

VCS PROJECT VERIFICATION REPORT PROTECTION OF A TASMANIAN NATIVE FOREST (PROJECT 1: REDD FORESTS' PILOT)



Document Prepared By: Environmental Services, Inc.

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Summary:

Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) was contracted by Forests Alive Pty. Ltd. on 06 March 2013 to conduct the 2012 to 2013 monitoring period verification of the *Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests' Pilot)* project [Project Description (PD) dated 14 March 2011]. The

Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests' Pilot) project is an Improved Forest Management (IFM) project implemented by a private land owner in the Australian state of Tasmania. The project is achieving GHG emission reductions through avoiding logging events. Forests Alive Pty. Ltd. is acting as implementing partner on behalf of the project proponent (legal landowner), and is responsible for the development and verification of the project. The project proponent is the legal landowner and the signatory to a contract with Forests Alive Pty. Ltd.

The project was implemented in response to the on-going logging of native forests within Tasmania, previously the only means to generate income from native forests. The establishment of an IFM project is intended to maintain and enhance the carbon stocks in native forests for twenty-five years, preventing the emissions generated through business-as-usual logging practices. The project will also have the additional benefits of enhancing local biodiversity (which is undermined by harvesting events and practices), diversifying landowners' income and maintaining both aesthetic and recreational values of the Tasmanian landscape. The previously validated Project PD entitled "*Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests' Pilot)*" dated 14 March 2011, covers the general principles behind the project. The Pilot project area includes 865 ha of native forest (790 ha available for logging) in the Australian State of Tasmania, including vegetation communities dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis*, *E. pauciflora*, *E. viminalis*, *E. rodwayi*, *E. amygdalina*, *E. dalrympleana* and *E. ovata*.

The project is monitored each year upon the anniversary of its start date. These annual monitoring events assess natural disturbance, changes to project area and market leakage. Changes in the carbon stock are calculated through modeling and extrapolation. Every five years, a more comprehensive monitoring event will be completed to assess changes in carbon stocks through fieldwork.

The monitoring period verification objective included an assessment of compliance with the validated PD, VCS Version 3 and all associated updates and the likelihood that implementation of the GHG project resulted in the GHG emission removal enhancements as stated by the project developer (ISO 14064-3:2006). The scope of the verification included the assessment of the VCS Monitoring Report and the implementation of GHG project as stated in the validated PD for the 13 March 2012 to 12 March 2013 monitoring period (third period).

The monitoring period verification criteria followed the guidance documents provided by VCS and included the following: VCS Program Guide (v3.4, October 2012), VCS Standard (v3.3, October 2012), Program Definitions (v3.4, October 2012), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements (v3.3, October 2012), AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (v3.2, October 2012), the previously validated Project PD (dated 14 March 2011), and VM0010 - Methodology for Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected, Version 1.0.

A summary of all findings is included in Appendix A.

ESI confirms all monitoring period verification activities, including objectives, scope and criteria, level of assurance, monitoring and project documentation adherence to the VCS Version 3, as documented in this report are complete. ESI concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions that the *Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests' Pilot)* project meets the requirements of the VCS Version 3 for the third monitoring period.

The GHG assertion provided by Forests Alive Pty. Ltd., and verified by ESI has resulted in the GHG emissions reduction or removal of 6,062 tCO₂ equivalents by the project during the verification period/reporting period (13 March 2012 to 12 March 2013). This value is gross of the 14.5% (879 tCO₂ equivalents) buffer withholding based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The monitoring period verification objective included an assessment of compliance with the validated Project Description (PD), the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Version 3 (and all associated updates), and the selected methodology (VM0010 Version 1.0 - Methodology for Improved Forest Management: Conversion of Logged to Protected Forest). This verification assessed whether the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Improved Forest Management (IFM) – Logged to Protected Forest (LtPF) project resulted in the GHG emission removal enhancements as stated by the project developer (ISO 14064-3:2006).

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the monitoring period verification included the assessment of the VCS Monitoring Report and the implementation of GHG project as stated in the validated PD for the 13 March 2012 to 12 March 2013 monitoring period. The scope of the monitoring period verification is re-defined below:

Baseline Scenario	Planned Selective Timber Harvest
Activities/Technologies/Processes	IFM - LtPF
Sources/sinks/Reservoirs	Above-ground trees, deadwood, harvest wood products, burning of biomass.
GHG Type	CO ₂ and CH ₄
Time Period	Project Start Date: 13 March 2010 Project Validated : 18 March 2011 Crediting period – 25 years (13 March 2010 to 13 March 2035) Monitoring period- : 13 March 2012 to 12 March 2013
Project Boundary	790 ha (two parcels) of native forest in the Australian State of Tasmania.

The verification criteria followed the guidance documents provided by VCS and included the following: VCS Program Guide (v3.4, October 2012), VCS Standard (v3.3, October 2012), Program Definitions (v3.4, October 2012), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements (v3.3, October 2012), AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (v3.2, October 2012), the previously validated PD entitled “*Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests’ Pilot)*” (dated 14 March 2011), and VM0010 - Methodology for Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected, Version 1.0.

1.3 Level of assurance

The level of assurance was used to determine the depth of detail that the verifier placed in the Verification and Sampling Plan to determine if there were any errors, omissions, or misrepresentations (ISO 14064-3:2006). Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) assessed the project (general principles, data, sampling descriptions, documentation, calculations, monitoring report, project implementation, etc.) to provide reasonable assurance to meet the Project Level requirements of the VCS Program. The evidence used to achieve a reasonable level of assurance is specified in the following sections.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The *Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests' Pilot)* project is an IFM - LTPF project implemented by a private land owner in the Australian state of Tasmania. The project is achieving GHG emission reductions through avoiding logging events. Forests Alive Pty Ltd is acting as implementing partner on behalf of the project proponent (legal landowner), and is responsible for the development, validation and verifications of the project. The project proponent is the legal landowner and the signatory to a contract with Forests Alive Pty. Ltd. (formerly Redd Forests Pty. Ltd.).

