

The voluntary PES scheme has been established. The process involved:

- A call for initial expression of interest in participating in the scheme – this was taken up by 22 plot-occupiers, with 38 ha.
- Agreement between INDERT (legally the title holder) and Guyra Paraguay, allowing for agreements by Guyra Paraguay with individual plot-holders. Initially there were agreements with the 22 plot-holders for a 5-year commitment to preserve the total of 38 ha, renewable for a further 15 years (i.e. the full 20 year project life). For this period, carbon rights are transferred to Swire Pacific Offshore.
- 11 more plot-holder have received payments and in total 11 more plot holders have signed agreements to participate in the project.

- Payment of \$170 per annum per forested ha set aside, 75% being made to the plot-holder and 25% to INDERT. The payment to INDERT specifically covers the payment schedule to pass full title to the individual concerned under the Agrarian Reform programme. A total of US\$ 26,397 was disbursed to Oct '14, covering the period 2010-2013. The agreements also allow for payments for reforestation of land already cleared but there has been no uptake to date.
- Registration by INDERT of occupancy on initial payment. This regularizes the position of the plot occupier where this was no longer the original occupant at the time of the land grant.
- New agreements have been developed and signed that give the option to extend the protection to 30 years (i.e. 10 years beyond the project life). Provision for this extension is built into the revised project budget, agreed by the project proponent.
- The areas set aside by 30 individual land-holders have been re-surveyed and marked out on the ground, with GPS data transferred to the Guyra GIS.

These arrangements have been made with individual community members and new applicants continue to come forward. They are not grouped in a formal Cooperative Association of Ecological Producers nor has the area set aside been given any special status as a community forest reserve, as originally envisaged. These options remain open, should community members consider them desirable.

Similarly, the proposal made in the PDD that 25% of the US\$170/ha be committed to actions benefitting the community as a whole has been replaced by using that proportion to fulfil the INDERT payment schedule that places clear title in the hands of the occupier. Community members are of the view that the full sum should go to the individual plot-holder when INDERT is paid off, although this point is still in the future.

18 community members have been employed on the project, representing an additional funding stream to the community.

- Extension Services

The project supports two Guyra Paraguay staff posts to provide technical services, as specified in the CCBA PDD:

- Project Extension Officer (Juan Gabriel Sanchez Caceres), based locally. This post covers both the agricultural and sustainable forestry aspects, as well as regular liaison with community members. This role is reinforced by the Social Officer (Enrique Bragayrac), working out of Asuncion.
- Forestry Officer (Cecilia Pizzurno), working out of the Asuncion Office and backing up the Extension Officer on sustainable forestry issues.

- Long-term Management Fund

The San Rafael Endowment Fund for Biodiversity Conservation was established on June 7 2013, following two years of discussion and preparation by the three parties involved - the Global Conservation Fund (GCF), World Land Trust and Guyra Paraguay. Over this time approach envisaged at the time of PDD preparation evolved further while maintaining its core purpose.

Originally it was envisaged that Swire Pacific Offshore project financing would be channeled through the Fund, as a clearly identifiable sub-fund. This income stream is now separate, underpinned by a long-term financing contract (which includes payments to La Amistad community members). The fund itself was capitalized by US\$ 1 million, donated by GCF to WLT (as Fund Manager) for the primary purpose of supporting conservation operations in the Guyra Paraguay private reserves in San Rafael (collectively known as Guyra Reta). Guyra Paraguay is therefore the fund beneficiary. The fund is designed to give a minimum disbursement of US\$50,000 from investment income while allowing the capital sum to increase. Disbursements commenced in September 2014, mediated through a technical committee with GCF, WLT, GP and SEAM representatives.

While the fund is solely capitalized by GCF, and annual disbursements are only sufficient to make an impact on Guyra Reta, it creates a structure that can be used to receive additional contributions from other entities. Furthermore the governing Manual of Operations allows funds to be disbursed for conservation actions outside Guyra Reta but within San Rafael, if and when available income permits.

G3.3. Project Location and Boundaries

The boundaries of the project area were defined as land assigned to members of the La Amistad community in 1997, under the Agrarian Reform programme. In the CCBA PDD the project area is therefore taken the entire community area, comprising a set of individual parcels and an area assigned to the community as a whole. Individual parcel boundaries of the project participants have been checked and resurveyed on the ground and the areas conserved under the project have been mapped and delimited.

