

# MONITORING REPORT



Document prepared by Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral - AIDER

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<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Manejo de bosques para reducir deforestación y degradación en comunidades indígenas Shipibo Conibo y Cacataibo de la región Ucayali</b>
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<b>GHG Accounting/ Crediting Period</b>	<b>1 julio 2010 – 30 junio 2030; 20 años</b>
<b>Monitoring Period of this Report</b>	<p><b>Período de verificación CCB: 1 julio 2010 - 30 junio 2017</b></p> <p><b>Período de verificación VCS: 1 julio 2013 - 30 junio 2017</b></p>
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<b>Gold Level Criteria</b>	<b>Clima y Comunidad</b>

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## 1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

### 1.1 Unique Project Benefits

Resultados o beneficios	Logros durante el periodo de seguimiento	SS	Logros durante la vida ,del proyecto
1) Estimated net emissions reductions in the project area, measured with respect to the scenario without project.	287,274.6 annual tCO <sub>2</sub> -e generated by the project (period 2013-2017).		758,924.6 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e per year generated by the project (period 2010-2017).
2) Hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area, compared to the scenario without a project.	3,419.8 hectares avoided from deforestation (2013-2017 period).		4,855.8 hectares avoided from deforestation (2010-2017 period).
3) Community and comuneros who have improved their skills and / or knowledge as a result of the training provided as part of the project activities.	7069 people trained in the framework of the workshops held during the life of the project.		7069 people trained in the framework of the workshops held during the life of the project.
4) People with better livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities.	2717 people (553 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have been benefited with the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.		2717 people (553 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have been benefited with the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.
5) Critically endangered species worldwide or in danger of extinction that benefit from reduced threats as a result of project activities, compared to the scenario without a project.	None		The species / objects of conservation for monitoring are not under the category of "critical danger" or "danger of extinction".

## 1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
GHG emission reductions & removals	Net estimated emission removals in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	0	s/r	None.
	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	1,149,098		1,620,747
Forest <sup>1</sup> cover	For REDD <sup>2</sup> projects: Number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	3,419.8 hectares		4,855.8 hectares
	For ARR <sup>3</sup> projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	0		None.
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM <sup>4</sup> practices have occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	0		None.
	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land	0		None.

<sup>1</sup> Land with woody vegetation that meets an internationally accepted definition (e.g., UNFCCC, FAO or IPCC) of what constitutes a forest, which includes threshold parameters, such as minimum forest area, tree height and level of crown cover, and may include mature, secondary, degraded and wetland forests (*VCS Program Definitions*)

<sup>2</sup> Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) - Activities that reduce GHG emissions by slowing or stopping conversion of forests to non-forest land and/or reduce the degradation of forest land where forest biomass is lost (*VCS Program Definitions*)

<sup>3</sup> Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR) - Activities that increase carbon stocks in woody biomass (and in some cases soils) by establishing, increasing and/or restoring vegetative cover through the planting, sowing and/or human-assisted natural regeneration of woody vegetation (*VCS Program Definitions*)

<sup>4</sup> Improved forest management (IFM) - Activities that change forest management practices and increase carbon stock on forest lands managed for wood products such as saw timber, pulpwood and fuelwood (*VCS Program Definitions*)

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	management has occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario			
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	7069		7069 community members trained in the framework of the workshops held during the life of the project.
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities	2076		2076 women trained in the framework of the projects executed during the verification period.
Employment	Total number of people employed in of project activities, <sup>5</sup> expressed as number of full time employees <sup>6</sup>	12		11 people who are part of AIDER's technical team that is in charge of the management, supervision and implementation of activities in the office and in the field.
	Number of women employed in project activities, expressed as number of full time employees	5		5 women who are part of the team mentioned in the previous metric.
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods <sup>7</sup> or income generated as a result of project activities	2717	s/r	2717 people (553 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have been benefited with the economic income from the

<sup>5</sup> Employed in project activities means 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.

<sup>6</sup> Full time equivalency is calculated as the total number of hours worked (by full-time, part-time, temporary and/or seasonal staff) divided by the average number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the country, region or economic territory (adapted from UN System of National Accounts (1993) paragraphs 17.14[15.102];[17.28])

<sup>7</sup> Livelihoods are the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Krantz, Lasse, 2001. *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction*. SIDA). Livelihood benefits may include benefits reported in the Employment metrics of this table.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
				first sale of the project's carbon credits.
	Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	1286	s/r	1286 women benefited from the activity described in the previous metric.
Health	Total number of people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
	Number of women for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
Education	Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
Water	Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
	Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action /

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario			intervention objectives of the project.
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being <sup>8</sup> was improved as a result of project activities	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation, <sup>9</sup> measured against the without-project scenario	Sin cambio	s/r	There has not been a change in the number of hectares of the project.  The number of hectares of the project includes the biodiversity conservation areas that the project proposes to conserve.
	Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species <sup>10</sup> benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities, <sup>11</sup> measured against the without-project scenario	Ninguna		The species / objects of conservation for monitoring are not under the category of "critical danger" or "danger of extinction".

<sup>8</sup> Well-being is people's experience of the quality of their lives. Well-being benefits may include benefits reported in other metrics of this table (e.g. Training, Employment, Health, Education, Water, etc.), but could also include other benefits such as empowerment of community groups, strengthened legal rights to resources, conservation of access to areas of cultural significance, etc.

<sup>9</sup> Biodiversity conservation in this context means areas where specific management measures are being implemented as a part of project activities with an objective of enhancing biodiversity conservation.

<sup>10</sup> Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species

<sup>11</sup> In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit



## 2 GENERAL

### 2.1 Project Description

#### 2.1.1 Implementation Description

The project is developed in 07 native communities belonging to ethnic and Cacataibo Shibipo Conibo, which grouped occupy an area of 127,004.0 hectares. The purpose of the project is to conserve the forests of these communities with the advance of deforestation and degradation. It is proposed to reduce the pressure to change the land use in the project area with 4 components: i) proper use of communal land, ii) capacity building for the management of natural resources, iii) project finance and market linkages and iv) finally strategic alliances. These actions are intended to prevent the advance of deforestation.

The activities that have been developed during the second period of monitoring and verification of the project were: promotion of community forest management (timber and non-timber), strengthening indigenous organizations to understand REDD + and Compensation for Ecosystem Services, promoting local forest governance in 07 native communities for the proper management of natural resources, increased organizational and administrative capacities of authorities and community in the management of natural resources.

With the financial support of donors, through projects, it has managed to preserve tracts of forest, which are benefiting mitigating climate change and while creating opportunities for sustainable development in native communities.

The verification period, comprising from 01 July 2013 to 30 June 2017 and has managed to keep an average of 295,177.8 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e annually.

#### 2.1.2 Project Category and Activity Type

Sectorial scope 14 – Agricultural, forestry and other land use

AFOLU Project category: Reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD)

Activity type: Avoid unplanned deforestation and degradation (AUDD), it is not a grouped project.

#### 2.1.3 Project Proponent(s)

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#### 2.1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Not applicable.

#### 2.1.5 Project Start Date (G1.9)

The project start date is July 1, 2010.

- Periodo de evaluación de beneficio para la biodiversidad y la comunidad**  
 The benefit evaluation period will be carried out every 5 years.

#### 2.1.6 Project Crediting Period (G1.9)

20 years. From July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2030.

#### 2.1.7 Project Location

The project area is politically located in the districts Irazola, Masisea, Calleria, Iparia, in the provinces of Padre Abad y Coronel Portillo in the department and region of Ucayali and also in the districts of Codo de Pozuzo, Puerto Inca, Tornavista, in the Province of Puerto Inca in the department and region of Huanuco. Covers an area of 127,004.0 ha of forests in 7 Native Communities. Be attached to KLM format, the coordinates of the project area that will be delivered to validator.

The location of the boundaries of the project was conducted using Landsat 5 TM images and GPS Garmin Oregon 550 equipment. The GPS equipment error is ± 3 m.

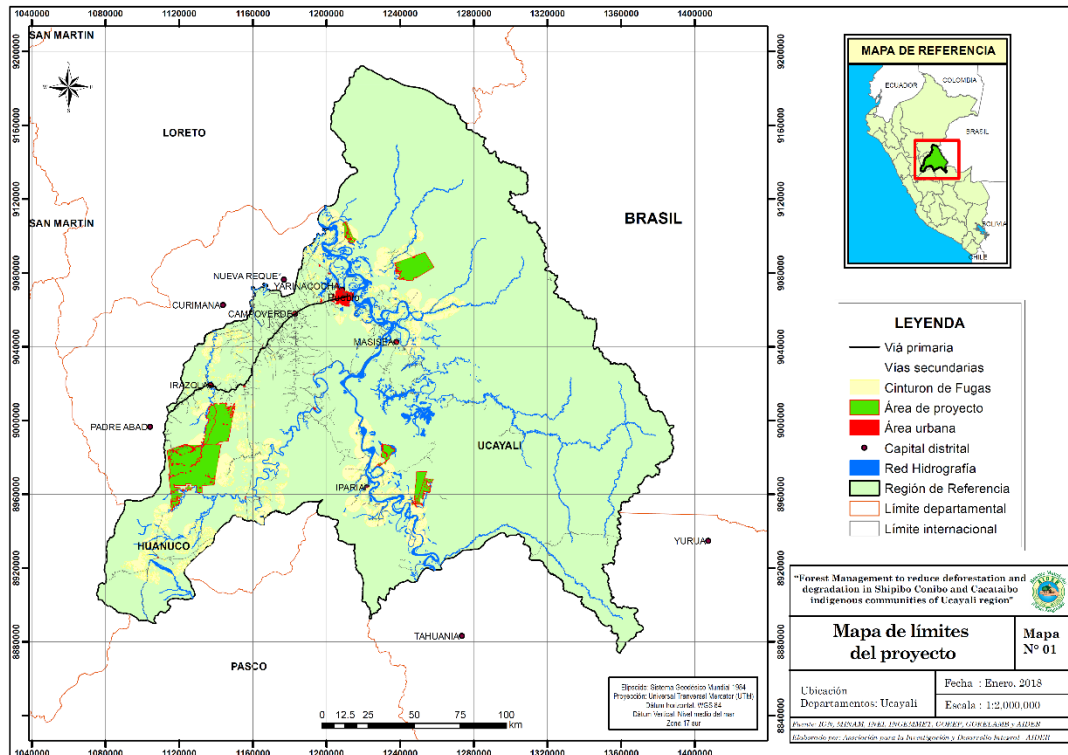


Figure 1. Map of the project boundary

### 2.1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology

The methodology used in the project was "Methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1," approved by the VCS on December 3, 2012. It has been developed each of the steps and established sections by the methodology of a transparent manner. As such, the project proponent has documented the application of the methodology to the project as a separate methodological appendix.

### 2.1.9 Other Programs (G5.9)

- Emission Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits:**

The project is not included in an emissions trading program; This program does not exist in Peru to date.

- Other Forms of Environmental Credit:** Indicate whether the project has sought or received another form of GHG-related environmental credit, including renewable energy certificates, during this monitoring period. Include all relevant information about the GHG-related environmental credits and the related program. Additionally, provide a list of all and any other programs under which the project is eligible to create another form of GHG-related environment credit:

Not applicable.

- Participation under Other GHG Programs:** Indicate whether the project is registered under any other GHG programs and, where this is the case, provide the registration number and details. Provide details of any GHG credits claimed under such programs:

The project has only applied to the VCS carbon standard.

**2.1.10 Sustainable Development**

The established baseline for the project "Forest Management to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities of Ucayali Region" is 10 years and will be revised in 2020.

It should be noted that to date it does not yet have a regional baseline, at the national or jurisdictional level, the project proponent will revise and update the baseline again. Also be considered in the review of the baseline the following tasks:

- Update information of agents, drivers and underlying causes of deforestation.
- Adjustment the component of change in land use and land cover baseline.
- Adjust the carbon component of the baseline

**2.2 Project Implementation Status**

**2.2.1 Implementation Schedule (G1.9)**

Date	Milestone(s) in the project’s development and implementation
July 1, 2010	Start date of the project, in which the native communities members of the project initiated forest management activities, which are activities that lead to reduce GHG emissions.
April 15, 2012	Start of project "Value of environmental services in managed forests of seven native communities of the Ucayali region", which allowed the financing of the design of the PDD, validation and first verification VCS.
July 31, 2015	Elaboration of the VCS Project Description (final version and approved by AENOR).
August 4, 2015	Validation report VCS issued by AENOR.
August 21, 2015	Elaboration of CCB PDD (final version and approved by AENOR).
August 24, 2015	Validation report CCB and CCB Validation Statement issued by AENOR.
April 1, 2016	VCS Verification Statement issued by AENOR - Period 01/07/2010 to 06/30/2013

**2.2.2 Methodology Deviations**

Not applicable.

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

During this verification period, an improvement to the biodiversity monitoring plan has been proposed, with respect to the monitoring plan proposed in the validated PDD.

The monitoring methodology has been modified. For the case of fauna, it will be through direct and indirect sighting, for which a format has been developed to gather information in the field that includes the species sighted and the place. For the case of flora, it is being done by compiling the census species for the forest use plans, in which the species with economic value are reported, which are potentially to be extracted from the communal forests.

The detail of the modification can be found in the relevant section 5.3.1 "Biodiversity Monitoring Plan".

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

Not applicable.

**2.2.5 Grouped Projects**

Not applicable.

**2.2.6 Risks to the Project (G1.10)**

**Appendix 2: Project Risks Table**

Identify Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits	Actions needed to mitigate the risk
Financial Viability	That the activities foreseen in the REDD + Strategy of the Project are not carried out.	The first advance sale of the project's carbon credits was made, and with the money obtained, the verification of the project was financed, as well as the implementation of a community fund for the communities to carry out community activities, prioritized by them. Currently, work is being done on the investment project signature that will allow the financing of the project until 2020.
Opportunity Cost	That the communities wish to work other types of crops than those initially proposed in the design of the project.	A proposal of productive activities has been worked out, according to the reality and the needs of each community. This proposal includes agroforestry activities (in some cases), allowing financial profitability for families in the communities.
Project Longevity	That the communities no longer wish to participate in the project.	At the beginning of the project, the communities signed an agreement to participate throughout the life of the project. Currently, during these first 8 years of the project, the communities have ratified their interest to continue participating in the project activities, authorizing through their Communal Chief or through the Communal Assembly, each procedure or activity that has been carried out so far.