The project was implemented in response to the on-going logging of native forests within Tasmania, previously the only means to generate income from native forests. The establishment of an IFM project is intended to maintain and enhance the carbon stocks in native forests for twenty-five years, preventing the emissions generated through business-as-usual logging practices. The project will also have the additional benefits of enhancing local biodiversity (which is undermined by harvesting events and practices), diversifying landowners' income and maintaining both aesthetic and recreational values of the Tasmanian landscape. The previously validated PD entitled "*Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests' Pilot)*," dated 14 March 2011, covers the general principles behind the project

The Pilot project area includes 865 ha of native forest in the Australian State of Tasmania, including vegetation communities dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis*, *E. pauciflora*, *E. viminalis*, *E. rodwayi*, *E. amygdalina*, *E. dalrympleana* and *E. ovata*. According to the Tasmanian Forests Practices Authority, 790 ha of this forest are available for logging (and has been extensively logged in the past). The historical baseline involves extensive selective logging of 70% of merchantable timber, a land use that will be continued in the absence of finance from any carbon trade scheme.

The project is monitored each year upon the anniversary of its start date. These annual monitoring events assess natural disturbance, changes to project area and market leakage. Changes in the carbon stock are calculated through modelling and extrapolation. Every five years, a more comprehensive monitoring event will be completed to assess changes in carbon stocks through fieldwork.

2 VALIDATION PROCESS, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

2.1 Validation Process

The PD entitled “*Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests’ Pilot)*” dated 14 March 2011 was previously validated by another Validation and Verification Body (VVB). The validation process is described in the Validation Report, available on the VCS website.

2.2 Validation Findings

2.2.1 Gap Validation

Not applicable.

2.2.2 Methodology Deviations

The PD was previously validated and contained a deviation to the methodology in equations 13-15. The deviation is described and justified below as quoted from the PD;

“The same data and model parameters entered into FullCAM for Equation 9 were used to calculate the carbon stock in aboveground trees (tC/ha), the required output of Equation 15. Its inputs are based on local taxonomic-, geographic- and climatic-specific information, and allometric relationships identified in the Technical Reports prepared for the National Carbon Accounting System. FullCAM is part of the Australian National Carbon Accounting System (N-CAT) and international best practice in modeling carbon flows.

Moreover, for each stratum, FullCAM’s output was calibrated according to fieldwork estimates of aboveground trees (m³/ha) in 2010, and consistent between the baseline and project scenarios until the first harvest. Because FullCAM was available as a best practice option, Redd Forests submitted a deviation from the less precise, accurate and conservative requirements of the GreenCollar IFM methodology. Equations 13-15 were therefore not required, and FullCAM used to calculate the product of Equation 15 (tC/ha). Section 4.3 of the previously validated PD includes a more detailed explanation of this deviation. Validation of this project concludes that this deviation is confirmed as an appropriate application to the methodology.”

There were no other deviations to the project calculations or to the monitoring plan.

2.2.3 Project Description Deviations

The Monitoring Report included one PD deviation related to monitoring of natural disturbance. This deviation does not impact the applicability of the methodology, additionality or the appropriateness of the baseline scenario. The project remains in compliance with VM0010 V1.0 and the PD deviation is described and justified in Section 3.1 of the Monitoring Report as follows:

“SPOT Analysis for Natural Disturbance and Deviation to the Project Description

The NDVI assessment

1. Spot images, or similar satellite image with 4 colour bands are obtained. Images taken at similar times of the year should be obtained if possible (to avoid seasonal variation) however, this is not always possible when obtaining imagery.
2. Conduct an NDVI assessment using the Red and Near infra-red colour bands using the following equation;

$$NDVI = \frac{(NIR - VIS)}{(NIR + VIS)}$$

Where NIR is Near infra-red and VIS is red colour band.

An NDVI assessment has been chosen for this identifies the “greenness” of the forest canopy. The health of the forest canopy is representative of the biomass present and if any natural disturbance has occurred, this will be represented in a thinning or loss of canopy cover. The NIR analysis provides values between -1 and 1, where areas of dense vegetation should be in the higher positive range. The image is compared to the original NDVI assessment of the original SPOT image from the start of the project.

Justification:

The purpose of the imagery is to identify carbon stock changes associated with natural disturbance within the monitoring period. The process described in the original PDD from 2009 (under the prior VCS methodology and VCS Standard) was found to be less effective and unnecessarily complicated in demonstrating changes in carbon stocks associated with natural disturbance than the process described above.

A period of 4 years is a significant amount of time for new methods of imagery analysis to be adopted.

It is appropriate to use NDVI data to monitor longer-term events like the growth of vegetation through a season, or annual rates of deforestation¹. In addition NDVI is applied in many REDD+ projects as a tool for monitoring carbon stock changes over time.

Reasons for the Change: The [ISOCCLASS] unsupervised analysis suggested in the PD was not a suitable analysis for vegetation condition because forming an isoclass analysis only provides a way of identifying that trees are present and the density of the forest, and not their condition. When natural disturbance occurs (such as fire or disease) the trees may still be standing, but their canopies are severely degraded due to the disturbance, an indication of tree health.

The inclusion of a DEM also felt unnecessary to the overall goal of the analysis. The DEM is used to determine topographic attributes such as slope or aspect. Further analysis of how these factors effect SPOT imagery would be required to reduce their influence over the analysis.

The NDVI approach is commonly used to assess the vegetation condition in REDD projects and the forestry industry. The suggested approach also takes into account the potential for errors in a GIS approach by proposing to identify "Hot Spots" which are areas to monitor closely if discrepancies arise from the analysis.

The NDVI analysis has been conducted for all previous years' images for each project and additions in order to provide the baseline for further analysis.

Finally, a more simplified analysis that does not compromise the outcome was considered appropriate in light of the fact that it has been acknowledged that the only significant natural risk to these projects is from fire which is also reported and publicly available on the Tasmanian Fires Service website. By combining the NDVI process with publicly available information on fire the process is even more rigorous.