G3.5. Risks and Risk Mitigation

Project risks identified in the PDD include:

- Unclear Land Title: This has been addressed by INDERT within the context of the project, by recording and acknowledging actual plot-holders, including plot-holders who are not the original occupants from the time of the land grant.
- Level of PES: Full payment to an individual is US\$ 170 per hectare once INDERT has been paid, so better addressing opportunity costs of setting forest aside and reducing the risk to permanence of project benefits. Additionally, budget has been secured to increase the per hectare payments by \$10 per hectare in 5 year cycles.
- Low uptake: Project financing has been fixed under contract for the project life. Furthermore. It has been extended for a further 10 years. The high cost of VCU production for this project component is thus accepted. A low initial uptake has always been accepted but the need to meet a set threshold (estimated in the PDD at 75%) is removed as a project risk.

G3.8. Stakeholder Participation

Regular consultations with community members have been on-going. Recent consultations (in June 2014) include a re-assessment of community conditions, opinions on project impacts, and inform the base-line for monitoring (See Annexe 1).

G3.9. Communications

The procedures on community endorsement of the PDD, as set out in the PDD, duly took place. Furthermore, all project documentation is in the public domain and available on-line.

G4.3. Orientation and Training

The need for community support, especially in agriculture, was highlighted in the June 2014 consultation. Regular visits by the Extension Officer are in place. The forest management aspect was not formally established at this time, as effort had been devoted to establishing the forest set aside and the PES scheme associated with this. The forest officer has visited the area in order to carry out the carbon inventory and demarcate and map the participant's plots / conservation areas. A simple set of management principles have been established. The forest management aspect has thus developed in this manner (See Annexe 2).

CLIMATE SECTION

The PDD predates the development of VCS REDD methodologies and states that they would be applied when available. The carbon stock has been entirely re-assessed accordingly, using VCS-approved methodology VM-0007 – REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF). The results (given in the La Amistad VCS PD) include re-assessments of:

- Determination of Leakage Type and Extent (cf CL2.1);
- Leakage and leakage mitigation (cf CL2.2);
- Climate impact monitoring, including the climate monitoring plan as specified under the methodology.

These actions replace the interim measures given in the PDD, refining the overall approach.

CL1. Net Positive Climate Impacts

CL1.4. Positive Net Climate Impact

The conservation actions implemented in the period under review generated over 2,000 tCO₂e of emission reductions in this period (over 4 years). This demonstrates the net positive climate benefit of the project. The calculations are reflected in the VCS PD and monitoring report (to 30/10/2013) which are validated and verified respectively. As no degradation, or incidence of natural disturbance, occurred to 30/10/2014 (see image below) and as the Participatory Rural Appraisal revealed no degradation during the period, the PD calculations demonstrate the emission reductions achieved to the end of the period under review - years 1 to 4. The initial 22 VCS project instances are included for VCS purposes during the period under review and totalled 37 hectares when re-surveyed¹. Hectares *additionally* conserved against the VCS baseline accrue through the project lifetime and total 12 hectares in the period under review.

1

71.5 hectares (the project area as detailed in the social and biodiversity sections below) - 37 hectares = 34.5 hectares. The contracts for the additional 34.5 ha submitted to the project were signed early in year 5 of the project (2014-15) therefore this area is not include in the carbon calculations for the period under review - years 1 to 4. However, project activities commenced for these areas prior to the end of year 4 and the relevant participants had received payments for the new areas prior to the end of year 4. Also, the submitted plots were re-surveyed and marked on the ground before the end of year 4, providing a re-surveyed surface area. Therefore, the additional area was included under the social and biodiversity sections below.