### 2.2.7 Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

During this CCB verification period, participatory training workshops have been held to improve the livelihoods of the project communities. For more details about these workshops, the attendance lists of the training workshops implemented during the verification period are available. Likewise, and in accordance with the proposal in the REDD + Strategy of the project regarding the control and monitoring of the communities, it has been supported that the communities with the most threatened of invasions (Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo) in the recognition of their Surveillance Committees and Community Forestry Control before the Regional Environmental Authority of Ucayali-Directorate of Forest Management and Wildlife (ARAU-DGFFS). On the other hand, and from the first advance sale of carbon credits of the project, the communities approved to make the payment corresponding to the first verification of the project (period 2010-2017), and also, to have an equitable communal fund for the 7 communities, from which they have been able to implement their community monitoring equipment, buy some equipment for the timber exploitation of their forests, carry out the delimitation of their territory and other activities necessary for the elaboration of their management plans.

## 2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

### 2.3.1 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)

During the current verification period, the communities have had access to relevant documents regarding the implementation and financing of the project. This information has been disseminated through General Assemblies where it has been reported about<sup>12</sup>:

- ✓ REDD + project management model.
- ✓ Contract with the Althelia Fund for the investment of the REDD + project.
- ✓ Investment of the Community Fund obtained from the first sale of carbon credits of the REDD + project.
- ✓ Designation of AIDER and members of each community as attorney to work and negotiate with Althelia.

### 2.3.2 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (G3.1)

In August 2017, ACICOB held a session of the board of directors in which the REDD + project documents were delivered (including the PDD summary). In the coming months (date still to be defined with the communities) Extraordinary General Assemblies will be held in each community to present the summaries of the verification report, once the final version of the document approved by ECOCERT is available.

### 2.3.3 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (G3.1)

The information described in points 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 show that meetings have been held with the actors involved in the project (native communities).

### 2.3.4 Community Costs, Risks, and Benefits (G3.2)

The costs, risks and benefits of the project are part of the issues addressed in the assemblies (described in point 2.3.1 of this report). Currently, the structure of the assemblies to be held in the communities is being organized for the socialization of the new financing scheme of the REDD + project, which will be assumed from the sale of carbon credits from the project to the Althelia fund.

### 2.3.5 Information to Stakeholder on Verification Process (G3.3)

The validation process was communicated, as described in the PDD in the corresponding section. At that time, the communities were also informed about the verification process; However, this activity has been carried out again in order to communicate back to the communities about this process and the visit dates of the verification company. (See Annex 3. Dissemination of the verification process).

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<sup>12</sup>

This information was delivered to the audit team during its visit in March, 2018.

### **2.3.6 Site Visit Information and Opportunities to Communicate with Auditor (G3.3)**

Between October and December 2017 the communities were informed about the audit visit to be made in the first quarter of 2018. At that time, the name of the auditing company was not yet known, nor the dates of the audit.

Once the contract with ECOCERT was made in March 2018, the communities were again informed about the audit visit that would take place, according to the schedule approved by the auditors.

### **2.3.7 Stakeholder Consultation (G3.4)**

The project continues to work in a coordinated manner with the communities, taking into account their consultation and decision-making processes through the ordinary and extraordinary General Assemblies.

Likewise, a Plan for the Implementation of the Process of Free Consultation, Prior to Informed (FPIC Plan) has been prepared, with the purpose of guiding the process of consultation and decision-making on the businesses and other productive activities that third parties work or want to work in the future with them. For more detail, review document "Free, prior and informed consultation plan".

### **2.3.8 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (G3.4)**

The implementation of project activities will be carried out within the framework of an adequate process of free consultation, prior to informed, according to the protocols that guide the FPIC Plan of the project. It is worth mentioning that this document may be modified, depending on the feasibility in the field that the technical team finds during its implementation.

### **2.3.9 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (G3.5)**

Described in point 2.3.7 of this report. Also, one of the last activities related to this process was the consultation meeting with the heads of the 7 native communities for the sale of the carbon credits generated by the REDD project to the Althelia Investment Fund, which again implied the presentation of the PDD (VCS and CCB versions).

Likewise, assemblies and informative meetings have been held, in which the communities were informed about the progress and status of the project to date.

### **2.3.10 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-Making and Implementation (G3.6)**

Described in the PDD and also according to what is described in section 2.3.9 of this report

### **2.3.11 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (G3.7)**

The REDD + project has a Conduct Policy, and among its guidelines is expressed the rejection of any act of discrimination of the following type: racial, ethnic, political, religious, sexual and cultural; and before any type of sexual harassment, whether explicit or implicit. The scope of this policy involves the technical and field staff of the REDD + project, and any institution involved in the design and implementation of its activities. This document will be transmitted verbally to the community, and also, a copy will be granted for their evaluation at the community level.

### **2.3.12 Grievances (G3.8)**

During the verification period, the document "Guidelines for the management and resolution of disputes and conflicts " has been prepared, which will be socialized and implemented as part of the first activities to be carried out for the second verification of the draft.

This document is available for review.

### **2.3.13 Worker Training (G3.9)**

In this report, the training and awareness actions carried out during the period to be verified are evident (See Annex 1), according to the training needs described in the corresponding section of the PDD.



### 2.3.14 Community Employment Opportunities (G3.10)

As mentioned in the PDD, 70% of the technical team lives in Pucallpa since before the start of the project. Likewise, within the policies and strategies of community relations and capacity building, indigenous technicians are counted as part of the AIDER staff for all the projects that it carries out in its Ucayali headquarters.

Although the project team fulfills tasks of management, technical and administrative advice, the project activities are implemented with the participation of the local population, and even, with the designation of specific positions (as required), as is the case of the members of the forest monitoring committees in each community.

### 2.3.15 Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights (G3.11)

During the verification period, 9 relevant modifications have been made regarding the labor legislation in Peru:

- ✓ **Accuracy regarding the obligation to carry out occupational medical examinations at the beginning:** as established by the Occupational Health and Safety Law, it will only be mandatory to carry out these examinations at the beginning of the employment relationship when the worker carries out a high-risk activity.
- ✓ **Update of risk activities. Through Supreme Decree No. 043-2016-SA, the list of risk activities is expanded, so that they are included in the coverage of the Supplementary Work Risk Insurance (SCTR):** it should be specified that this insurance is intended to cover those contingencies of workers caused by accidents at work and occupational diseases in cases where the activity of the company is classified as risky.
- ✓ **Use of technology in the signing of labor documents:** Legislative Decree No. 1310 establishes that in all types of labor documents, the employer can substitute his signature ographer and the manual seal for the following options: digital signature, electronic signature and micro forms.
- ✓ **Implementation of virtual media for the delivery of tickets and proof of payment.** The same device provides that when the payment of economic labor obligations is deposited into an account through companies of the financial system, the employer can substitute the printing and physical delivery of the bills or proof of payment for making the worker available to them. documents through the use of information and communication technologies. For this, it is required that the means used guarantee the proof of its issuance by the employer and an adequate and reasonable access by the worker. In this case, the worker's signature is not required.
- ✓ **Conservation of labor documents.** Legislative Decree No. 1310 provides that, for all legal purposes, employers are obliged to keep documents and proof of payment of economic labor obligations only up to five (5) years after the payment is made. This period must be observed in its actions by the administrative, inspecting, judicial and arbitration bodies. On the other hand, it prescribes that in the case of the ONP, the employer may destroy the payroll information of periods prior to July 1999, after digitization with legal value or physically deliver it to said entity.
- ✓ **Delimitation of the intervention authority of the National Authority of the Civil Service for effects on the principle of probity.** One of the attributions of the National Authority of the Civil Service is the intervening one, in case of detecting irregularities in the administration or management of the human resources in matter of contests. Now, through Legislative Decree No. 1337, the National Authority of the Civil Service will exercise, exceptionally, this attribution in case of request of a holder of the entity of the Executive Power, in cases of serious damage to the principle of probity and public ethics. In this sense, an intervenor will be appointed who will act as the disciplinary administrative procedure organ that motivated the intervention.

- ✓ Disabling the civil servant to provide services for five years. The sanctions of dismissal or dismissal that remain firm or that have exhausted the administrative route, and have been duly notified, entail the automatic disqualification for the exercise of the public function and to provide services for five years. During this period, the civil servant will not be able to re-enter to provide services to the State, under any form or modality. It is mandatory the registration of the server in the National Registry of Sanctions against Civil Servants and in the Register of Disability, as provided for by Legislative Decree No. 1295.
- ✓ Prohibition of providing services to the State for the commission of corruption offenses. According to Legislative Decree N ° 1295, people with conviction and / or execution conviction, for any of the crimes provided in articles 382, 383, 384, 387, 388, 389, 393, 393-A, 394, 395, 396, 397, 397-A, 398, 399, 400 and 401 of the Penal Code, cannot provide services in favor of the State, in any form or form.
- ✓ Publicity of sanctions against civil servants. Sanctions registered in the National Registry of Sanctions against Civil Servants are public access as long as they remain in force.

**2.3.16 Occupational Safety Assessment (G3.12)**

Within the framework of the training actions carried out by AIDER, the Manual of Basic Safety Standards described in the PDD has been exposed, especially in those training and / or field activities that involve possible risks during its execution.

**2.4 Management Capacity**

**2.4.1 Required Technical Skills (G4.2)**

In the table described in point 2.4.2 of this report, the experience of the team in charge of the activities in the native communities is evidenced, as well as the personnel that gives technical support to the implementation of the project. Likewise, the documented curricula (CV) of key project personnel have been provided to the audit team, as requested.

**2.4.2 Management Team Experience (G4.2)**

Changes have been made to the technical staff that was initially informed in the PDD of the project. These changes are evident in the table below:

**Chart 1. Project team**

Components	Name	Profession	Responsibilities	Experience
<b>Management and Monitoring</b>	Jaime Nalvarte Armas	Ing. Forestal Mg. Sc. (Management of Forest Resources)	AIDER Management	With training in politics, legislation and forest administration. Extensive professional experience in the management of the design and management processes of conservation projects, management and sustainable use of forest resources, with special emphasis on Forest Management with a participatory approach. Active participation in the design and implementation of REDD projects and national policies.
	Marioldy Sánchez Santivañez	Forestry Engineer with a Master's Degree in Social Management	Monitor the activities of the REDD project	Specialized in the formulation, planning and monitoring of development projects in the environmental field, with extensive experience working in the Amazon. With experience in the design of carbon forestry projects (REDD), with participation in two validation processes under the VCS and CCB standards.

<b>Equipment for Climate, Carbon and Community</b>	Percy Recavarren Estares	Ing. In Renewable Natural Resources (Forestry mention) with a Master's degree in Forestry and Forest Resources Management.	Direct and assist technically in the formulation and implementation and monitoring of the Project.	Experience in community zoning and zoning processes considering social, economic and environmental factors, with the use of GIS tools, as well as in the preparation and monitoring of environmental impact studies (EIA) in natural resource exploitation operations. With experience in the design and implementation of carbon forestry projects (REDD), with participation in a CDM and three validation processes under the VCS and CCB standards.
	Pío Santiago	Forest Engineer with a Master's degree in Forestry and Forest Resources Management	Technical coordination of the REDD + project.	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Experience in the implementation of FSC certification. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools.
	Sofia Molero	Sociologist	CCB Responsible. Drafting of CCB verification report.	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Experience in the implementation of FSC certification. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools.
	Sylvia Mayta	Forest Bachelor	Methodological support VCS	Knowledge of Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) standards.
<b>Geographic information system</b>	Luis Campos Carrera	Geographer Engineer	GIS Responsible	Advanced knowledge in the management, analysis and interpretation of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems.
	Robin Najjar	Computer technician	Informatic support	Informatic support
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Roberto Gutiérrez Poblete	Biologist	Advisor in biodiversity monitoring and HCV	Work experience in zoology and ecology research in Protected Areas, with topics related to the implementation of research plans, management documents, monitoring, wildlife management and Vertebrate assessments; local development of native Amazonian (Machiguengas) and peasant (Quechua) communities. Zoologist with herpetological training and in Ecology.
<b>Social</b>	Danis Saavedra Del Aguila	Sociologist	Social Support	Experience in social project management and conflict management. Experience in the application of a gender and intercultural approach.
<b>Economic financial</b>	Paul Ramírez	Business management engineer	Commercial and financial support of the project	Experience in conducting business plans, market studies of forest products and economic feasibility analysis of projects.
Productive	Mayra Espinoza	Forestal engineer	REDD Strategy	Experience in forest management, scientific data collection, monitoring, logistics and technical assistance.
	Wilian Tuesta	Forestal engineer	REDD Strategy	Experience in field work with local populations and native communities, inventories of forest

				degradation and field validation of deforestation maps.
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**2.4.3 Project Management Partnerships/Team Development (G4.2)**

The project has not required making alliances with other institutions for the management or administration of it, since it is being executed under the same validated technical proposal, according to PDD.

The validation report under the CCB standard shows that the project fulfilled the requirements requested by the validating company (AENOR).

For this verification process, we have been working with the auditing company (ECOCERT) to collect the corresponding observations, according to the requirements of the standard and the new VCS / CCB template.

**2.4.4 Financial Health of Implementing Organization(s) (G4.3)**

From 1992 to date, AIDER has received technical cooperation funds since 1992 for the implementation of the development projects it has executed and executed at the national level.

The financial health of the implementing institution (AIDER) is evidenced in its financial statements, which are prepared annually by a collegiate accountant. These documents have been delivered to the audit team, as requested.

**2.4.5 Avoidance of Corruption and Other Unethical Behavior (G4.3)**

According to the "Manual of Standards and Administrative Procedures" and "Policy of Ethics and Conduct" of AIDER, the institution rejects all types of acts of corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, patronage, nepotism, extortion and collusion.