Date change took place:

This deviation took place in February 2013 as part of the current validation and verification process and will be repeated in all future monitoring events."

ESI confirms that the deviation from SPOT unsupervised classification to an NDVI analysis is justified and represents an acceptable approach for assessing the changes in vegetation cover and monitoring natural disturbance.

2.2.4 New Project Activity Instances

Not Applicable.

¹ NDVI, A non technical review: <http://www.met.rdg.ac.uk/~swsgrime/artemis/ch3/ndvi/ndvi.html>

2.3 Validation Conclusion

The PD entitled “*Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests’ Pilot)*” dated 14 March 2011 was previously validated by another validation entity. The validation report is available on the VCS website.

3 VERIFICATION PROCESS

3.1 Method and Criteria

The verification criteria followed the guidance documents provided by VCS and included the following: VCS Program Guide (v3.4, October 2012), VCS Standard (v3.3, October 2012), Program Definitions (v3.4, October 2012), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements (v3.3, October 2012), AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (v3.2, October 2012), the previously validated PD entitled “*Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests’ Pilot)*” dated 14 March 2011,”and VM0010 - Methodology for Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest, Version 1.0.

The Verification and Sampling Plan methodology was derived from all items in our verification process stated above. Specifically, the sampling plan utilized the VCS guidance documents and ISO 14064-3. For this verification, no site visit was conducted. As this project was previously validated/verified, and there were no changes to the project size, no specific plots were revisited in the field. Rather, the verifier used the updated spatial data/imagery to confirm assertions of the Monitoring Report during a desk top review. The desktop review included review of all aspects of the project (including calculations) in order for verifiers to achieve a reasonable level of assurance for this monitoring period verification.

3.2 Document Review

A detailed review of all project documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with, and identify any deviation from the VCS program requirements, the methodology (VM0010 - Methodology for Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest, Version 1.0), and the validated PD.

Initial review focused on the validated PD, and the Monitoring Report, and included an examination of the project details, implementation status, data and parameters, and quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals. Along with a review of the monitoring report, selected documentation was requested, provided and subsequently reviewed for consistency, accuracy, and appropriateness with regard to VCS program requirements, methodological requirements, and the validated PD. Documents reviewed include, but are not limited to, land ownership documentation, legal support for customary tenure, carbon rights contracts, property boundaries, maps and aeriels, data from monitoring, biomass and carbon calculation spreadsheets, and responses to non-conformity/clarification requests.

The verification also included a review of the Non-Permanence Risk Report. The AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (v3.2, October 2012) was used by the project proponent to assess overall project risk. The final score was calculated to be 14.5%. The information in this report was

evaluated by verifiers and found to have been conducted appropriately and in compliance with VCS Version 3. Any discrepancies were corrected by the project proponent.

Please see Appendix B for a complete list of documents received and reviewed by ESI.

3.3 Interviews

Interviews were conducted with project management staff in order to identify if any significant changes had occurred with the project. It was clear from these interviews, and was demonstrated through spatial data/satellite imagery, that no significant changes have occurred to the project area.

3.4 Site Inspections

Although a site visit was not conducted in the project area for this monitoring period verification, a tour of similar areas surrounding the project area (as part of another Forests Alive Pty. Ltd. validation/verification) was conducted. It is clear that conditions impacting forestry in the region were found to be in accordance with the details provided in the PD and Monitoring Report. SPOT satellite imagery at sufficient resolution and spatial data supporting the NDVI assessment was provided. A thorough review of the data confirms that no removals, significant disturbances, or changes in canopy cover had taken place on the project area.

3.5 Resolution of Any Material Discrepancy

During the verification process, there was a risk that potential errors, omissions, and misrepresentations would be found. The actions taken when errors, omissions, and misrepresentations were found included: notifying the client of the issue(s) identified, and expanding our review/sample to the extent that satisfied the Lead Verifier's professional judgment.

During the course of the verification, fifteen (15) Non-conformity Reports (NCRs) /Clarifications (CLs) were identified. One Opportunity for Improvement (OFI) was also identified. All NCRs/CLs were satisfactorily addressed. The NCRs/CLs provided necessary clarity to ensure the project was in compliance with the requirements of the VCS for GHG projects. For a complete list of all NCRs/CLs and their resolutions, please refer to Appendix A.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Implementation Status

The project activities and Monitoring Plan, as described in the validated PD, have been fully implemented. There are no remaining issues from the previous validation. This is the third-monitoring period verification for this project.

4.2 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction or Removal Calculations

ESI conducted an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, connections, conversions, statistics and resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with VCS, the validated PD and the methodology. Further, ESI reproduced calculations for selected samples to ensure accuracy of the results. All data, conversion factors, formulas, and calculations were provided by the project proponent in spreadsheet format to ensure all formulas were accessible for review. The project proponent also provided a step-by-step overview of calculations to ensure ESI understood the approach and could confirm its consistency with the methodology and PD. Any identified discrepancies were corrected by the project proponent.

ESI also conducted a comprehensive assessment of all data collection and storage procedures to ensure all opportunities for error in transposition of data between data were minimized.

Uncertainty was assessed as required by the methodology. No new field based inventory data was collected as part of the monitoring for this period. As such, uncertainty estimates did not change during this verification. A conservative uncertainty deduction of 13.6 % was applied to the quantified Net GHG Emission Reductions.

The project's satellite imagery/NDVI assessment utilized appropriate principles of remote sensing analyses, including appropriate tools and methods, as well as appropriate formulas and parameters, supported by scientific literature.

4.3 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

During ESI's verification, the evidence provided by the project proponent was sufficient in both quantity and quality to support the determination of GHG emission removals reported by the project. Throughout the verification, Forest Alive's team demonstrated a strong commitment toward conservativeness and took all measures appropriate to ensure the reliability of all evidence provided. The final documents received from Forests Alive are outlined in Appendix B.