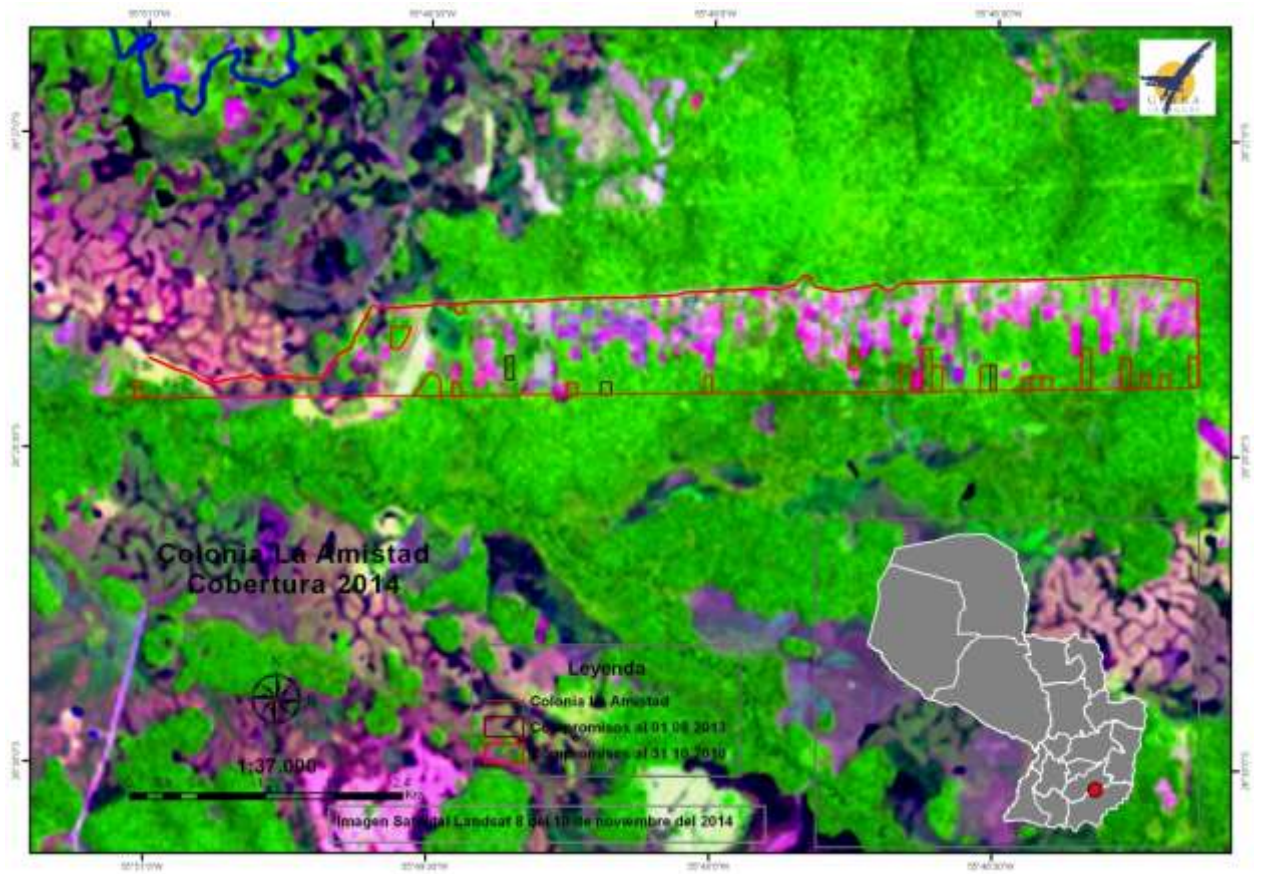


Figure 1 - VCS Project Forest Cover Monitoring Map 30/10/2014

COMMUNITY SECTION

CM1. Net Positive Community Impacts

CM1.1. Community Impact Estimates

The indicators are designed to demonstrate the net benefit to participants in terms of their natural, financial, social, human and physical capital

Natural Capital	Oct 2010	Cumulative to Oct 2014
Number of households making payments to INDERT through project to secure title	0	33
Financial Capital		
Payments to individual participants	US 0	US 19,871
Payments to INDERT to secure title	US 0	US 6,526
Payments to Agricultural Extension Officer	US 0	US 5,191
Payments to community members (project employment)	US 0	US 8,494
Social and Human Capital		
Number of households registered as occupants by INDERT on initial payment	0	33
No. visits – agricultural extension officer	0	26
No. visits – forestry officer	0	5 months in project area
Physical Capital		
Total area under conservation ²	0	71.5 ha