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

Commercial information regarding the first sale of carbon credits made between AIDER (as representative of the 7 native communities) and Althelia, has been socialized, informed and approved in a timely manner by the legal representatives of each community, as well as by its highest authority (Communal Assembly).

This documentation has been delivered to the audit team, as requested.

**2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights**

**2.5.1 Recognition of Property Rights (G5.1)**

During the execution of the REDD + project to date, the native communities of Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Flor de Ucayali presented invasion problems due to changes in use by settlers for the installation of coca leaf crops, either close to the boundaries of the community or in areas of papaya cultivation. In this regard, the aforementioned communities have an assigned budget for the sale of carbon credits to the Althelia Investment Fund, through which they are financing actions for physical sanitation and monumentation of their territory, as well as other legal procedures to prevent the advance of this problem.

**2.5.2 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.2)**

In addition to the processes described in the corresponding section of the PDD, and as mentioned in point 2.3.4 of this report, a free, prior and informed consultation plan has been prepared to continue strengthening this process with the native communities.

**2.5.3 Property Right Protection (G5.3)**

The project area is part of the areas titled in favor of the Callería, Flor de Ucayali, Roya, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo Native communities.

Only in the case of Sinchi Roca NPP, there is a group of invading cattle ranchers located in the community limits, these farmers have agreements of retribution to the community under the commitment not to continue advancing in the deforestation and to alert the communal authorities regarding of other invaders.

The project contemplates improving control and surveillance, so that these activities do not advance towards the communal forest. However, these activities do not qualify as relocation of livelihoods since they are illegal activities. Therefore, the project will not produce the relocation of livelihoods either.

**2.5.4 Identification of Illegal Activity (G5.4)**

As described in point 2.5.1 of this report, the communities have designed a budget to finance activities that reduce negative impacts on their territory and populations. In this regard, a "Consensus Proposal for REDD + Activities" has been prepared, in which communities, in a participatory and consulted manner, have proposed actions to attack the illegal activities described above, especially as regards the invasion of its communal territory and illegal logging, also within its territory.

As actions prior to the implementation of the budget allocated for this task, communities such as Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo have made the respective complaints. Likewise, and as part of the technical assistance actions of AIDER, the identification of critical routes for the monitoring of the territory was carried out, work that was carried out in conjunction with the community monitoring teams of each community.

**2.5.5 Ongoing Disputes (G5.5)**

The conflicts identified in the PDD were worked on in the DRP (Rapid Participatory Diagnosis) workshops, and in some cases, they have also been reported in the Communities' Life Plans. The validity of most of these conflicts is subject to the lack of financing that the communities have to carry out negotiations with the competent authorities, or the processing of permits or other procedures, according to law.

In this regard, the communal fund granted to each of the communities from the sale of carbon credits of the REDD + project, allowed them to budget some of the most urgent processing activities, such as the delimitation of their territory or control and surveillance of the same.

The budget prepared by each community is another of the documents delivered to the audit team, as requested.

**2.5.6 National and Local Laws (G5.6)**

During the 2015-2017 period, the following relevant legislation has been approved:

Standard / Law	Description	Date of promulgation
D.S. N° 018-2015-MINAGRI	Supreme Decree approving the regulation for forest management - Law 29763.	30/09/2015
D.S. N° 019-2015-MINAGRI	Supreme Decree that approves the regulation for the management of wild fauna - Law 29763.	30/09/2015
D.S. N° 020-2015-MINAGRI	Supreme Decree that approves the regulation for the management of forest plantations and agroforestry systems - Law 29763.	30/09/2015
D.S. N° 021-2015-MINAGRI	Supreme Decree approving the regulation for forest and wildlife management in native communities and peasant communities - Law 29763.	30/09/2015

While the project works with native communities that carry out forest management, all the actions they carry out for the extraction of wood are framed in current and relevant Peruvian regulations on the subject, since it is an indispensable requirement for the commercialization and / or management of resources from communal forests.

### 3 CLIMATE

#### 3.1 Monitoring GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

##### 3.1.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

They have not changed, according to what was initially proposed in the PDD phase.

##### 3.1.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	<b>Map of monitoring of forest cover in the project area</b>
Data unit	-
Description	Map showing the location of forest land within the project area at the end of each monitoring period. If the project area within any forest land is cleared, the comparison with the benchmark map should show the deforested areas in each monitoring event.
Source of data	Landsat 8 images. GPS points taken in the case of field verifications.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Interpreting images by using software of GIS
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Annual or biannual
Value applied:	-
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. Softwares ENVI 5.0 and Arc GIS 9.3.1
QA/QC procedures to be applied	It will validate the Map of deforestation in the field through a systematic unaligned sampling and calculation accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. The mapping will be according to Standard Operating Procedures developed for this purpose.
Purpose of data	Calculate project emissions (ABSLP <sub>Ai,t</sub> )



Calculation method	It will refer to the classified image of the previous year, which will be updated with new areas of "non-forest" generated by the software and knowledge of the area of remote sensing analyst; thus, the area of forest for each monitoring event shall be demarcated.  The accuracy of the map is calculated by comparing with higher resolution images
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	<b>Monitoring map of forest cover in the leakage belt</b>
Data unit	-
Description	Map showing the location of forest land within the project area at the end of each monitoring period.
Source of data	Landsat 8 images. GPS points taken in the case of field verifications.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Interpreting images by using software of GIS
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Annual or biannual
Value applied:	-
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. Softwares ENVI 5.0 y Arc GIS 9.3.1
QA/QC procedures to be applied	It will validate the Map of deforestation in the field through a systematic unaligned sampling and calculation accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1.  The mapping will be according to Standard Operating Procedures developed for this purpose.
Purpose of data	Calculation of leakage (ABSLLKi,t)
Calculation method	It will refer to the classified image of the previous year, which will be updated with new areas of "non-forest" generated by the software and knowledge of the area of remote sensing analyst; thus, the area of forest for each monitoring event shall be demarcated.  The accuracy of the map is calculated by comparing with higher resolution images
Comments	-

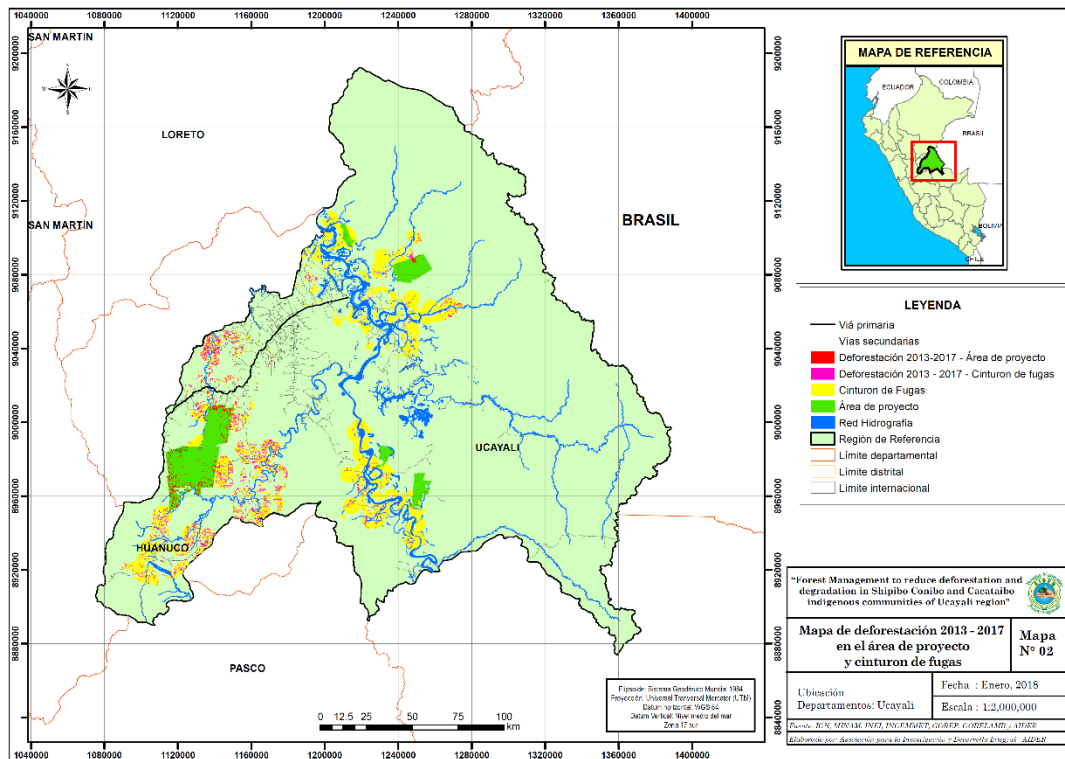


Figure 2. Map of deforestation (2013-2017) in the project area and leakage belt

### 3.1.3 Monitoring Plan

The purpose of the monitoring plan of greenhouse gases is to obtain the information necessary to estimate the amount of avoided emissions during the crediting period and evaluate the effectiveness of project activities allowing ensure emission reduction of the project.

#### Task 1. Monitoring of changes in carbon stocks and GHG emissions for periodic checks

##### 1.1 Monitoring of current changes in carbon stocks and GHG emissions within the project area

###### 1.1.1 Monitoring of project implementation

The activities were monitored according to the provisions of Annex IV “Monitoring Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation of 7 Native Communities”.

###### 1.1.2 Monitoring of the change in land use and land cover within the project area

From the date of validation and verification of the project, in Peru there is only a proposal for National Forest Monitoring System, which is not implemented. As such the project proponent was responsible for analyzing the existence of forest and non-forest in the project area and leakage belt. The analysis consisted of determining the areas of forest and non-forest by 2017, and the increase of deforestation for the period 2013-2017 in the region of reference



of the project. As input classification Landsat 8 OLI satellite images were used corresponding to 2013 as shown in Table 1. All the methodology of analysis of deforestation is developed in Annex 3 "Report of monitoring deforestation."

Table 1. Images used for the analysis of deforestation (forest and non-forest)

Imagen	Fuente	Tipo	Descripción		
			Escena según Path – Row	Año	Fecha de captura de la escena
LANDSAT 8	USGS	RASTER	6_66	2014	15/08/2014
			7_66	2014	22/08/2014
			6_66	2015	02/08/2015
			7_66	2015	25/08/2015
			7_66	2015	10/09/2015
			6_66	2016	04/08/2016
			7_66	2016	30/10/2016
			6_66	2017	22/07/2017
			7_66	2017	13/07/2017
			7_66	2017	30/08/2017

### 1.1.3 Monitoring changes in carbon stocks and non-CO2 emissions from forest fires

No changes are expected to be generated in the carbon stock classes LU / LC during the first crediting period (10 years).

Carbon stocks are not subject to monitoring within the leakage belt, as this is optional.

The non-CO2 emissions from forest fires will not be monitored because it was not considered in the baseline scenario.

### 1.1.4 Monitoring impacts of distribution and other catastrophic events

In this verification period natural disturbances of any kind weren't reported. But if these events occur during the life of the project, reports in accordance with the provisions of "methodology for avoid unplanned deforestation", VM0015, according to the updated version found at that time.

### 1.1.5 Total estimated ex-post actual net of carbon stock changes and GHG emissions in project area

The results are summarized in Table 29, set by the methodology.

## 1.2 Monitoring of leaks

### 1.2.1 Monitoring changes in carbon stocks and GHG emissions associated with leakage prevention activities

Project activities do not generate changes in carbon stocks and emissions of greenhouse gases.

**1.2.2 Monitor the decrease in carbon stocks and the increase of GHG emissions due to activities of leakage displacement**

- **Monitoring of changes in carbon stock**

Only will be monitored shifting leakage of activities ex-ante.

- **Monitoring of increase in GHG emissions**

Emissions from forest fires were not included in the baseline therefore are not monitored.

**1.2.3 Total estimated ex-post leak**

The results obtained by the estimates ex - post leakage through monitoring will be summarized using the same table format used in the ex-ante evaluation and are presented in Table 35 - Total Estimated ex - post leak.

**Task 2. Review of baseline projections for future periods established in the baseline**

The established baseline for the project "Forest Management to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities of Ucayali Region" is 10 years and will be revised in 2020. it should indicate if this date is not yet has a baseline of regional, national or jurisdictional developed, the project proponent will revise and update the baseline again. Also be considered in the review of the baseline the following tasks:

- a. Update information of agents, drivers and underlying causes of deforestation.
- b. Adjustment the component of change in land use and land cover baseline.
- c. Adjust the carbon component of the baseline

**3.1.4 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (CL4.2)**

The results of the Climate Monitoring Plan will be socialized in the project communities during the months of October-November 2018, so the results of this process will be informed in the next monitoring report.

**3.2 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals**

**3.2.1 Baseline Emissions**

The carbon stored in the initial classes of the project area and leakage belt (pre-deforestation), have not changed during the monitoring period, like the carbon stored in non-forest classes (post-deforestation).

The information in the tables 9b and c, 11b and c and 13b and c, was worked with the methodology VM0015 version 1.1, developed by the project proponent for the development of the baseline. Annex I. Methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1, all the methodological process of data obtained for the baseline was indicated.