4.4 Management and Operational System

The management system employed by Forests Alive utilizes appropriate field measurement methods (systematic, appropriate measurement tools and techniques), high quality data collection and management techniques and data analysis. Staff is thoroughly familiar with their responsibilities and is appropriately trained for these responsibilities. Accordingly, in the process of the verification, ESI confirmed the suitability and appropriateness of Forests Alive's management system for monitoring and reporting.

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

After review of all project information, procedures, calculations, and supporting documentation, ESI confirms that the monitoring conducted by Forests Alive, along with the supporting Monitoring Report titled “*MONITORING REPORT – REDD FORESTS PILOT*” (v1.1 dated 02 August 2013), is accurate and consistent with all aforementioned VCS criteria, the validated PD, and the selected methodology.


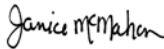
ESI confirms all verification activities, including objectives, scope and criteria, level of assurance, monitoring, adherence to the validated PD, and the project documentation are complete and in adherence to the VCS Version 3 and all associated updates as documented in this report. ESI concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions that the *Protection of a Tasmanian Native Forest (Project 1: REDD Forests’ Pilot)* project has been implemented in accordance with the validated PD, dated 14 March 2011 and meets the requirements of VCS Version 3 and all associated updates for the third project monitoring period.

The GHG assertion provided by Forests Alive Pty. Ltd. and verified by ESI has resulted in the GHG emissions reduction or removal of 7,020 tCO₂ equivalents by the project during the verification/reporting period (13 March 2012 to 12 March 2013). This value is gross of both the 13.6% uncertainty deduction (958 tCO₂ equivalents) and the 14.5% buffer withholding (879 tCO₂ equivalents) based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool.

GHG Emission Reductions or Removals	tCO ₂ e
Baseline Emissions	5,062
Project Emissions	-1,958.39
Leakage	0
Net GHG emission reductions or removals	7,020*

*Gross of uncertainty and buffer deductions. **After uncertainty = 6,062 tCO₂e.**

Submittal Information:

Report Submitted to:	<p>Verified Carbon Standard Association 1730 Rhode Island Ave. NW, Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20036</p> <p>Forests Alive Pty Ltd - Jarrah Vercoe, Project Manager, 210 Collins Street, Hobart, Tasmania, 7000</p>
Report Submitted by:	<p>Environmental Services, Inc. -Corporate Office 7220 Financial Way, Suite 100 Jacksonville, Florida 32257</p>
ESI Lead Verifier Name and Signature	 <p>Shawn McMahon Lead Verifier</p>
ESI Division Regional Technical Manager Name and Signature	 <p>Janice McMahon Vice President and Forestry, Carbon and GHG Division Regional Technical Manager</p>
Date:	29 August 2013

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APPENDIX A – NCR/CL/OFI SUMMARY

1. Non-Conformity Report (Verification Only Checklist All Additions Downie Pilot VM11010 PDD JP, PD-NotCoveredElsewhere_Downie_Pilot, line 7)

Verification	
VCS Criteria: PDD Requirements, D.5 Description of the Monitoring Plan, Monitoring of natural disturbances - Changes to vegetation coverage will be determined by comparing images taken at the start of the project and as close to the monitoring event as possible. The images will be analysed using an [ISOCCLASS] unsupervised classification into 30 classes. This classification will be based on a composite imaged formed from all four SPOT bands plus the digital elevation model (DEM), topographic aspect and topographic slope.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: NA in Monitoring Report or provided Files	
Findings: An analysis of the changes in vegetation cover, as described here is not included in the Monitoring Report. The verifier is requesting the satellite imagery and spatial files resulting from the analysis for verification.	
Non-conformity report (NCR): Please complete an analysis of the changes in vegetation cover as required by Section 3.5 of the Validated PD. Please include a description of the analysis in the Monitoring Report (methods, results) and indicate where this was added. Additionally, the verifier is requesting the georeferenced input satellite imagery and spatial files resulting from the analysis for verification. Note Item 2 in addressing this NCR.	
Date issued:	14 June 2013
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received: 14 July 2013
The methods and results of the vegetation analysis are in the Additional Information section of the monitoring report. The GIS files for this analysis are provided in the folder NCR 1 and 2.	
Findings: SPOT images as well as satellite imagery have been added to the Monitoring Report. There is a very general section added to the Monitoring Report that simply states that "from the NDVI assessment, it is clear that the areas of dense vegetation remain the same." While this explanation is generally agreed by verifiers, this does not explain exactly what went into the analysis, how it was performed or how it explicitly confirms to the methodology.	
Non-conformity report (NCR): NCR: Please explain in the Monitoring Report how the images were analysed using an [ISOCCLASS] unsupervised classification into 30 classes, how this classification was based on a composite imaged formed from all four SPOT bands plus the digital elevation model (DEM), topographic aspect and topographic slope.	
Date issued:	31 July 2013
Project proponent response/actions: Please refer to the document "NCR #1 Image Analysis"	
Evidence used to close NCR: The project has submitted an explanation of their process used for conducting the NDVI assessment. This is indicated as being a deviation from the validated PDD, however it is recognized that this deviation results in a more reasonable approach to analysing the imagery for this purpose. Additionally, it is noted that the original methodology was written 4 years ago and this deviation from the PDD represents an improvement to the process originally used by the project proponent. Issue is addressed.	
Date NCR closed:	13 August 2013

2. Non-Conformity Report (Verification Only Checklist All Additions Downie Pilot VM11010 PDD JP, PD-NotCoveredElsewhere_Downie_Pilot, line 9)

Verification		
VCS Criteria: PDD Requirements, D.5 Description of the Monitoring Plan, Monitoring of natural disturbances - These images must be included in the monitoring report for reference		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: NA in Monitoring Report		
Findings: The classified images/resulting spatial files are not included in the Monitoring Report.		
Non-conformity report (NCR): Please include the classified images/spatial files resulting from the analysis of the changes in vegetation cover in the Monitoring Report as required by Section 3.5 of the Validated PD. Please identify where these were added.		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013
The GIS files for this analysis are provided in the folder NCR 1 and 2.		
Evidence used to close NCR: GIS files were submitted to verifiers and reviewed. These images are the same ones used in the monitoring report. A follow up question on the review was asked in the previous NCR. This NCR is closed and addressed.		
Date NCR closed:	31 July 2013	