The long-term revenue stream, illustrated in the indicators above, is provided as Payments for Ecosystem Services for voluntarily setting aside forest land for conservation as opposed to conversion for agriculture. The revenue enables participants to meet basic needs and directly addresses concerns they have in terms of their wellbeing, for example, food security. This revenue stream will also enable each participant to secure title to his/her property and, as indicated, participants are making payment to INDERT (the Paraguayan land ministry), through the project, to secure title. The agricultural extension services enable improvement in the utilisation of the participants' existing agricultural land. Further, support for forestry contributes towards the sustainable utilisation of participant forest areas not set aside for conservation and also future project reforestation areas. This combined with a sustainable off-take of wood fuel from the project forest, within the ability of the forest to replace, commencing in year six of the project, enables project participants to more sustainably access forest products. Additionally, the conservation carried out contributes to the maintenance of a clean water supply (the main San Rafael HCV directly affecting the community) by enhancing protection of the forested headwaters. In the long-term, the colony would experience reduced water quality if the condition of the surrounding forest deteriorates.

An estimated 276 people make up the households of the 33 project participants in 2014 (estimated population in 2010: 336) and are thus impacted positively by the project activities as described.

² Area included for CCBA purposes once re-surveyed – 30 participants.

The results show net social benefit to community members participating in the project over mid-2010 (immediate pre-project) conditions.

CM3. Community Impact Monitoring

A community monitoring plan has been developed, with indicators monitored since 2012. This has been developed with reference to the CCBA Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects (2011) and includes monitoring of High (Social) Conservation Values.

BIODIVERSITY SECTION

B1. Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

B1.1. Biodiversity Impact Estimates

The objective is to maintain biodiversity conservation values in San Rafael (i.e. the project zone) that are already exceptionally high but threatened. The forest within San Rafael forms a mosaic of moist, semi-deciduous, high and low, sub-tropical forest, and is interspersed with grassland areas. The richness of the forest is due to the mosaic of formations associated with it, and the forest contains endemic vascular plants. 71.5 hectares of high forest was submitted to the project for conservation by the project participants during the period under review. Hectares *additionally* conserved against the VCS baseline accrue through the project lifetime and total 12 hectares in the period under review (see VCS PD). Positive biodiversity impacts attributable to the project are expected to accrue from:

- Maintenance of forest on La Amistad community lands to buffer the adjacent Guyra Paraguay properties (selected for High Conservation Value and collectively called Guyra Reta), with a minor additional benefit from improved forest quality extending available habitat for forest- and forest-edge species.
- Establishment of a Trust Fund dedicated to supporting improved conservation management of San Rafael as a whole, so underpinning activities maintaining its High Conservation Values. This is has been achieved (G3.2 above).

At this time, the baseline has been established but the first re-assessment has not been made, hence no trend can be established. Nonetheless, the two indicators made above are fulfilled:

- Forest cover on the La Amistad community lands are maintained and continue to act as a buffer (Annexe 3).
- While it is too early to demonstrate improvement in forest quality within La Amistad, further studies undertaken in San Rafael reinforce the understanding of its high conservation value. These qualities are maintained – i.e. the buffer serves its purpose.
- The Trust Fund is established and has supported the protection staff (including their transport capability to undertake their work) since July 2014. It thus underpins Guyra Paraguay capacity to protect the high conservation values of San Rafael.

These are all positive values. Significant results in terms of flora and fauna identified during the most recent monitoring are detailed below; as noted detailed results are given in Annexe 5 (this combines with previously collected data to inform the baseline):

Flora:

During monitoring, within San Rafael (the project zone), but outside of the participants' conservation areas, 104 species belonging to 90 genera, distributed in 33 botanical families were identified. Within the participants' conservation areas 79 species belonging to 64 genera, distributed in 30 botanical families were identified (with an additional 17 species being unidentified). 5 threatened species were recorded as detailed in the table below.