Table 9.b. Annual areas of baseline deforestation in the project area

Project year <i>t</i>	Stratum <i>i</i> of the reference region in the project area  <i>ABSLPA<sub>i,t</sub></i> ha	Total	
		<i>annual</i> <i>ABSLPA<sub>t</sub></i> ha	<i>cumulative</i> <i>ABSLPA</i> ha
		2013-2014	1,369.9
2014-2015	1,416.1	1,416.1	6,171.3
2015-2016	1,722.3	1,722.3	7,893.6
2016-2017	2,288.6	2,288.6	10,182.3

Table 9.c. Annual areas of baseline deforestation in the leakage belt

Project year <i>t</i>	Stratum <i>i</i> of the reference region in the leakage belt  <i>ABSLK<sub>i,t</sub></i> ha	Total	
		<i>annual</i> <i>ABSLK<sub>t</sub></i> ha	<i>cumulative</i> <i>ABSLK</i> ha
		2013-2014	16,493.1
2014-2015	17,051.0	17,051.0	84,000.8
2015-2016	17,470.8	17,470.8	101,471.6
2016-2017	17,299.6	17,299.6	118,771.1

Table 11b. Annual areas deforested per forest class *icl* within the project area in the baseline case (baseline activity data per forest class)

<i>IDicI</i> > Name >	Areas deforested per forest class <i>icl</i> within the project area						Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	<i>ABSLPA<sub>t</sub></i> annual	<i>ABSLPA</i> cumulative
	Colina baja	Colina media	Complejo de orillares	Terraza alta	Terraza baja	Terraza media		

Project year <i>t</i>	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2013-2014	233.8	58.5	184.0	172.1	156.6	564.9	1,369.9	4,755.3
2014-2015	246.3	87.8	211.2	151.6	172.3	546.8	1,416.1	6,171.3
2015-2016	261.0	70.1	325.4	220.7	180.2	665.0	1,722.3	7,893.6
2016-2017	343.0	146.6	349.6	246.3	277.0	926.1	2,289	10,182.3

Tabla 11c. Annual areas deforested per forest class within the leakage belt in the baseline case (baseline activity data per forest class)

Areas deforested per forest class <i>icl</i> within the leakage belt area											Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt area	
<i>IDicl</i> Name >	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<i>ABSLPA<sub>t</sub></i> annual ha	<i>ABSLPA</i> cumulative ha
	Colina alta	Colina baja	Colina media	Complejo de orillares	Lomada	Montaña alta	Montaña baja	Terraza alta	Terraza baja	Terraza media		
Project year <i>t</i>	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2013-2014	140.4	2,433.5	1,718.3	4,493.5	319.9	268.8	566.6	2,721.0	1,984.7	1,846.4	16,493.1	66,949.8
2014-2015	203.5	2,542.5	1,900.1	4,684.1	317.3	211.4	554.8	2,551.6	2,161.5	1,924.3	17,051.0	84,000.8
2015-2016	158.1	2,575.2	1,929.8	4,708.9	268.0	247.6	597.0	2,561.9	2,379.3	2,045.0	17,470.8	101,471.6
2016-2017	184.5	2,656.9	1,974.1	4,485.1	219.6	302.2	608.2	2,450.4	2,366.7	2,052.0	17,299.6	118,771.1

Table 13.b. Annual areas of post-deforestation classes *fcl* within the project area in the baseline case

Area established after deforestation per class <i>fcl</i> within the project area			Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
<i>ID<sub>fcl</sub></i> Name >	1	2	<i>ABSLRR<sub>t</sub></i> annual ha	<i>ABSLRR</i> cumulative ha
	Vegetación no bosque	Suelo desnudo		
Project year <i>t</i>	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2013-2014	1,338	32	1,369.9	1,369.9
2014-2015	1,383	33	1,416.1	2,786.0
2015-2016	1,682	40	1,722.3	4,508.3
2016-2017	2,235	54	2,288.6	6,796.9

Table 13.c. Annual areas of post-deforestation classes fcl within the leakage belt in the baseline case

Area established after deforestation per class <i>fcl</i> within the leakage belt			Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt	
<i>ID<sub>cl</sub></i> Name >	1 Vegetación no bosque	2 Suelo desnudo	<i>ABSLRR<sub>t</sub></i> annual ha	<i>ABSLRR</i> cumulative ha
Project year <i>t</i>	ha 97.66%	ha 2.34%		
2013-2014	16,107	386	16,493.1	16,493.1
2014-2015	16,652	399	17,051.0	33,544.1
2015-2016	17,062	409	17,470.8	51,014.9
2016-2017	16,895	405	17,300	68,314.4

Table 2. Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the project area

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the project area												Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the project area	
	<i>IDicl=Colina baja</i>		<i>IDicl=Colina media</i>		<i>IDicl=Complejo de orillares</i>		<i>IDicl=Terraza alta</i>		<i>IDicl=Terraza baja</i>		<i>IDicl=Terraza media</i>		<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	$\Delta$ <i>CBSLPA<sub>i,t</sub></i>	$\Delta$ <i>CBSLPA<sub>i,t</sub></i>
ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	
2013-2014	233.8	441.7	58.5	257.3	184.0	295.7	172.1	281.7	156.6	248.6	564.9	442.2	509,933.1	509,933.1
2014-2015	246.3	441.7	87.8	257.3	211.2	295.7	151.6	281.7	172.3	248.6	546.8	442.2	521,165.3	1,031,098.4
2015-2016	261.0	441.7	70.1	257.3	325.4	295.7	220.7	281.7	180.2	248.6	665.0	442.2	630,533.3	1,661,631.7
2016-2017	343.0	441.7	146.6	257.3	349.6	295.7	246.3	281.7	277.0	248.6	926.1	442.2	840,326.8	2,501,958.5

Table 3. Baseline carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the project area

Project year $t$	Baseline carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the project area		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the project area	
	$ID_{icl=non-forest}$ $ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	$C_{tot\ icl}$ t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	annual $\Delta CBSLPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $\Delta CBSLPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	1,369.9	8.4	11,494.0	11,494.0
2014-2015	1,416.1	8.4	11,880.9	23,374.9
2015-2016	1,722.3	8.4	14,450.6	37,825.5
2016-2017	2,288.6	8.4	19,201.8	57,027.2

Table 4. Total baseline carbon stock changes in the project area

Project year $t$	Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in the project area	
	annual $CBSLPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $CBSLPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	annual $CBSLPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $CBSLPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	annual $CBSLPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $CBSLPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	509,933.1	509,933.1	11,494.0	11,494.0	498,439.1	498,439.1
2014-2015	521,165.3	1,031,098.4	11,880.9	23,374.9	509,284.4	1,007,723.6
2015-2016	630,533.3	1,661,631.7	14,450.6	37,825.5	616,082.7	1,623,806.3
2016-2017	840,326.8	2,501,958.5	19,201.8	57,027.2	821,125.0	2,444,931.3

### 3.2.2 Project Emissions

In the following tables, the ex-post calculations of the monitoring period 2010-2013 is shown. The calculations were reported annually according as the baseline was elaborated. The deforestation which occurred in the period 2010-2013, reported in hectares, a division was made (three) to generate number of hectares per year and emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

Table 9.b. Ex post annual areas of deforestation in the project area

Project year $t$	Stratum $i$ of the reference region in the project area  $ABSLPA_{i,t}$ ha	Total	
		annual $ABSLPA_t$ ha	cumulative $ABSLPA$ ha
2013-2014	1,011.2	1,011.2	1,011.2
2014-2015	868.4	868.4	1,879.6
2015-2016	1,515.8	1,515.8	3,395.3
2016-2017	426.8	426.8	3,822.1

Table 9.c. Ex post annual areas of deforestation in the leakage belt

Project year $t$	Stratum $i$ of the reference region in the leakage belt 1 $ABSLK_{i,t}$ ha	Total	
		annual $ABSLK_t$ ha	cumulative $ABSLK$ ha
2013-2014	1,150.2	1,150.2	1,150.2
2014-2015	699.9	699.9	1,850.1
2015-2016	1,170.0	1,170.0	3,020.1
2016-2017	309.4	309.4	3,329.6

Table 11b. Ex post annual areas deforested per forest class  $icl$  within the project area in the baseline case (baseline activity data per forest class)

Areas deforested per forest class $icl$ within the project area							Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
$IDicl >$	1	2	3	4	5	6	$ABSLPA_t$	$ABSLPA$
Name >								



Project year <i>t</i>	Colina baja	Colina media	Complejo de orillares	Terraza alta	Terraza baja	Terraza media	annual ha	cumulative ha
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha		
2013-2014	335.3	104.2	8.3	228.9		334.5	1,011.2	1,011.2
2014-2015	279.6	92.3	6.7	177.8		312.0	868.4	1,879.6
2015-2016	519.8	108.9		389.8		497.3	1,515.8	3,395.3
2016-2017	150.2	37.6		63.1		175.9	426.8	3,822.1

Table 11c. Ex post annual areas deforested per forest class within the leakage belt in the baseline case (baseline activity data per forest class)

Areas deforested per forest class <i>icl</i> within the leakage belt area							Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt area	
<i>IDicl</i> >	1	2	3	4	5	6	<i>ABSLPA<sub>t</sub></i> annual	<i>ABSLPA</i> cumulative
Name >	Colina baja	Colina media	Complejo de orillares	Terraza alta	Terraza baja	Terraza media		
Project year <i>t</i>	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2013-2014	331.1	341.3	60.6	182.5	12.8	221.9	1,150.2	1,150.2
2014-2015	167.3	124.0	47.3	207.0	5.3	149.0	699.9	1,850.1
2015-2016	396.2	246.3	39.7	310.4		177.4	1,170.0	3,020.1
2016-2017	100.8	59.6	19.4	35.6	5.0	89.0	309.4	3,329.6

Table 13.b. Ex post annual areas of post-deforestation classes *fcl* within the project area in the baseline case

Area established after deforestation per class <i>fcl</i> within the project area			Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
<i>ID<sub>cl</sub></i> Name >	1	2	<i>ABSLRR<sub>t</sub></i> annual ha	<i>ABSLRR</i> cumulative ha
	Vegetación no bosque	Suelo desnudo		
Project year <i>t</i>	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2013-2014	987	24	1,011.2	1,011.2
2014-2015	848	20	868.4	1,879.6
2015-2016	1,480	35	1,515.8	3,395.3
2016-2017	417	10	426.8	3,822.1

Table 13.c. Ex post annual areas of post-deforestation classes fcl within the leakage belt in the baseline case

Area established after deforestation per class <i>fcl</i> within the leakage belt			Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt	
<i>ID<sub>cl</sub></i> Name >	1	2	<i>ABSLRR<sub>t</sub></i> annual ha	<i>ABSLRR</i> cumulative ha
Project year <i>t</i>	Vegetación no bosque ha	Suelo desnudo ha		
	97.66%	2.34%		
2013-2014	1,123	27	1,150.2	1,150.2
2014-2015	684	16	699.9	1,850.1
2015-2016	1,143	27	1,170.0	3,020.1
2016-2017	02	7	309.4	3,329.6

Table 5. Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the project area

Project year t	Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the project area												Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the project area	
	IDicl=Colina baja		IDicl=Colina media		IDicl=Complejo de orillares		IDicl=Terraza alta		IDicl=Terraza baja		IDicl=Terraza media		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub> ha	Ctot icl t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub> ha	Ctot icl t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub> ha	Ctot icl t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub> ha	Ctot icl t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub> ha	Ctot icl t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub> ha	Ctot icl t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ΔCBSLPA <sub>it</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	ΔCBSLPA <sub>it</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	335.3	441.7	104.2	257.3	8.3	295.7	228.9	281.7		248.6	334.5	442.2	389,743.0	389,743.0
2014-2015	279.6	441.7	92.3	257.3	6.7	295.7	177.8	281.7		248.6	312.0	442.2	337,291.1	727,034.2
2015-2016	519.8	441.7	108.9	257.3		295.7	389.8	281.7		248.6	497.3	442.2	587,318.6	1,314,352.8
2016-2017	150.2	441.7	37.6	257.3		295.7	63.1	281.7		248.6	175.9	442.2	171,561.2	1,485,914.0

Table 6. Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the project area

Project year <i>t</i>	Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the project area <i>IDicl=non-forest</i>		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the project area	
	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i>	<i>C<sub>tot icl</sub></i>	<i>annual</i> $\Delta CBSLPA_{i_t}$	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta CBSLPA_{i_t}$
	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	1,011.2	8.4	8,483.7	8,483.7
2014-2015	868.4	8.4	7,286.1	15,769.7
2015-2016	1,515.8	8.4	12,717.6	28,487.3
2016-2017	426.78	8.4	3,580.7	32,068.1

Table 7. Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the project area

Project year <i>t</i>	Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total ex - forest carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the project area	
	<i>annual</i> <i>CBSLPA<sub>i_t</sub></i>	<i>cumulative</i> <i>CBSLPA<sub>i</sub></i>	<i>annual</i> <i>CBSLPA<sub>f_t</sub></i>	<i>cumulative</i> <i>CBSLPA<sub>f</sub></i>	<i>annual</i> <i>CBSLPA<sub>t</sub></i>	<i>cumulative</i> <i>CBSLPA</i>
	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	389,743.0	389,743.0	8,483.7	8,483.7	381,259.4	381,259.4
2014-2015	337,291.1	727,034.2	7,286.1	15,769.7	330,005.1	711,264.4
2015-2016	587,318.6	1,314,352.8	12,717.6	28,487.3	574,601.0	1,285,865.5
2016-2017	171,561.2	1,485,914.0	3,580.7	32,068.1	167,980.5	1,453,846.0

Table 27. Ex post estimated net carbon stock change in the project area under the project scenario

Project year <i>t</i>	Total carbon stock decrease due to planned activities	Total carbon stock increase due to planned activities	Total carbon stock decrease due to unavoided unplanned deforestation	Total carbon stock change in the project case

	annual $\Delta CPAdPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $\Delta CPAdPA$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	annual $\Delta CPAiPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $\Delta CPAiPA$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	annual $\Delta CUDdPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $\Delta CUDdPA$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	annual $\Delta CPSPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $\Delta CPSPA$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	0	0	0	0	381,259.4	381,259.4	381,259.4	381,259.4
2014-2015	0	0	0	0	330,005.1	711,264.4	330,005.1	711,264.4
2015-2016	0	0	0	0	574,601.0	1,285,865.5	574,601.0	1,285,865.5
2016-2017	0	0	0	0	167,980.5	1,453,846.0	167,980.5	1,453,846.0

**Table 29. Total ex post estimated actual net changes in carbon stocks and emissions of GHG gases in the project area**

Project year <i>t</i>	Total ex post carbon stock decrease due to planned activities		Total ex post carbon stock increase due to planned activities		Total ex post carbon stock decrease due to unavoided unplanned deforestation		Total ex post net carbon stock change		Total ex post estimated actual non-CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from forest fires in the project area	
	annual $\Delta CPAdPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $\Delta CPAdPA$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	annual $\Delta CPAiPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $\Delta CPAiPA$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	annual $\Delta CUDdPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $\Delta CUDdPA$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	annual $\Delta CPSPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $\Delta CPSPA$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	annual $EBBPSPA_t$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	cumulative $EBBPSPA$ tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	0	0	0	0	381,259.4	381,259.4	381,259.36	381,259.4	0	0
2014-2015	0	0	0	0	330,005.1	711,264.4	330,005.08	711,264.4	0	0
2015-2016	0	0	0	0	574,601.0	1,285,865.5	574,601.02	1,285,865.5	0	0
2016-2017	0	0	0	0	167,980.5	1,453,846.0	167,980.50	1,453,846.0	0	0

### 3.2.3 Leakage

The following tables is show baseline leakage belt calculations, also the ex post monitoring period from 2010 to 2013 calculations.