3. Clarification (Verification Only Checklist All Additions Downie Pilot VM11010 PDD JP, VM0010 v.1.1, old, line 16)

Verification		
VCS Criteria: VCS VM0010 v1.1, 4.2.2 Illegal logging-It is a requirement that any greenhouse gas emissions from illegal logging above de minimis that may occur in the project area ($\Delta CDIST_{IL,i,t PRJ}$) are monitored. At the time of methodology approval, remote sensing technology using optical sensors is not capable of direct measurements of biomass and changes thereof but has some capability to identify forest strata that have undergone a change in biomass. As remote methods for monitoring illegal logging are not available at the time of methodology approval, the following ground-based methods must be used. Therefore, where the PRA or the limited sampling indicate no illegal logging occurring: $CDIST_{IL,i,t PRJ}=0$ Where the PRA and the limited sampling indicate degradation is occurring, net carbon stock changes as a result of illegal logging shall be calculated as: (See equation 20)		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Monitoring Report		
Findings: Currently, Illegal Logging = 0. As per the validated PD and the verified initial monitoring report, the initial PRA indicated there is no risk for illegal logging and thus there is no need for additional PRAs at this monitoring event. Illegal Logging = 0 is warranted. However, Monitoring Report Section 3.1 states" This was confirmed by the completion of a Preliminary Rural Appraisal. Between 16 and 26 November 2010, key stakeholders in the timber industry were contacted (see the results in Table No. 04) and absolutely ruled out any risk of illegal logging." Table 4 could not be located in the document.		
Clarification (CL): Monitoring Report Section 3.1 states" This was confirmed by the completion of a Preliminary Rural Appraisal. Between 16 and 26 November 2010, key stakeholders in the timber industry were contacted (see the results in Table No. 04) and absolutely ruled out any risk of illegal logging." However, Table 4 could not be located in the		

document. Please include a Table in the Monitoring Report showing the results of the PRA as indicated.		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013
The PRA is provided in section 3.2 of the Monitoring report.		
Evidence used to close CL: Figure 4 is added to the Monitoring Report and clearly shows the results of the PRA as having no illegal logging possible. Issue is addressed.		
Date CL closed:	31 July 2013	

4. Non-Conformity Report (Verification Only Checklist All Additions Downie Pilot VM11010 PDD JP, VM0010 v.1.1, old, line 22)

Verification		
VCS Criteria: VCS VM0010 v1.1, Step 5.1 Activity shifting leakage, There may be no leakage due to activity shifting. - Where the project proponent controls multiple parcels of land within the country the project proponent must demonstrate that the management plans and/or land-use designations of other lands they control have not materially changed as a result of the planned project (designating new lands as timber concessions or increasing harvest rates in lands already managed for timber) because such changes could lead to reductions in carbon stocks or increases in GHG emissions.		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Monitoring report Sections 1.7 and 2.1		
Findings: Section 2.1 includes general text and does not indicate whether the proponent owns multiple parcels of land within the country. Also, evidence has not been provided indicating that there has not been any acquisitions/dispositions since the monitoring period start date.		
Non-conformity report (NCR): Please remove the general text from Monitoring report Section 2.1 and clearly indicate whether the project proponent owns multiple parcels of land within the country. Please provide appropriate evidence supporting the claim. Also, please provide evidence that there have been no newly acquired commercially viable forestlands outside of the Project Area and no dispositions within the project area over the monitoring period.		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013
General text has been removed and a sentence has been added on page 6 stating; In addition, the project proponent has communicated with the project developer during the past 12 months and indicated that <i>no land within the project area has been subject to disposition and no new acquisitions of viable native forested land has taken place</i> ² . The project proponent does not own any other forested land.		
Evidence used to close NCR: The general text was removed from the Monitoring Report and an attestation from the project proponent indicates that the project area has not changed ownership or been added to. Project proponent confirms no other ownerships. Issue addressed.		
Date NCR closed:	31 July 2013	

² Downie, Pers Comm, March 2013.

5. Clarification (Verification Only Checklist All Additions Downie Pilot VM11010 PDD JP, VM0010 v.1.1, old, line 27)

Verification		
VCS Criteria: VCS VM0010 v1.1 - Step 5.2 Market leakage. Leakage due to market effects is equal to the net emissions from planned timber harvest activities in the baseline scenario multiplied by an appropriate leakage factor: (See equation 23)		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Monitoring report Section 2.1 and 4.3		
Findings: Market effects leakage = 0. This is supported by a detailed and plausible explanation of the falling prices of pulp wood as related to the increasing supply chain in the Tasmania area and in the regional markets. The impact of the project is expected to be minimal and not seen as an impact to the pulpwood market. The verifier confirmed that the most recent harvest volume (2011-2012) from privately owned native hardwood forests in Tasmania is well below the 10 year average prior to the project, However, this value is not explicitly reported in the monitoring report.		
Clarification (CL): Please clearly report the most recent (2011-2012) harvest volume (tonnes) from privately owned native hardwood forests in Tasmania (as reported by Private Forests Tasmania) in Monitoring Report Section 2.1. Please identify where this was added. Note item 6.		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013
Page 26, section 4.3 now includes the following text: The 2011, 2012 annual report 3 indicates a total volume of native forest harvested as being 138, 854 tonnes. This constitutes an annual harvest of private native forests of 10% of the average volume from the preceding 10 year period.		
Evidence used to close CL: Text added and appears to be correct. Issue addressed.		
Date CL closed:	31 July 2013	

6. Opportunity for Improvement (Verification Only Checklist All Additions Downie Pilot VM11010 PDD JP, VM0010 v.1.1, old, line 28)