Common name – Spanish / Guarani	Species	Threat category - SEAM (the Paraguayan Ministry of the Environment)	Threat category- IUCN	Where identified
Cedro	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	In danger of extinction	Endangered	San Rafael & participants' conservation areas
Guatambu	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	In danger of extinction	Endangered	San Rafael & participants' conservation areas
Incienso	<i>Myrocarpus frondosus</i>	In danger of extinction	Deficient Data	San Rafael & participants' conservation areas
Tajy Hû	<i>Handroanthus heptaphyllus</i>	In danger of extinction		Participants' conservation areas
Peterevy	<i>Cordia trichotoma</i>	In danger of extinction		San Rafael & participants' conservation areas

It was noted that throughout the forest had high floristic heterogeneity. The forest is degraded and regenerating due to historic selective extraction.

Fauna:

Avifauna

A total of 146 bird species were observed during monitoring. Of these, 128 were observed in San Rafael (the project zone) and 99 were observed in the participants' conservation areas. Of the observed species, 16 are considered to be endemic to the Atlantic Forest and of these, 14 were observed in San Rafael and 12 in the participants' conservation areas. No Atlantic Forest endangered species were noted, but a flock of vulnerable *Xanthopsar flavus* (Saffron-cowled Blackbird) were noted in San Rafael (see GL3.1 below which details key threatened species identified in the application of the IBA methodology to San Rafael, including the Saffron-cowled Blackbird).

Included in these results are point count observations at 22 points, 21 in the participants' conservation areas and a control plot in San Rafael. At the points in the participants' conservation areas 53 species of birds were observed. Among the most common species observed were *Basileuterus culicivorus* (Golden-crowned Warbler) at 16 points, *Myiothlypis leucoblephara* (White-rimmed warbler, endemic) at 10 points and *Turdus amaurochalinus* (Creamy-bellied Thrush) at 9 points. In the control plot established 13 species were observed. Among these was the *Dromococcyx pavoninus* (Pavonine Cuckoo) which is normally difficult to observe.

The 16 Atlantic Forest endemic species observed in the study sites are:

Common Name - English	Species	Participants' conservation areas	San Rafael
Spot-winged Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus capueira</i>		X
Plovercrest	<i>Stephanoxis lalandi</i>	X	X
Surucua Trogon	<i>Trogon surrucura</i>	X	X
Rufous-capped Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i>	X	X
Red-breasted Toucan	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>	X	
Pileated Parrot	<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	X	X
Spot-backed Antshrike	<i>Hypoedaleus guttatus</i>	X	X
Tufted Antshrike	<i>Mackenziaena severa</i>	X	X
Dusky-tailed Antbird	<i>Drymophila malura</i>		X
Thrush-like Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla turdina</i>		X
Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus diops</i>	X	X
Greenish Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis virescens</i>	X	X
Rufous-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus poicilotis</i>	X	
White-rimmed warbler	<i>Myiothlypis leucoblephara</i>	X	X
Chestnut-headed Tanager	<i>Pyrrhocomma ruficeps</i>		X
Ruby-crowned Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>	X	X

Mammals

Through the use of camera traps the following species were observed in San Rafael:

1. *Mazama gouazoupira* (Grey Brocket Deer)
2. *Cuniculus paca* (Spotted Paca)
3. *Cabassous* sp (Armadillo)

Additionally the following were observed: *Cebus apella* (Azaras's Capuchin), traces of *Hydrochaeris* (capybara) and a high number of fresh burrows of armadillos (probably *Dasytus* sp. or *Cabassous* sp.). While the following species were mentioned in interviews with residents: *Panthera onca* (jaguar, near threatened), *Tapirus terrestris* (tapir, vulnerable), *Tayassu tajacu* (collard peccary), *Leopardus pardalis* (ocelote), *Puma concolor* (puma), *Alouatta caraya* (Black-and-gold Howler Monkey).

B2. Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

No negative biodiversity impacts were identified in the PDD but the possibility was noted that an indirect effect of improved protection in San Rafael could shift illicit activity to other forest areas in the region (i.e. elsewhere in Eastern Paraguay).

No indications of activity shifting have been noted and the concern is anyway based on displacement from the project zone (San Rafael) rather than the project area. The issue is therefore not directly related to project activity on La Amistad. Over the period Guyra Paraguay has maintained its on-going resource protection activity (in association with PRO COSARA within the San Rafael Protection Alliance, and with the national authorities). However, in the absence of any identified negative biodiversity impact (as accepted in the validation process), implementation of a specific Offsite Biodiversity Impacts Mitigation Strategy through the project and over and above maintaining normal management operations, is redundant.