Table 8. Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt									
	IDicl=Colina alta		IDicl=Colina baja		IDicl=Colina media		IDicl=Complejo de orillares		IDicl=Lomada	
	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl
	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>
2013-2014	140.40	398.1	2,433.5	441.7	1,718.3	257.3	4,493.5	295.7	319.9	311.1
2014-2015	203.46	398.1	2,542.5	441.7	1,900.1	257.3	4,684.1	295.7	317.3	311.1
2015-2016	158.10	398.1	2,575.2	441.7	1,929.8	257.3	4,708.9	295.7	268.0	311.1
2016-2017	184.53	398.1	2,656.88	441.7	1,974.09	257.3	4,485.11	295.7	219.58	311.1

Continue ...

										Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
IDicl=Montaña alta		IDicl=Montaña baja		IDicl=Terraza alta		IDicl=Terraza baja		IDicl=Terraza media		annual	cumulative
ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl	ABSLPA <sub>icl,t</sub>	Ctot icl	ΔCBSLPA <sub>i,t</sub>	ΔCBSLPA <sub>i</sub>
ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	ha	t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
268.8	305.7	566.6	247.9	2,721.0	281.7	1,984.7	248.6	1,846.4	442.2	5,300,013.0	5,300,013.0
211.4	305.7	554.8	247.9	2,551.6	281.7	2,161.5	248.6	1,924.3	442.2	5,485,756.1	10,785,769.1
247.6	305.7	597.0	247.9	2,561.9	281.7	2,379.3	248.6	2,045.0	442.2	5,613,732.4	16,399,501.5
302.16	305.7	608.19	247.9	2,450.39	281.7	2,366.68	248.6	2,051.95	442.2	5,578,473.5	21,977,975.0



Table 9. Baseline carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the leakage belt

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the leakage belt		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the leakage belt	
	<i>IDicl=non-forest</i>		<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i> ha	<i>C<sub>tot icl</sub></i> t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	<i>ΔCBSLPA<sub>i,t</sub></i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>ΔCBSLPA<sub>i,t</sub></i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	16,493.1	8.4	138,379.2	138,379.2
2014-2015	17,051.0	8.4	143,059.7	281,438.9
2015-2016	17,470.8	8.4	146,582.1	428,020.9
2016-2017	17,299.6	8.4	145,145.5	573,166.4

Table 10. Total baseline carbon stock changes in the leakage belt

Project year t	Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in the leakage belt	
	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	<i>CBSLPA<sub>i,t</sub></i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>CBSLPA<sub>i</sub></i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>CBSLPA<sub>f,t</sub></i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>CBSLPA<sub>f</sub></i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>CBSLPA<sub>t</sub></i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>CBSLPA</i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	5,300,013.0	5,300,013.0	138,379.2	138,379.2	5,161,633.8	5,161,633.8
2014-2015	5,485,756.1	10,785,769.1	143,059.7	281,438.9	5,342,696.4	10,504,330.2
2015-2016	5,613,732.4	16,399,501.5	146,582.1	428,020.9	5,467,150.4	15,971,480.5
2016-2017	5,578,473.5	21,977,975.0	145,145.5	573,166.4	5,433,328.0	21,404,808.6



Table 11. Ex - post carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt

Project year t	Ex - post carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt						
	<i>IDict=Colina baja</i>		<i>IDict=Colina media</i>		<i>IDict=Complejo de orillares</i>		<i>IDict=Terraza alta</i>
	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i> ha	<b>Ctot icl</b> t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i> ha	<b>Ctot icl</b> t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i> ha	<b>Ctot icl</b> t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i> ha
2013-2014	331.1	441.7	341.3	257.3	60.6	295.7	182.5
2014-2015	167.3	441.7	124.0	257.3	47.3	295.7	207.0
2015-2016	396.2	441.7	246.3	257.3	39.7	295.7	310.4
2016-2017	100.8	441.7	59.6	257.3	19.4	295.7	35.6

Continue ...

					Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
<b>Ctot icl</b> t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	<i>IDict=Terraza baja</i> <i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i> ha	<b>Ctot icl</b> t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	<i>IDict=Terraza media</i> <i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i> ha	<b>Ctot icl</b> t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	<i>annual</i> $\Delta$ <i>CBSLPA<sub>i,t</sub></i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta$ <i>CBSLPA<sub>i,t</sub></i> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
281.7	127.1	248.6	221.9	442.2	433,116.8	433,116.8
281.7	28.7	248.6	149.0	442.2	251,128.8	684,245.6
281.7	51.8	248.6	177.4	442.2	428,884.9	1,113,130.6

281.7	49.5	248.6	89.0	442.2	127,311.2	1,240,441.7
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Table 12. Ex - post carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the leakage belt

Project year t	Ex - post carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the leakage belt <i>IDicl=non-forest</i>		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the leakage belt	
	<i>ABSLPA<sub>icl,t</sub></i> ha	<i>Ctot icl</i> t CO <sub>2</sub> e ha <sup>-1</sup>	<i>annual</i> $\Delta$ CBSLPA <sub>i,t</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta$ CBSLPA <sub>i,t</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	1,150.2	8.4	9,650.3	9,650.3
2014-2015	699.9	8.4	5,872.5	15,522.8
2015-2016	1,170.0	8.4	9,816.4	25,339.3
2016-2017	309.4	8.4	2,596.1	27,935.3

Table 13. Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the leakage belt

Project year t	Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the leakage belt	
	<i>annual</i> CBSLPA <sub>i,t</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>cumulative</i> CBSLPA <sub>i</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>annual</i> CBSLPA <sub>f,t</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>cumulative</i> CBSLPA <sub>f</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>annual</i> CBSLPA <sub>t</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>cumulative</i> CBSLPA tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	433,116.8	433,116.8	9,650.3	9,650.3	423,466.5	423,466.5
2014-2015	251,128.8	684,245.6	5,872.5	15,522.8	245,256.3	668,722.8
2015-2016	428,884.9	1,113,130.6	9,816.4	25,339.3	419,068.5	1,087,791.3
2016-2017	127,311.2	1,240,441.7	2,596.1	27,935.3	124,715.1	1,212,506.4

Table 21 d. Total net baseline carbon stock change in the leakage belt

Project year t	Total <i>ex ante</i> baseline carbon stock change		Total <i>ex post</i> net actual carbon stock change		Total <i>ex post</i> leakage	
	<i>annual</i> $\Delta$ CBSLLK <sub>t</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta$ CBSLLK tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>annual</i> $\Delta$ CBSLLK <sub>t</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta$ CBSLLK tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>annual</i> $\Delta$ CBSLLK <sub>t</sub> tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta$ CBSLLK tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	5,161,633.8	5,161,633.8	423,466.5	423,466.5	4,738,167.3	4,738,167.3
2014-2015	5,342,696.4	10,504,330.2	245,256.3	668,722.8	5,097,440.1	9,835,607.4
2015-2016	5,467,150.4	15,971,480.5	419,068.5	1,087,791.3	5,048,081.9	14,883,689.2
2016-2017	5,433,328.0	21,404,808.6	124,715.1	1,212,506.4	5,308,612.9	20,192,302.2

### 3.2.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The table 36 shows the ex post estimation of reductions in total net GHG emissions generated by the project and the ex-post calculation of the Verified Carbon Units (VCU) achieved in the monitoring period from 2010 to 2013.

Table 36. Ex post estimated net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions ( $\Delta REDD_t$ ) and Voluntary Carbon Units (VCU<sub>t</sub>)

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes		Ex post project carbon stock changes		Ex post leakage carbon stock changes		Ex post net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions		Ex post VCUs tradable		Ex post buffer credits	
	annual $\Delta CBSLP_{A_t}$	cumulative $\Delta CBSLPA$	annual $\Delta CPSPA_t$	cumulative $\Delta CPSPA$	annual $\Delta CLK_t$	cumulative $\Delta CLK$	annual $\Delta RED_{D_t}$	cumulative $\Delta REDD$	annual VCU <sub>t</sub>	cumulative VCU	annual VBC <sub>t</sub>	cumulative VBC
	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e	tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
2013-2014	498,439.1	498,439.1	381,259.4	381,259.4	-	-	117,180	117,180	97,259	97,259	19,921	19,921
2014-2015	509,284.4	1,007,723.6	330,005.1	711,264.4	-	-	179,279	296,459	148,802	246,061	30,477	50,398
2015-2016	616,082.7	1,623,806.3	574,601.0	1,285,865.5	-	-	41,482	337,941	34,430	280,491	7,052	57,450
2016-2017	821,125.0	2,444,931.3	167,980.5	1,453,846.0	-	-	653,145	991,085	542,110	822,601	111,035	168,485

### 3.3 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

#### 3.3.1 Activities and/or processes implemented for Adaptation (GL1.3)

In accordance with the activities proposed in the REDD + Strategy of the project and the activities proposed in the corresponding section of the PDD, the communities have been supported in the training and implementation of the control and surveillance committees, as well as their official recognition by the of the competent forest authority.

Also, as part of the studies carried out in the pre-investment phase financed with the sale of carbon credits from the project, an investment project has been designed that includes the implementation of sustainable activities such as agroforestry.

## 4 COMMUNITY

### 4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts

#### 4.1.1 Community Impacts (CM2.1)

According to the methodology of this report, the following real and / or predicted impacts for the communities are expressed:

Community Group	Native communities of the project
Impact	Community organization
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real benefit
Change in Well-being	The communities are being supported in the strengthening of their Boards of Directors, through training in administration, accounting, among other important issues for the improvement of the management of their authorities.

Community Group	Native communities of the project
Impact	Technical capabilities
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real benefit
Change in Well-being	The communities are being supported in the generation and / or strengthening of technical capacities, through training workshops, internships and / or other events. This in turn has allowed the creation of various committees, including the Committee of Monitoring and Communal Monitoring, which now have the recognition of the competent forest authority.

Community Group	Native communities of the project
Impact	Economic community organization
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Predicted benefit
Change in Well-being	Work is underway to approve a budget that allows for economic resources for the implementation of more project activities, which, therefore, allow the increase of income for families.

Community Group	Native communities of the project
Impact	Natural Resources Management
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real benefit
Change in Well-being	The project activities have contributed to avoid deforestation, according to the Ucayali region indices, and in particular, in the project communities. This in turn has allowed the conservation of natural timber and non-timber resources.

Community Group	Native communities of the project
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Impact	Natural Resources Management
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real benefit
Change in Well-being	The project activities have contributed to having a forest management area in each of the project communities (timber and / or non-timber management plans).

Community Group	Native communities of the project
Impact	Tenure and land security
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	
Change in Well-being	The activities of the project have contributed to the sanitation of the territory of communities with problems of delimitation of their limits. Therefore, it has helped in the mitigation of territorial conflicts with neighboring communities. Likewise, having the Surveillance and Community Monitoring Committees recognized by the forestry authority is a positive impact towards the security of the indigenous territories, avoiding the incidence of illegal activities.

Community Group	Native communities of the project
Impact	Areas of high conservation value
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real benefit
Change in Well-being	With the protection of the communal territory and avoiding the deforestation of its forests, it is benefiting in the conservation of species of flora and fauna important for the community and for the country.

#### 4.1.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

Then, and according to what is proposed in the PDD, the following actions are taken during the verification period to mitigate possible negatives in the identified HCV zones. It should be noted that, to date, no negative impacts have been reported in these areas.

#### Measures considered to mitigate impacts in areas identified as HCV

HCV	IMPORTANCE AND USES	MEASURES CONSIDERED TO MITIGATE IMPACTS IN THE HCV CONSIDERED IN THE REDD + STRATEGY	ACTIONS CARRIED OUT 2010-2017
Rivers	Water, main means of communication	Protection of riverine forests	FSC Certification: CCNN Calleria, Roya, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca. Currently, only Calleria and Roya CCNN have this certification.  Design of REDD + project.  Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests.  Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of oxbow lakes, handicrafts with shiringa, bombonaje, seeds).
Areas of palms of shebón e irapay	Areas where leaves are extracted for the roof of houses.	Palm management and enrichment with tree species feeding fish.	Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of oxbow lakes).
Broken and oxbow lakes	Fishing zone	Fishing management	Sustainable productive activities (management of cochas and paiche)
Collpas and hunting areas	Hunting area	Wildlife management	Monitoring of biodiversity, according to PDD.
Cemetery and places of shamanism	Cultural value	Exclusion of productive activities	Monitoring of AVC identified in the PDD.
Forest management areas and non-timber forest products collection areas	Activity of wood exploitation and collection of supplies for handicrafts and other tools such as canoes, oars, bows, et.	Timber and non-timber forest management Control and surveillance	Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests.  Control and monitoring of communal forests (patrols with GPS).

#### 4.1.3 Net Positive Community Well-Being (CM2.3, GL1.4)

According to the proposal in the PDD, the following impacts are had on the actors identified by each community:

##### Net impacts in NC Puerto Nuevo

Actors	Impacts	Situation
The Communal Chief, Municipal Agent, Lieutenant Governor	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the communal management of these actors continues.
Ronderos	Positive	Included in control and surveillance activities, since they also work with the

Actors	Impacts	Situation
		support of the National Police.
Shiringeros Committee	Positive	The implementation of projects during the verification period has allowed the execution of activities for the production of shiringa latex and even products made with this resource.  The REDD + Strategy will provide continuity for the forest management of this resource.