Verification		
VCS Criteria: VCS VM0010 v1.1 - Step 5.2 Market leakage. Leakage due to market effects is equal to the net emissions from planned timber harvest activities in the baseline scenario multiplied by an appropriate leakage factor: (See equation 23)		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Monitoring report Section 2.1 and 4.3		
Findings: The analysis of market effects leakage is included in Section 2.1, this would fit better in Section 4.3 (as is the case with the grouped project).		
Opportunity for Improvement (OFI): Please move the analysis of market effects leakage from Monitoring Report Section 2.1 to Monitoring Report Section 4.3.		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013

³ Private Forests Tasmania, Annual report < http://www.privateforests.tas.gov.au/publications/annual_reports> (accessed 12th April 2013)

The text relating to market effects leakage has been moved from section 2.1 to section 4.3	
Evidence used to close OFI: Text moved. Issue addressed.	
Date OFI closed:	31 July 2013

7. Clarification (Verification Only Checklist All Additions Downie Pilot VM11010 PDD JP, VM0010 v.1.1, old, line 34)

Verification	
VCS Criteria: VCS VM0010 v1.1, Step 7.1 Adjustment for uncertainty, Estimated greenhouse gas emissions and emission reductions from IFM activities have uncertainties associated with parameters and coefficients including estimates of area, carbon stocks, regrowth and expansion factors. It is assumed that the uncertainties associated with input data are available, either as default uncertainty values given in most recent IPCC guidelines, or as statistical estimates based on sampling. - Uncertainty at all times is defined at the 95% confidence interval where the estimated variance exceeds +/- 15 percent from the mean. Procedures including stratification and the allocation of sufficient measurement plots will help ensure that low uncertainty results and ultimately full crediting can result.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Monitoring report Section 2.1 and 4.4	
Findings: Section 2.1 States "Estimates of uncertainty have not changed during the first monitoring period." This is the third monitoring period. If no change, Uncertainty here would have been verified under the last verification, thus the project is compliant and is applying a 13.6 % uncertainty deduction.	
Clarification (CL): Monitoring Report Section 2.1 States "Estimates of uncertainty have not changed during the first monitoring period." This is the third monitoring period. Please clarify in Monitoring Report Section 2.1, and to the verifier, whether estimates of uncertainty have changed during this monitoring period. If so, please provide the verifier with the updated uncertainty calculations files.	
Date issued:	14 June 2013
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received: 14 July 2013
Uncertainty is not subject to re-evaluation during monitoring events. The text has been amended in section 2.1 to correctly identify this as the ' <i>third monitoring period</i> '. In addition, it has been clarified that 'Uncertainty is not subject to monitoring'.	
Evidence used to close CL: Text changed. Issue addressed.	
Date CL closed:	31 July 2013

8. Clarification (Verification Only Checklist All Additions Downie Pilot VM11010 PDD JP, VM0010 v.1.1, old, line 35)

Verification	
VCS Criteria: VCS VM0010 v1.1, Step 7.1 Adjustment for uncertainty, Estimated greenhouse gas emissions and emission reductions from IFM activities have uncertainties associated with parameters and coefficients including estimates of area, carbon stocks, regrowth and expansion factors. It is assumed that the uncertainties associated with input data are available, either as default uncertainty values given in most recent IPCC guidelines, or as statistical estimates based on sampling. - Uncertainty at all times is defined at the 95% confidence interval where the estimated variance exceeds +/- 15 percent from the mean. Procedures including stratification and the allocation of sufficient measurement plots will help ensure that low uncertainty results and ultimately full crediting can result.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Monitoring report Section 2.1 and 4.4	

Findings: Though not explicit, Section 2.1 indicates that an uncertainty deduction is not required. However, Section 4.4 shows an uncertainty deduction of 13.6 %.		
Clarification (CL): Monitoring Report Section 2.1 indicates that an uncertainty deduction is not required. However, Section 4.4 shows an uncertainty deduction of 13.6 % being applied. Please explain and clarify both in the Monitoring Report and to the verifier. Please provide any appropriate supporting calculations files. Note Item 9 in addressing this CL.		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013
The text in section 2.1 of the monitoring report has been revised to reflect the pilot PDD and calculations.		
Evidence used to close CL: Response indicates that the project was validated under the 2007.1 guidelines. As such the uncertainty analysis done at the time is still valid for one more year. This information is found in the Monitoring Report. Issue is addressed.		
Date CL closed:	31 July 2013	

9. Clarification (Verification Only Checklist All Additions Downie Pilot VM11010 PDD JP, VM0010 v.1.1, old, line 36)

Verification		
VCS Criteria: VCS VM0010 v1.1, Step 7.1 Adjustment for uncertainty, Estimated greenhouse gas emissions and emission reductions from IFM activities have uncertainties associated with parameters and coefficients including estimates of area, carbon stocks, regrowth and expansion factors. It is assumed that the uncertainties associated with input data are available, either as default uncertainty values given in most recent IPCC guidelines, or as statistical estimates based on sampling. - Uncertainty at all times is defined at the 95% confidence interval where the estimated variance exceeds +/- 15 percent from the mean. Procedures including stratification and the allocation of sufficient measurement plots will help ensure that low uncertainty results and ultimately full crediting can result.		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Monitoring report Section 2.1 and 4.4		
Findings: Section 2.1 also includes outdated language regarding the uncertainty allowance. That is it refers to +/- 10 % @ the 90% CI and the VCS 2007.1 guidelines.		
Clarification (CL): Section 2.1 of the Monitoring Report includes outdated VCS language regarding the uncertainty allowance. Please update Monitoring Report Section 2.1 refer to the uncertainty allowance as defined by VM0010. Please also remove reference to the VCS 2007.1 Guidelines both in this section and throughout the document.		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013
In the revised text for section 2.1 the only reference to 2007.1 Guidelines must remain due to the original PDD following these guidelines instead of the 2011 Guidelines. Uncertainty is not reviewed until five years into the project as the PDD section 3.4, page 47 indicates and therefore the uncertainty will remain until 2014.		
Evidence used to close CL: Response indicates that the project was validated under the 2007.1 guidelines. As such the uncertainty analysis done at the time is still valid for one more year. This information is found in the Monitoring Report. Issue is addressed.		
Date CL closed:	31 July 2013	