Furthermore, the point made in the PDD and accepted on validation, remains true – if the main potential impact is to displace pressure away from San Rafael, it is shifted from a site of higher to others of (relatively) lower HCV. Given that the HCV and IBA analyses give the highest ratings in the region to San Rafael, the result is a net gain.

B3. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

B3.1. Biodiversity Monitoring Plan

A Biodiversity Monitoring Plan, including High (Biodiversity) Conservation Values, has been developed, pulling together elements of the three approaches (HCV, IBA and Rapid Ecological Assessment) previously employed (monitoring plan - Annexe 4). Work through 2011-14 has concentrated on augmenting baseline data, both for San Rafael and (in October 2014) for the La Amistad Project Area (2014 report – Annexe 5).

Gold Level Section

A.GL1. Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

A.GL1.4 Project Adaptation Measures

The issues identified in the PDD were to maintain ecological and social resilience to climate change by maintaining a healthy ecosystem and the ecosystem services it provides. Given that San Rafael maintains these characteristics, these objectives can be considered achieved.

GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits

GL2.1 Project Activities in Low Human Developed Country

The World Bank classes Paraguay as a medium development country, but with marked inequalities of wealth in which the La Amistad community is towards the bottom end of the scale. This situation remains unchanged. Indeed, the isolation of the community is even more marked in 2014 than in 2011, for reasons outside project control.

GL2.2. Benefits to Poorest Communities

No exceptional community benefits were claimed in the PDD. In the event, however:

- Recognition of current occupiers by INDERT regularizes the status of households that were previously in an ambiguous legal position, so relieving their vulnerability in relation to tenure.
- The project provides the financing that covers the payments to INDERT leading to full transfer of title to occupiers participating in the project.

These are exceptional in the Paraguayan context.

GL3. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

GL3.1 Demonstration of HCV Vulnerability

The standard methodology developed by Birdlife International to identify Important Birds Areas (IBAs) has been applied to the site - San Rafael qualifies under criteria A1, A2, A3 and A4ii of the methodology³. As an IBA, the area is by definition a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). Key threatened species identified in the application of the IBA methodology are detailed in the table below (see Guyra Paraguay 2008. Areas de Importancia para la Conservacion de las Aves en Paraguay. 1^a

3

A1. Globally threatened species: Criterion: The site is known or thought regularly to hold significant numbers of a globally threatened species, or other species of global conservation concern.

A2. Restricted-range species: Criterion: The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of a group of species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) or Secondary Area (SA).

A3. Biome-restricted species: Criterion: The site is known or thought to hold a significant component of the group of species whose distributions are largely or wholly confined to one biome.

A4. Congregations: Criterion 4ii). Site known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, >1% of the global population of a congregatory seabird or terrestrial species.

edicion. Guyra Paraguay / Birdlife International. Asuncion). *Xanthopsar flavus* was noted in San Rafael during current monitoring as noted in B1.1 above.

Common names	Scientific names	Threat category - IUCN
Black-fronted Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>	Endangered
Marsh Seedeater	<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	Endangered
Strange-tailed Tyrant	<i>Alectrurus risora</i>	Vulnerable
Cock-tailed Tyrant	<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>	Vulnerable
Ochre-breasted Pipit	<i>Anthus nattereri</i>	Vulnerable
Vinaceous-breasted Parrot	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Vulnerable
Black-masked Finch	<i>Coryphaspiza melanotis</i>	Vulnerable
Sharp-tailed Grass-tyrant	<i>Culicivora caudacuta</i>	Vulnerable
Helmeted Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus galeatus</i>	Vulnerable
Russet-winged Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus leucoryphus</i>	Vulnerable
Bare-throated Bellbird	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	Vulnerable
Chestnut Seedeater	<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i>	Vulnerable
Saffron-cowled Blackbird	<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>	Vulnerable

As the residual forests on La Amistad are integral to the forest as a whole, their conservation meets the Gold Standard criteria for exceptional biodiversity benefits as defined by CCBA. This was confirmed during monitoring, with twelve of sixteen Atlantic Forest endemic birds recorded being identified within the La Amistad project area (see Annexe 5 and the table of Atlantic Forest endemic species observed in the study sites in B1.1 above).