**Net impacts in NC Sinchi Roca**

Actors	Impacts	Situation
The Communal Chief, Municipal Agent and Lieutenant Governor	Positive	It continues with the strengthening and generation of capacities for the communal management of these actors.
Shiringa Committee	Positive	The implementation of projects during the verification period has allowed the execution of activities for the production of shiringa latex and even products made with this resource. The REDD + Strategy will provide continuity for the forest management of this resource.
Forestry Veeding	Positive	With the support of projects implemented during the verification period, this Veeduría became the Control and Surveillance Committee.
Cocoa Committee	Positive	It is no longer active; however, it is a resource of interest for the community to be included in agroforestry activities of the REDD + Strategy.
Handycraft Committee	Positive	It will be included in the activities of the REDD + Strategy.
Citizen Security Committee	Positive	With this committee works on the subject of control and surveillance, as well as MRV.

**Net impacts in NC Pueblo Nuevo**

Actors	Impacts	Situation
The Communal Chief, Municipal Agent and Lieutenant Governor	Positive	It continues with the strengthening and generation of capacities for the communal management of these actors.
Handycraft Committee	Positive	It will be included in the activities of the REDD + Strategy.

**Net impacts in NC Curiaca**

Actors	Impacts	Situation
OEP Timber	Positive	Training and technical assistance have



Actors	Impacts	Situation
		been promoted for the use and commercialization of wood.

**Net impacts in NC Roya**

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Community Authorities	Positive	It continues with the strengthening and generation of capacities for the communal management of these actors.
Handycraft Committee	Positive	It will be included in the activities of the REDD + Strategy.

**Net Impacts in NC Flor de Ucayali**

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Community Authorities	Positive	It continues with the strengthening and generation of capacities for the communal management of these actors.

**Net impacts in NC Callería**

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Committee on Fisheries	Positive	With the support of development projects, activities have been implemented for the management of Paiche.
Handycraft Committee	Positive	It will be included in the activities of the REDD + Strategy.

On the other hand, the indicators proposed in section GL1.4 of the PDD are part of the monitoring plan described in section CM4.1 of the PDD (section 4.3.1 of this report), with the exception of the following indicators, for which The following results are obtained:

Activities	Indicator	Results 2010-2017 Period
1.8 Fishing management	Number of communities that implement fisheries management.	With the support of development projects, activities have been implemented for the management of Paiche in the CN Callería.
1.9 Wildlife management	Number of communities that implement wildlife management.	There is a biodiversity monitoring plan for the 7 communities. In point 5.3.1 of this report we have the results of it.

**4.1.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM2.4)**

The microzonification of the communities, in which the HCV areas will be taken into account for the promotion of their conservation, has not yet been carried out during the current verification period. This activity will be considered in the work plan for the next verification period.

**4.2 Other Stakeholder Impacts**

**4.2.1 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.2)**

According to what was proposed in the PDD, during the current monitoring period, the following actions have been taken:

- ✓ Monumentation of the communities of Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca: this action has effectively delimited both communities in a concerted manner, thus minimizing conflicts over the possession and use of the territory in both communities.

- ✓ Foundation of the Puerto Nuevo NPP: this action has allowed to physically formalize the monumentation of the communal territory, which will prevent possible invasions by third parties.
- ✓ Foundation of the Sinchi Roca NPP: this action has allowed to physically formalize the monumentation of the communal territory, which will prevent possible invasions by third parties.
- ✓ Linderamiento of the territory of the Roya NPP, with respect to its adjoining (CN Puerto Belén): this action has allowed a first step towards the monumentation of the territory of both communities, thus minimizing conflicts over the possession and use of the communal area of both.

The following documents are available to supplement the information in this section:

- ✓ Summary of the monuments of the communities Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca.
- ✓ Milestone report and foundation report of Puerto Nuevo.
- ✓ Record of milestones and foundation report of Sinchi Roca.
- ✓ Application for the seizure of the territory of Roya, carried out by the heads of Roya and Puerto Belén (neighboring community).
- ✓ Photographs of the boundaries between Roya and Puerto Belén.

#### **4.2.2 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.3)**

Project activities do not produce negative impacts on the well-being of the other identified actors. The impacts of the project will be positive for the other actors given that it will contribute to the protection of natural resources of common use, as well as those that each one has in their territory. The reopening of boundaries along with frequent monitoring will be one of the first measures taken by the communities that make up the project in coordination with the competent authorities and the other identified actors.

### **4.3 Community Impact Monitoring**

#### **4.3.1 Community Monitoring Plan (CM4.1, CM4.2, GL1.4, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)**

##### **CM4.1:**

According to the Monitoring Plan described in the PDD, the following results are obtained for the current verification period:

**Monitoring Matrix of impacts in the community**

Period: July 2010 – June 2017

**Monitoring Objective:** to gather information that allows orienting project activities and technical assistance from AIDER, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.

Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Responsible	Periodicity	Sampling place	Baseline 2010	June-17	Observations
<b>R.1 Community of the 07 native communities make an appropriate environmental use of the communal territory in the exercise of good forest governance</b>	1.1 Participatory implementation of the microzoning of the 07 CCNN 1: 20,000. Use of soil and vegetation.	Native communities with technical territorial ordering.	Direct observation	Operator and Community Authorities	Quarterly	7 NC	0	2	<p>Callería and Curiaca count on territorial ordering.</p> <p>Flor de Ucayali, Roya, Pueblo Nuevo will establish their communal milestones for the delimitation of the territory, with the communal fund obtained from the sale of carbon credits from the REDD + project.</p> <p>Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo will carry out negotiations with the authorities of the Huánuco and Ucayali regions to clean up the limits of the communal territory. This action will be carried out with the communal fund obtained through the sale of carbon credits from the REDD + project.</p>
		07 maps of land use and vegetation					0	0	To date, the CCNN have not been able to have a service that makes these maps. Currently, the MINAM Forests

									Program is seeking to affiliate CCNN of the Ucayali region and one of the benefits it provides to affiliated CCNNs is the creation of maps of conservation areas and it is possible that the CCNN of the REDD + project will join this program , if the necessary incidence is achieved.
1.2 Develop agroforestry, silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Number of comuneros who drive agroforestry plots	Technical visits notebook	Operator	Quarterly	7 NC	0	23	At the Roya there are 14 community members who have established agroforestry plots of bolaina associated with banana, corn and some with papaya. In Puerto Nuevo there are 9 commoners who have established agroforestry plots with cocoa. Currently, a business plan is being developed that seeks to articulate the rest of the communities of the project in agroforestry with cocoa.	
	Number of comuneros that implement silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Technical application notebooks	Beneficiaries	Quarterly	7 NC	0	0	To date, there have been no activities related to these issues.	

<p><b>R.2 Development of social capacities for the administration of natural resources by the authorities and community members.</b></p>	<p>1.3 Promote community forest management (timber and non-timber)</p>	<p>7 NC with community forest management of timber and non-timber species.</p>	<p>Direct observation</p>	<p>Operator and communal authorities</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>7 NC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Puerto Nuevo currently has a Forestry Management Declaration (DEMA) for shiringa, which is managed by the CN's shiringa committee. The other communities of the project are ancestrally dedicated to the management and commercialization of timber species.</p>
	<p>1.4 Design and implement a participatory training plan and manuals on productive and environmental aspects of the communities based on the methodology of field schools.</p>	<p>01 Intercultural training plan under the field school methodology, designed and implemented on productive and environmental aspects</p>	<p>Surveys of knowledge development process.</p> <p>Progress report</p>	<p>Operator and community monitoring group</p>	<p>Biannual</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>7 NC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The communities have a training plan, which was reported as part of the project validation process. This document is used as a basis for the training processes with the project.</p>
		<p>At least 10 training manuals designed and used by the community members</p>	<p>Focus groups</p>	<p>Operator and community monitoring group</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>7 NC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>61</p>	<p>61 manuals and 8 training modules developed within the framework of the development projects executed during the verification period.</p>
		<p>Number of training workshops held in the communities</p>	<p>Workshop reports</p>	<p>Community monitoring</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>7 NC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>368</p>	<p>368 training workshops in the framework of the development projects executed during the verification period.</p>

	1.5 Implement a communication strategy to sensitize the population to climate change and the conservation and management of RR.NN (fire control, PSA) others.	1 communication strategy, permanent addressed to the comuneros.	Report on the use of the strategy	Community monitoring	Quarterly	7 NC	0	1	The communities have a Communication Plan for the REDD + Strategy, which was reported as part of the project validation process. This document has been taken as a basis to develop communication strategies that facilitate the interaction between comuneros, comuneras and the technical team of AIDER, especially for the training and awareness processes carried out in this period.
		Number of people trained in climate change, adaptation and mitigation	Surveys to participants	Operator and community monitoring group	Quarterly	7 NC		7069	7069 community members trained in the framework of the 368 workshops held during the verification period.
		7 murals placed in the communities to raise awareness about deforestation, degradation, fire control.	Random interviews	Group operator	Biannual	7 NC	0	1	Callería has a mural installed; However, within the framework of the projects carried out during the verification period, awareness-raising material on these issues has been prepared and disseminated.
	1.6 Enrichment of the forest with forest species	5 communal forests plant forest species	Interviews with participating community members	Group operator	Biannual	7 NC		6	In Roya , Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA) with bolaina was carried out, and in the Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo, RNA was made

<p><b>R.3 Comunereros / as of the 07 communities are financed to develop sustainable productive projects, are articulated to a market marketing their products</b></p>								<p>with bolaina and shiringa.</p> <p>In Roya, agroforestry has been done with bolaina and plantain. In Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca agroforestry has been done with marupa cacao shihuahaco and screw.</p> <p>In Pueblo Nuevo, Curiaca, Roya and Callería, reforestation has been done with huairuro and mahogany.</p>
	<p>2.1 Increase of organizational and administrative capacities of the authorities and comuneros in the handling of the RR.NN</p>	<p>Number of people who increase their capacities for organizational management.</p>	<p>Random interviews</p>	<p>Operator and community monitoring group</p>	<p>Biannual</p>	<p>7 NC</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>The Board of Directors of each community (5 members for each community) are those who have been trained in administration, leadership and other issues related to community management.</p>
		<p>Number of people who increase their capacities for an adequate administration of the organization (control, planning, evaluation).</p>	<p>Random interviews</p>	<p>Operator and community monitoring group</p>	<p>Biannual</p>	<p>7 NC</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>The same 35 members of the Boards of Directors are those who have been trained in these issues.</p>



		5 workshops to strengthen organizational and administrative capacities.	Surveys	Group operator	Quarterly	7 NC		25	25 training workshops on organizational strengthening, leadership, administration, accounting and related matters.
		7 updated life plans for the planning of their social, economic and environmental development.	Direct observation	Group operator	Annual	7 NC		4	There is a Life Plan of tCallería, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo and Roya.
2.2 Promotion of forest and local governance in the 7 communities for the proper administration of the natural resources.		7 groups organized to monitor their natural resources / led by the communal authorities.	Focus groups	Group operator	Quarterly	7 NC	0	7	With the REDD + project, a control and surveillance group was formed in each community, in charge of compliance with Management Plans and forest monitoring.  As of December 2017, these groups will be consolidated into a single one, called "Common monitoring, control and monitoring equipment", which will be responsible for monitoring the communal territory and forest resources and will have official recognition from SERFOR.

	2.3 Strengthen indigenous organizations for the understanding of REDD + and PES.	Number of workshops and accompaniment to REDD + activities by its leaders.	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	7 NC		368	The 368 workshops reported have had the participation of the leaders and / or communal authorities.
	2.4 Train key actors in preventive measures to reduce illegal loggers / mining and coca in community limits.	Number of Workshops on preventive measures to reduce illegal loggers / mining.	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	7 NC		368	The 368 workshops reported contribute to train and sensitize comuneros, leaders and communal authorities for the implementation of activities and actions that avoid activities such as illegal logging.
	2.5 Reactivate and implement the communal groups for the control and surveillance of the communal territory and natural resources.	groups implemented to carry out control and surveillance activities.	Direct observation	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	7 NC		7	<p>With the REDD + project, a control and surveillance group was formed in each community, in charge of compliance with Management Plans and forest monitoring.</p> <p>As of December 2017, these groups will be consolidated into a single one, called "Common monitoring, control and monitoring equipment", which will be responsible for monitoring the communal territory and forest resources and will have official recognition from SERFOR.</p>

2.6 Linderamiento and placement of milestones in the communal limits.	Number of Km border in 07 native communities	Direct observation	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	7 NC			
2.7 Promote the resolution of intercommunal and intercommunal conflicts for the use of communal territory and RR.NN	Number of milestones placed in the communal boundaries	Direct observation	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	7 NC			
3.1 Improve traditional agricultural areas in association with temporary and permanent crops	01 Intracomunal and intercommunal conflict resolution guideline elaborated and applied	Random interview	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	7 NC		1	The communities have a document of - "Mechanisms and procedures for conflict resolution for native communities", which was reported as part of the project validation process.
3.2 Improve and implement agricultural techniques for food and commercial security purposes.	Number of improved agricultural hectares with temporary and permanent crops in the 07 communities	Technical Sheets	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	7 NC		100 .59	79.34 ha, between Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo.  21.25 ha in RNA, plantations and garden enrichment at Roya.