10. Non-Conformity Report (Risk Tool v3 Tab NCRs, line 9)

Verification	
VCS Criteria: VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, V3.2, Internal Risks, Table 1 Project Management - Mitigation: Management team includes individuals with significant experience in AFOLU project design and implementation, carbon accounting and reporting (e.g., individuals who have successfully managed projects through validation, verification and issuance of GHG credits) under the VCS Program or other approved GHG programs.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Risk Report Section 1	
Findings: RR indicates the management team meets the experience requirement. This is evident. Their website also indicates plenty of experience. Risk = 0 However, it appears the text is incomplete. Page 3 has "Virginia" highlighted in yellow. Please finalize the text of Section 1 of the Risk Report. Addressed for grouped project in separate NCR under instance 9.	
Non-conformity report (NCR): NCR - Page 3 has "Virginia" highlighted in yellow. Please finalize the text of Section 1 of the Risk Report.	
Date issued:	14 June 2013
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received: 14 July 2013
Section 1 has been finalized.	
Evidence used to close NCR: This does not appear in the latest version of the Risk Report. Issue addressed.	
Date NCR closed:	31 July 2013

11. Non-Conformity Report (Risk Tool v3 Tab NCRs, line 10)

Verification	
VCS Criteria: VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, V3.2, Internal Risks, Table 1 Project Management - Mitigation: Adaptive management plan in place.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Risk Report Section 1; 30 Year Adaptive Management Plan.doc	
Findings: The Management Plan states "Each proponent is provided with a copy of this plan with a clear understanding that they are required to update the plan throughout the 30 year project longevity period, including the financial plan outlined, below in order to reflect actual rather than projected revenue. It does not appear that the financial plan and adaptive plans have been updated.	
Non-conformity report (NCR): The plan provided appears to be the same as last year and do not indicate that they were updated. Similarly please confirm the financial plan been updated for actual revenues as stated in the adaptive management plan.	
Date issued:	14 June 2013
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received: 14 July 2013
The Downie and Pilot financial plans have been updated and are located in the Drop Box called 'NCR #11 Pilot Financial Plans'	
Evidence used to close NCR: Financial plan reviewed and found to have been updated to include the revenue from 2013 and 2012. Issue is addressed.	
Date NCR closed:	31 July 2013

12. Clarification (Risk Tool v3 Tab NCRs, line 52)

Verification

VCS Criteria: VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, V3.2, Table 8 Political Risk - Governance score of 0.82 or higher		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Risk Report Section 3		
Findings: Governance Score was calculated independently and found to = 1.60. The appropriate risk value of 0 has been selected, However the Governance Score is not reported and there is no text supporting the selection of the Political Risk Value.		
Non-conformity report (NCR): Please state the actual score and provide supplemental text in Risk Report Section 3 justifying the value selected for Political Risk.		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013
Justification for the Political Risk is provided section 3 of the Non Permanence Risk report and Governance is correctly reported as 1.63 shown on page 10 and 11.		
Evidence used to close CL: Governance score is over .82. Project proponent appears to be calculating the governance score on only one year of data, instead of the required average for the last 5 years of data, which comes out to an average of 1.60. This difference is not significant. Issue is addressed.		
Date CL closed:	31 July 2013	

13. Non-Conformity Report (Risk Tool v3 Tab NCRs, line 57)

Verification		
VCS Criteria: VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, V3.2 - Fir Risk		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Risk Report Section 3; Validated PD Section 1.10		
Findings: Both the Downie and Pilot project share the same language regarding 4 fire trucks. Need to clarify if this is a duplication error in the reports.		
Non-conformity report (NCR): The Pilot Risk report states for fire "and keeps four fire trucks stationed on the farm." The Pilot project has the exact same language. Please clarify if both projects do indeed have 4 fire trucks each or if the language is a template carryover issue.		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013
There is a carryover issue, the project proponent has 2 trucks and this has been corrected. Downie project has 4.		
Evidence used to close NCR: Corrected. Issue addressed.		
Date NCR closed:	31 July 2013	

Additional Round 1 NCR (These NCR's was accidentally left out of the first round for this project.)

14. Non-Conformity Report (Risk Tool v3 Tab NCRs Lines 55-57)

Verification		
VCS Criteria: VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, V3.2 – Natural Risks		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Risk Report Section 3; Validated PD Section 1.10		
Findings: The project is claiming a 0 for all three, Pests and Disease, Geologic and Other natural Risks, and this may be correct, but no information is presented that allows verifiers to assess this finding.		
Non-conformity report (NCR): Please provide documented evidence that substantiates the scores given for these three Natural Risk Categories.		

Date issued:	31 July 2013
Project proponent response/actions: Information has been added to risk report, section 3, with a comment NCR #14	
Evidence used to close NCR: Information presented indicates the lack of pest and disease outbreaks, geologic and extreme weather in enough detail to warrant the risk rating of 0 given for these items. The Risk scores have been justified in the Risk Report document. Issue is addressed.	
Date NCR closed:	13 August 2013