		7 communities implemented with equipment, tools according to their sociocultural reality and using the appropriate techniques.	Random interviews	Community Monitoring	Annual	7 NC		7	<p>The 7 communities have equipment and tools for surveillance activities (helmets, machetes, boots, GPS). In the case of Flor de Ucayali NPP, it does not have GPS.</p> <p>Sinchi Roca, Puerto Nuevo and Callería each have a boat for their control and surveillance activities, and Roya has wheelbarrows for its reforestation activities.</p>
	3.3 Articulate agricultural and forest products in the local and national markets	Number of products articulated to a local and regional market.	Surveys	Group operator	Biannual	7 NC		4	<p>The communities have managed at the time to articulate the local market: round wood, sawn wood, textile crafts, and in the regional market (specifically in Lima), with the support of FSC Peru were able to design and develop utilitarian products based on residual certified wood (glasses, glasses, plates, etc.), which were placed in important fairs like CASACOR 2015.</p>

	3.4 Strengthen the financial capacities of the organized groups for the efficient, transparent and	5 strengthening workshops in the administration of funds.	Surveys	Group operator and community monitoring	Semiannually	7 NC		25	25 training workshops on organizational strengthening, leadership, administration, accounting and related matters.
	responsible management of funds linked to the sustainable management of the territory	Number of organizations with capacities to manage credit funds for women and men.	Surveys	Group operator and community monitoring	Semiannually	07 NC		0	The majority of communities cannot access bank loans since they do not have bank accounts that serve as a financial guarantee to banks. If the investment phase with the Althelia Fund is implemented, the structuring of a financial vehicle that would allow the communities, either through ACICOB, to manage and yield the funds allocated for the business lines, would be worked on.
		Number of organized groups that have managed to channel financial funds for the development of their activities.	Surveys	Group operator and community monitoring	Semiannually	7 NC		1	The communities through the formation of ACICOB and with the support of AIDER in its capacity as technical advisor, achieved the sale of carbon credits to the Althelia Investment Fund. With the money obtained from this transaction, communal funds were created for each community, which was designed

								<p>participatively according to the needs and requirements of each community.</p> <p>On the other hand, the communities have managed to sell wood to the company Citeindigena, for the production of school furniture, the same that was sold to FONCODES.</p>	
	3.5 Organize product groups and associate them	Number of organizations are associated						1	<p>The communities of the REDD + project formally formed this year ACICOB.</p>
	4.1 Generate strategic alliances between communities and the State to strengthen the management of natural resources	01 strategic alliance of cooperation and training between the State and the communities.	Surveys	Group operator	Semiannually	7	NC	3	<p>Two inter-institutional cooperation agreements were established between the Forest and Wildlife Executive Directorate of Ucayali (DEFFS) and AIDER, with the aim of creating the Community Forestry Management Office and appointing a professional from AIDER to take charge of this platform and support the communities in the necessary procedures regarding management plans and other related topics.</p> <p>There is an agreement between AIDER and the</p>

									Institute of Public Technological Education Switzerland, with the purpose of generating technical and practical skills on training in forestry machines and equipment in young students and also in community members.
	4.2 Train community members through the intervention of representatives of the State.	10 training workshops						13	5 workshops with the support of specialists Forest Management and Wildlife Directorate of the Regional Government of Ucayali.  5 forums and 3 thematic seminars, which have been supported by local government authorities, SERFOR and GOREU.

**CM4.2:**

In 2015 a "Study of forests of high conservation value in seven certified native communities of the Ucayali Region" was elaborated and in 2016 a "High Conservation Value Forest Monitoring Plan - HCVF" was elaborated.

**GL2.2:**

There are results of the indicators for monitoring the welfare impacts on Small Producers / Community Members for the current verification period (described in section 4.4.1 of this report).

**GL2.3:**

What is described in the PDD regarding the governance of the project is reinforced by the constitution of ACICOB, thus minimizing possible conflicts between the communities, as it centralizes the management of the project in a single entity, with legal status and governance recognized and accepted by all of its members.

Through ACICOB, the structure of redistribution of the economic benefits generated by the sale of the carbon credits generated by the REDD + project has been organized.

**GL2.5:**

In addition to what was described in the PDD, the effective scope of the positive impacts on women in the communities has been measured, as noted in section 4.4.1 of this report.

**4.3.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)**

The results of the Community Monitoring Plan will be socialized in the project communities during the months of October-November 2018, so the results of this process will be informed in the next monitoring report.

**4.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits**

**4.4.1 Short-term and Long-term Community Benefits (GL2.2)**

According to the indicators described in the PDD, the following benefits are generated during the current verification period:

INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	COMMUNITY BENEFITS
Number of Boards of Directors that make the sustainable use of their natural resources in their community.	Short term	Semiannual	Self-evaluation workshop with the comuneros and Board of Directors	7 Boards of Directors (one for each community) participate in activities, training and other actions for the improvement and efficient and sustainable use of their natural resources.
Number of community members aware of climate change, adaptation and mitigation.	Short term	Semiannual	Self-evaluation workshop with comuneros	7069 community members trained in the framework of the workshops held during the verification period.
Number of committees created to improve the management of the productive activities of the community.	Long term	Annual	Meeting with the delegates by committee for the review and evaluation of their activities.	7 committees: 1 Reforestation Committee (Roya), 3 Craft Committees (Callería, Pueblo Nuevo and Curiaca), 1 Paiche Committee (Callería), 1 Shiringa Committee (Puerto Nuevo), 1



INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	COMMUNITY BENEFITS
				Wood EPO ( Roya).
Number of community members that improve and strengthen their capacities for the management of their natural resource.	Long term	Annual	Self-evaluation workshop with the comuneros	7069 community members trained in the framework of the training workshops held during the verification period.
Number of committees are made up of men and women	Long term	Annual	Meeting with the committees	7 committees created, with the participation of men and women.
Number of Boards of Directors that promote the development of sustainable productive activities in their communities, within the framework of gender equity.	Short term	Semiannual	Meeting with Boards of Directors and review of productive activities report	7 Boards of Directors (one for each community) participate in activities, training and other actions for improvement and good productive practices in their community. Of the 7 communities, only Callería has managed to elect a community leader to date.
Number of women trained for the development of sustainable productive activities.	Short term	Semiannual	Training workshops	2076 women trained in the framework of the projects executed during the verification period.
Number of women who exercise roles that were previously recognized as only for men	Long term	Annual	Self-evaluation workshops with women	4 women from Callería were directly involved in the fishing activity for commercial purposes, through the respective committee. Fishing is an activity that in the Shipibo idiosyncrasy is related to man.
Number of producing families benefited with new sustainable productive activities	Long term	Annual	Review of project activity reports and visit to plots / Surveys	1106 families among the 7 communities are benefiting from the productive activities and training carried out by AIDER.

#### 4.4.2 Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups (GL2.4)

According to the activities implemented to date, we have the following:

Community Group	Women from the native communities of the project
Net positive impacts	The implementation of the REDD + Strategy has allowed the traditional productive activities of the communities to be strengthened, with the purpose of improving economic income and generating community and community capacities, so that their continuity is possible over time, according to a transfer of knowledge that also involve vulnerable populations within communities, as is the case of indigenous women.
Benefit access	Training-action (access to training and opportunity to implement what has been learned through the implementation of productive activities, such as crafts, wood cubing, paiche breeding.

<p>Negative impacts</p>	<p>While the native communities are themselves vulnerable populations, indigenous women are in a category of greater vulnerability, being culturally relegated in terms of training and paid work.</p> <p>The involvement of women in these types of activities, could imply negative impacts on their family relationships, having to devote part of their time to access training and / or work in productive ventures, "leaving aside their work at home." These possible impacts are being considered to work together at the family level, with reflective training on gender, environment and family issues.</p>
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**4.4.3 Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)**

In addition to what was described in the PDD and in the previous point of this report, the effective scope of the positive impacts on women in the communities has been measured, as can be seen in section GL2.2.

**4.4.4 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)**

As described in point 2.5.4 of this report, a consensual proposal was made to distribute the economic benefits obtained by the communities from the first sale of carbon credits to the Althelia Investment Fund. This scheme was worked and agreed with the heads of each of the communities, and then approved by a community assembly by community members and legalized before a Notary Public, as evidenced by the documentation presented to the audit team.

**4.4.5 Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)**

The governance structure of the project described in the PDD is reinforced by the formation of ACICOB and the empowerment of the heads of each of the project communities to be able to make decisions about the project's goals, among other actions in favor of the project. management and administration of the community.

**4.4.6 Smallholders/Community Members Capacity Development (GL2.9)**

The technical assistance provided by the project promoted the constitution of ACICOB, and with it, the generation of a space for consultation in which the heads of the communities and / or authorities chosen by the communities deliberate and make decisions regarding the implementation and administration of the REDD + project on behalf of their communities, with the due granting of powers and faculties that their Assemblies have conferred upon them, as described in section 4.4.5 of this report.

## 5 BIODIVERSITY

### 5.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

#### 5.1.1 Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

In 2015, the Wildlife Monitoring Plan was drawn up within the framework of the Project "Strengthening of Community Forest Management through FSC Forest Certification in the forests of Native Communities Shipibo Conibo of the department of Ucayali - Peru" (applicable only to the Callería communities, Roya, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo), identifying important wildlife species for their conservation, based on their presence, ecosystemic importance and conservation status, such as:

##### 1) Sachavaca or tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*)

This species inhabits lowlands and is often found near bodies of water. Its affinity with water is reflected in its recurrent behavior of defecating in shallow wells. Its diet is composed primarily of leaves, branches, herbs, fruits and occasional flowers (Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, 2005).

Among its main threats are the loss of habitat, hunting for meat and competition with domestic livestock. In the Amazonian plain, this species is highly appreciated for its meat (Pacheco, 2002); and in Loreto it has been demonstrated that the tapir hunt is not sustainable being a species prone to extinction (Bodmer et al., 1997). Tapirs are considered "key species" because they are dispersers of seeds, thus maintaining the ecosystems they inhabit. They are also recognized as "forest architects" because they modify and create new habitats due to their life requirements (Cruz, 2012).

The tapir is categorized as a Near Threatened (NT) species according to national legislation (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI), Vulnerable (VU) according to the IUCN and listed in Appendix II of CITES.

##### 2) Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)

By occupying extensive territories, the jaguar is considered an umbrella species (since its protection includes that of other species that inhabit its range of distribution) and landscape species (considered by the Wildlife Conservation Society as a tropical forest conservation tool).

The monitoring of the jaguar provides information on the state of the forest. Also, it is relatively easy to observe, at least indirectly; its tracks allow it to be monitored, while other important carnivores, such as the harpy eagle, are difficult to detect and, therefore, to quantify. It is considered as an almost threatened species (NT), according to national (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and international (IUCN) legislation and listed in Appendix I of CITES.

Although it is true that jaguar monitoring represents an important indicator, the conservation status of this species depends directly on the conditions of the present environment and the dams it has.

##### 3) Guacamayo de cabeza azul (*Primolius couloni*)

There is little information on this species, both in the wild and in captivity. It is found at the edges of the humid lowland forest, along rivers and forest clearings, from lowlands up to 1550 meters above sea level. This species has a low reproductive rate and its illegal trade can become a serious threat to its survival. The Blue-headed Macaw is included in Appendix I of CITES, which means that its commercialization is prohibited. It is in a vulnerable situation (IUCN 2010).

On the other hand, according to the Study of Forests of High Conservation Value, the following table was obtained about flora species with some category of threat, applicable for the communities Callería, Roya, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo:

N°	Nombre común	Nombre científico	Familia	Categoría
1	Catahua	<i>Hura crepitans</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Casi Amenazado (NT)
2	Cedro	<i>Cedrela sp.</i>	Meliaceae	Vulnerable (Vu)
3	Chimicua	<i>Pseudolmedia sp.</i>	Moraceae	Casi Amenazado (NT)
4	Copaiba	<i>Copaifera sp.</i>	Fabaceae	Vulnerable (Vu)
5	Estoraque	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i>	Fabaceae	En Peligro Crítico (CR)
6	Huimba	<i>Ceiba sp.</i>	Bombacaceae	Casi Amenazado (NT)
7	Ishpingo	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Fabaceae	Vulnerable (Vu)
8	Lupuna, lupuna blanca	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Bombacaceae	Casi Amenazado (NT)
9	Mashonaste	<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Casi Amenazado (NT)
10	Moena	<i>Ocotea sp.</i>	Lauraceae	Vulnerable (Vu)
11	Pashaco rojo	<i>Pithecelobium sp</i>	Fabaceae	Casi Amenazado (NT)
12	Quinilla colorada	<i>Manilkara sp.</i>	Sapotaceae	Vulnerable (Vu)
13	Quinilla roja	<i>Manilkara sp.</i>	Sapotaceae	Vulnerable (Vu)
14	Quinilla	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	Sapotaceae	Vulnerable (Vu)

**Fuente:** D.S. N° 043-2006-AG – Categorización de especies amenazadas de flora silvestre  
**Elaboración:** Propia

Source: Study of High Conservation Value Forests in seven certified native communities of the Ucayali region, 2015.

The baseline for some of the indicators selected for the monitoring plan was provided by previous research in the study area. It should be mentioned that certain indicators do not yet have information or preliminary records, therefore, these data will be obtained during the next verification period of the project.

### 5.1.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

The implementation of the activities reported in this period has indirectly allowed no negative impacts on the biodiversity and / or other type of action necessary for the maintenance or improvement of the attributes of the High Conservation Values.

### 5.1.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B2.2, GL1.4)

To date, no information has been generated that demonstrates the generation of positive net impacts on biodiversity; however, and according to what is mentioned in point 5.1.2, the conservation of hectares of forests that the project has achieved in this period results in the preservation of forest connectivity, facilitating the movement and dispersal of species (flora and fauna), genetic exchange and other ecological flows, thus facilitating the adaptation of species to changes attributed to climate change.

On the other hand, two of the indicators proposed in section GL1.4 of the PDD refer to fisheries and wildlife management. Regarding the fishing activity, this is the first experience of growing and raising paiche in the Callería community, so that the community and biodiversity impacts are positive since it is an activity that has allowed a sustainable generation of family income, without Attempt against the landscape and ecosystem of this species.

### 5.1.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

During the verification period, the conservation and effective management of the natural resources of the High Conservation Values of the communities of Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Rock, Callería, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo and Royá was strengthened through activities to strengthen forest governance and agroforestry, which guarantee the preservation and proper management of the conservation of the identified critical species and landscape elements. These activities are:

- ✓ In the execution of activities for the Voluntary Forest Certification, the capacities of the local population in the native communities of Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo were strengthened.
- ✓ Within the framework of the Project "Strengthening Social Capital and its articulation for forest management in the process of alternative development of the Aguaytía basin, Ucayali Region",

activities were carried out to strengthen the capacities of the local population on conservation and effective management of the resources of the communities involved.