15. Non-Conformity Report (Risk Tool v3 Tab NCRs, line 45)

Verification		
VCS Criteria: VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, V3.2, External Risks, Table 7 Community Engagement - Less than 20 percent of households living within 20 km of the project boundary outside the project area, and who are reliant on the project area, have been consulted		
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance: Risk Report Section 2		
Findings: Risk Report indicates Community engagement risk has been assessed as zero because there are no 'local populations', including those living within or surrounding the project area (given as within 20km of the project boundary) that are reliant upon the project area for food, fuel, fodder, medicines or building materials. However, VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (Section 2.3.2.1) requires evidence to support this (social assessments such as household surveys and PRAs).		
Non-conformity report (NCR): Risk Report Section 2 states "Community engagement is not required to be assessed because there are no 'local populations', including those living within or surrounding the project area (given as within 20km of the project boundary) that are reliant upon the project area for food, fuel, fodder, medicines or building materials and therefore the risk rating for community engagement is zero. However, the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (Section 2.3.2.1) requires evidence to support this (social assessments such as household surveys and PRAs). Please provide adequate evidence as per VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool Section 2.3.1 supporting the claim that the risk rating for community engagement is zero .		
Date issued:	14 June 2013	
Project proponent response/actions:	Date Received:	14 July 2013
<p>The following text has been added to section 2 of the Risk Report:</p> <p>The project areas comprise privately owned, forested land that is managed for commercial timber extraction. Section 2.3.2.1 of the Non Permanence Risk Tool states that "<i>Where local populations are not reliant on the project area, the risk is not relevant to the project and the risk rating for community engagement (CE) shall be zero. Risk Analysis and Buffer Determination Evidence <u>may</u> include social assessments such as household surveys and participatory rural appraisals</i>". As evidence, The Torrens Land Title legislation that determines the legal ownership (and use) of land within Australia confers 100% of the land management responsibility and use to the landowner. Due to the nature of the forest within the project area, (being assigned for commercial logging, primarily for low value products) and the legal structures governing land ownership and use within Australia, there are no communities that rely on the project areas for fuel, food, fodder, medicines or building materials. As evidence, the land is also subject to private timber reserves which '<i>enable landowners to have their land dedicated for long-term forest management</i>'. As further evidence, the key feature of Torrens Land Titles, is <i>that it captures all interests in a property, including transfers, mortgages, leases, easements, covenants, resumptions and other rights</i></p>		

in a single Certificate of Title which, once registered with the State by a Registrar General or Recorder of Titles, is guaranteed correct by the State. The land titles contain no references to any uses relating to food, fuel, fodder, medicine or building materials.

Finally, Tasmanian Native Forests do not contain 'food', 'fuel' or 'medicines' and the project areas, quite clearly these forests are managed for commercial logging, not grazing. Fodder is therefore excluded. None of the project areas are relied upon by 'local populations' for building materials. This is evident when examining the logging history and projections. Almost all logging is for low value, exports (woodchips). No logging events have been identified historically and projected for any additions to provide building materials for 'local populations'.

Findings:

The addition of this information satisfies the requirement that the project show that (if the community engagement score is 0) there are no populations who rely on the project area for food, fodder, medicines or building materials. If this is the case, then in order for the project to claim the mitigation credit, the project either needs to be certified under CCBA or conduct a participatory rural appraisal. Section 2.3.2.3 states:

"To achieve the mitigation credit, it **shall** be demonstrated that a current participatory assessment of the positive and negative impacts of the project activities on the local communities who derive livelihoods from the project area **has** been completed and demonstrates net positive benefits on the social and economic well-being of these communities. A participatory assessment is considered current where it is completed at least five years prior to the risk analysis. Certification against the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (CCBS) or SOCIALCARBON Standard may be used to demonstrate that a project satisfies this mitigation requirement."

Since the project is not certified against CCBA, then a PRA is required.

Non-conformity report (NCR): The project can either conduct a PRA in order to receive the mitigation credit or rescore the Non-Permanence Risk rating. Please address.

Date Issued:	31 July 2013
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Project proponent response/actions:

This project has neither local populations living in or within 20km of the project area that are reliant upon the project area for food, fuel, fodder, medicines or building materials. This is supported by the validator.

This project does not have 'local populations' that are reliant upon the project area and therefore the CE Score has been amended to 0, rather than -5. This does not increase the overall, original risk rating for the project.

Please refer to the risk calculations and Non Permanence Risk Report in the drop box folder titled: NCR #15 Pilot Risk Report and Calculations

Findings: The risk rating for this item has been corrected. Issue addressed.

Date NCR closed:	13 August 2013
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APPENDIX B – DOCUMENTS RECEIVED AND REVIEWED

Documents received 8 March 2013

- VCS Monitoring Report Project 1 PILOT March 2013 v1.doc
- Adaptive Management Plan Project 1 PILOT VCS ID 641.doc
- Financial Assessment Project 1 PILOT.xlsx
- Non-Permanence Risk Calculations Project 1 PILOT.xlsx
- Non-Permanence Risk Report Project 1 PILOT.doc

Documents received 22 April 2013

- 017- VCS Verification Sampling Plan_ForestsAlive_PilotProject_Final.pdf
- VCS Monitoring Report Project 1 PILOT March 2013 v1.1.doc

Documents received 3 June 2013

- Pilot - Financial Assessment.xlsx

Documents received 6 June 2013

- VCS Monitoring Report Project 1 PILOT March 2013 v1.1.doc

Documents received 15 July 2013

- VCS Monitoring Report Project 1 PILOT March 2013 v1.1 Forests Alive Responses.doc
- 017-Pilot-VCS Project Verification NCR-CL-OFI-v1 Forests Alive Responses.docx
- Pilot 30 year Financial Plan.xlsx
- Non-Permanence Risk Report Project 1 PILOT.doc
- Non-Permanence Risk Calculations Project 1.xlsx
- NCR # 1,2 Vegetation Analysis File

Documents received 2 August 2013

- VCS Monitoring Report Project 1 PILOT March 2013 v1.1.doc
- 017-Pilot-VCS Project Verification NCR-CL-OFI-Round 2 Pilot v2.docx
- NCR #1 Image Analysis.docx
- Non-Permanence Risk Calculations Project v1.1.xlsx
- Non-Permanence Risk Report Project v1.1 PILOT.doc
- Publications_2011_3 - NDVI reference.pdf

Documents received 27 August 2013

- VCS Monitoring Report Project 1 PILOT March 2013 v1.1.doc