- ✓ In the framework of the Project "Strengthening Social Capital and its articulation for forest management in the process of alternative development of the Aguaytía basin, Ucayali Region" training workshops were held on productive economic activities that ensure sustainability such as the management of forests and agroforestry, allowing the reduction of existing pressures on resources due to inadequate practices. In this way, greater use was made of current agricultural and forest areas, maintaining the state of primary forests, increasing plant cover through the implementation of agroforestry systems, reducing the effect of fragmentation and destruction of forests.

### 5.1.5 Invasive Species (B2.5)

In the framework of the Project "Value of Environmental Services in managed Forests of seven native communities of the Ucayali region" in the seven communities has worked with native species, mostly timber as shown in the following tables:

#### Native species used for productive activities in Callería, according to their volume

Nombre común	Nombre científico	Condición	N° Árboles	Volumen m <sup>3</sup> (R)
Capirona	<i>Calycopyllum</i>	Aprovechable	149	673.17
	<i>spruceanum</i>	Semillero	17	51.89
Lagarto	<i>Calophyllum</i>	Aprovechable	18	54.74
	<i>brasilense</i>	Semillero	2	4.13
Utucuro	<i>Septotheca tesmanii</i>	Aprovechable	8	25.74
		Semillero	1	2.76
Quinilla	<i>Manilkara</i>	Aprovechable	7	20.63
	<i>bidentata</i>	Semillero	1	1.65
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>		<b>Aprovechable</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>774.28</b>
		<b>Semillero</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>60.43</b>

Elaboración: Propia

Source: Maderable Business Plan of the CN Callería, 2014.

#### Native species used for productive activities in the Curiaca NPP, according to their volume

Especie	Nombre científico	Volumen (m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Moena</b>	Aniba sp.	222.665
<b>Cashimbo</b>	Cariniana domesticata	237.208
<b>Marupa</b>	Simarouba amara	32.413
<b>Quillobordón</b>	Aspidosperma subincanum	30.594
<b>Shihuahuaco</b>	Coumarouma odorata	89.719
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>612.599</b>

Elaboración: Propia

Source: Wood Business Plan of the Curiaca NPP, 2014.

**Native species used for productive activities at Flor de Ucayali**

<b>Nombre Científico</b>	<b>Nombre común</b>
<i>Anibia sp</i>	Moena
<i>Aspidosperma macrocarpon</i>	Pumaquiuro
<i>Cariniana domesticata</i>	Cachimbo
<i>Cedrelinga catenaeformis</i>	Tornillo
<i>Chorisia integrifolia</i>	Lupuna
<i>Myroxylon balsamun</i>	Estoraque
<i>Ormosia sunkei</i>	Huayruro
<i>Schizolobium sp</i>	Pashaco
<i>Tabebuia sp</i>	Tahuari
<i>Virola pavonis</i>	Cumala caupuri
<i>Virola sp</i>	Cumala
<i>Dipterix odorata</i>	Shihuahuaco
<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Ishpingo
<i>Cabralea canjerana</i>	Cedro Masha
<i>Calycophyllum spruceanum</i>	Capirona
<i>Copaifera reticulata</i>	Copaiba
<i>Hura crepitans</i>	Catahua
<i>Hymenaea spp</i>	Azucar Huayo
<i>Simarouba amara</i>	Marupa

Elaboración: Propia

Source: Maderable Business Plan of the Flor de Ucayali NPP, 2014.

In 2014, a Complementary Management Plan was made identifying the species "irapay" (*Lepidocaryum tenue*) for commercial use, as shown in the following image.

<b>Especie</b>	<b>Plantas</b>		
	<b>Tiernas</b> (Solo tienen hojas)	<b>Jóvenes</b> (Tienen tallo pero no tienen frutos)	<b>Adultas</b> (Tienen tallo, flor y fruto)
irapay	883	882	1059



**Native species used for productive activities in Puerto Nuevo**

ESPECIE		Volumen (m3)
N. Común	N. Científico	
Aguano masha	Paramacherum ormosoide	47.47
Almendro	Caryocar macrocarpon	166.86
Ana Caspi	Apuleia molaris	482.36
Azucar huayo	Hymenaea spp	30.35
Azufre	Symphonia globulifera	33.83
Caimitillo	Pouteria reticulata	215.78
Cashimbo	Cariniana domesticata	327.14
Casho moena	Hefelandia sp	173.58
Catahua	Hura crepitans	145.85
Chamiza	Antrodiscus sp	101.7
Copaiba	Copaifera reticulata	1244.19
Copal	Protium sp	54.84
Cumala	Virola sp	336.06
Cumala Blanca	Virola calophylla	31.16
Estoraque	Myroxylon balsamun	85.21
Guacamayo Caspi	Sickingia tinctoria	40.99
Higuerilla	Cunuria spruceana	325.31
Huayruro	Ormosia sunkei	328.69
Huimba	Ceiba pentandra	290.62
Leche Caspi	Couma macrocarpa	224.14
Lupuna	Chorisia integrifolia	638.85
Machimango	Eschweilera sp	245.9
Manchinga	Brosimum sp.	276.21
Manzano	Miconia sp	76.8
Marupa	Simaurouba amara	234.62
Mashonaste	Clarisia racemosa	29.17
Moena	Aniba spp	31.61
Moena Amarilla	Aniba gigantifolia	33.33
Nogal	Junglan sp.	111.93
Palo sangre	Hyeronima alchorneoides	500.19
Palo verde	Cercidium praecox	44.4
Palta moena	Mezilaurus sp	33.78
Panguana	Brosimum utile	984.31
Pashaco	Schizolobium sp	615.89

Source: Wood Business Plan of Puerto Nuevo, 2014.

**Native species used for productive activities in Roya**

Cuadro N° 04 - Volumen Total Aprovechable		
ESPECIE	Nombre Científico	Volumen (M3)
Capirona	<i>Calycophyllum spruceanum</i>	55.586
Huangana caso	<i>Sloanea sp.</i>	100.389
Quinilla	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	182.603
Shihuahuaco	<i>Coumarouna odorata</i>	18.92
Utucuro	<i>Septhoteca tessmanii</i>	33.433
Yacushapana	<i>Terminalia oblonga</i>	163.135
<b>Total de Volumen (m3)</b>		<b>554.066</b>

Elaboración: Propia

Source: Wood Business Plan of Roya, 2014

According to the General Plan for Non-timber Forest Management of the Roya NPP, a Complementary Management Plan was developed identifying the species "tanoni" (*Thevetia peruviana*) to make use of its seeds for artisan purposes, obtaining an annual income of 54,000.00 soles.

Producto	Unidad	Precio S/.	Cantidad Kilos	Total S/.
Semillas de Tanoni	Kilo	6	9,000	54,000

Source: Complementary Management Plan of Roya, 2014.

During 2013 and 2014, the Project "Establishment and Management of Forest Plantations in the Native Community Roya" was carried out, executed by AIDER and BOS +, with financial resources from Movistar, and counterpart from AIDER and the beneficiaries of the project; being executed in the Native Community Roya, located in the Department of Ucayali, Province of Coronel Portillo, District of Iparia.

The following activities were carried out:

- ✓ Conformation of a reforestation committee "CAI MEXO" and its regulations were elaborated.
- ✓ Installation of temporary nursery and production of seedlings in Roya: The production of "bolaina" seedlings was completed. During the first period, there was a low percentage of germination due to the fact that the seeds had lost viability, on the other hand, some animals (chickens) ate some seedlings that were already in bags of peeling, so they had to make storage with other seeds, repit and manage the seedlings (removal of plants, pruning, irrigation and handling of sheds). There have also been maintenance days and sign establishment to the nursery.
- ✓ 12 hectares of bolaina plantation were established in Roya, in the properties of the comuneros, to guarantee maintenance.
- ✓ At Roya, approximately 1535 bolaina individuals were handled.
- ✓ The enrichment of the family gardens with the species mahogany, tanoni and huayruro was carried out; where mahogany and huayruro is a timber species of great commercial value, but its seeds and bark is used in crafts as well as tanoni. Approximately 283 seedlings were established among the 3 species in Roya.
- ✓ Preparation of training guide on natural regeneration.
- ✓ A business plan was developed for the use of white bolaina wood for Roya.
- ✓ The technical team of the project provided permanent assistance to the residents of Roya.



**Native species used for productive activities in Sinchi Roca**

Cuadro N° 05: Especie Total Aprovechable	
ESPECIE	Nombre Científico
Aguanomasha	<i>Paramacherum ormosoide</i>
Almendro	<i>Cariocar sp</i>
Anacaspi	<i>Apuleia moralis</i>
Anonilla	<i>Annona sp.</i>
Ayauma	<i>Couropita guianensis</i>
Azucar huayco	<i>Hymenaea spp</i>
Bellaco caspi	<i>Himatantus plantanifolia</i>
Cachimbo	<i>Cariana domesticata</i>
Caimitillo	<i>Pouteria neglecta</i>
Caimito	<i>Chrysophyllum sp</i>
Capirona	<i>Calycophyllum spruceanum</i>
Carahuasca	<i>Guatteria chlorantha</i>
Catahua	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
Caucho masha	<i>Sapium mamieri</i>
Chimicua	<i>Pseudolmedia laveis</i>
Chontaquiro	<i>Diplotropis sp</i>
Copaiba	<i>Copaifera reticulata</i>
Cormillon	<i>Vitex pseudolea</i>
Cumala	<i>Virola sp</i>
Estoraque	<i>Myroxylon balsamun</i>
Favorito	<i>Osteophloem plathyspermun</i>
Guacamayo caspi	<i>Sickingia tinctoria</i>
Hualaja	<i>Xantoxilon sp.</i>
Huayruro	<i>Ormosia sunkei</i>
Huimba	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
Ishpingo	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>
Lagarto caspi	<i>Calophyllum brasiliense</i>
Lupuna	<i>Chorisia integrifolia</i>
Machimango	<i>Eschweilera sp</i>
Machin sapote	<i>Quararibea sp</i>
Manchinga	<i>Brosimun sp</i>
Maria buena	<i>Hymenolobium sp</i>
Marupa	<i>Simatouba amara</i>
Mashonaste	<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>
Mauba	<i>Vochysia venulosa</i>
Moena	<i>Aniba sp</i>
Oje renaco	<i>Ficus sp</i>
Pacay	<i>Inga sp</i>
Pali sangre	<i>Hyeronima alchorneoides</i>
Palo leche	<i>Couma macrocarpa</i>
Panguana	<i>Brosimun utile</i>
Papelillo	<i>Cariniana decandra</i>
Pashaco	<i>Schizolobium sp</i>
Paujil ruro	<i>Celtis schipii trel. Ex standl</i>
Peine de mono	<i>Apeiba membranacea</i>
Pumaquiro	<i>Aspidosperma macrocarpon</i>
Quillobordon	<i>Aspidosperma sp.</i>
Quinaquina	<i>Pouteria sp</i>
Quinilla	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>
Renaco caspi	<i>Ficus sp</i>
Requia	<i>Guarea tricheloides</i>
Roble	<i>Quercus sp</i>
Sachavacamicuna	<i>Ttrophis sp</i>
Sapote	<i>Matisia sp.</i>
Shihuahuaco	<i>Coumarouna odorata</i>
Shimbillo	<i>Inga sp</i>
Shiringa	<i>Hevea brasilensis</i>
Ubos	<i>Spondias mombin</i>
Yacushapana	<i>Terminalia oblonga</i>
Yanchama	<i>Poulsenia armata</i>
Yutubanco	<i>Hymenaea oblongifolia</i>
Zapotillo	<i>Quararibea muricata</i>

Elaboración propia

Source: Wood Business Plan of Sinchi Roca, 2014.

**Native species used for productive activities in Pueblo Nuevo, according to their volume**

Especie	Nombre científico	Volumen (m <sup>3</sup> )
Cumala	<i>Virola spp</i>	61.44
Moena Negra	<i>Aniba perutilis</i>	373.93
Cachimbo	<i>Cariniana domesticata</i>	579.94
Quillobordón	<i>Aspidosperma subincanum</i>	61.62
Shihuahuaco	<i>Diptoryx odorata</i>	138.00
Marupa	<i>Simarouba amara</i>	44.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,258.94</b>

Elaboración propia

Source: Wood Business Plan of Pueblo Nuevo, 2014.

Within the framework of the project "Strengthening Crafts in Shipibo Konibo Communities of the Ucayali Region" Complementary Management Plans for forest species were developed for use for artisan purposes, obtaining management documents for native communities, which serve as a baseline for its implementation with future projects, reaching to identify the products of the forest species, as shown in the following table.

**Native non-timber species used for productive activities in the CN Callería, according to their management income**

Producto	Unidad	Precio	Cantidad	Total
Semilla de cashapona	Kilo	8	137,2	1097,6
Cascara de semilla de catahua	Kilo	5	5975,3	29876,7
Semilla de huasaí	Kilo	10	78,4	784,0
Semilla de huayruro rojo	Kilo	15	98,0	1470,0
Corteza de Joshin pokoti	Kilo	6	4334,0	26003,9
Corteza de timareo	Kilo	3	10738,0	32214,0
Coteza de yacushapana amarilla	Kilo	3	9303,4	27910,1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>30664,3</b>	<b>119356</b>

Source: Complementary Management Plan of forest species for the use for artisan purposes of Callería, 2011.

**Native non-timber species used for productive activities in Curiaca, according to their management income**

Producto	Unidad	Precio	Cantidad	Total
Hojas de bombonaje	Kilo	75	64	4800
Semilla de cashapona	Kilo	8	2979,2	23833,6
Semilla de huacrapona	Kilo	8	9318	74547,2
Semilla de huasaí	Kilo	10	2710,4	27104
Exudado de copal	Kilo	6	336	2016
Exudado de lacre	Kilo	10	196	1960
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>15604</b>	<b>134261</b>

Source: Complementary Management Plan of forest species for the use for handicrafts in Curiaca, 2011.

**Native non-timber species used for productive activities in Pueblo Nuevo, according to the benefits of management**

Producto	Unidad	Precio	Cantidad	Total
Hojas de bombonaje	Kilo	75	45	3375
Semilla de cashapona	Kilo	8	2136,4	17091
Semilla de huacrapona	Kilo	8	6070,4	48563
Semilla de huasaí	Kilo	10	2329,6	23296
Exudado de copal	Kilo	6	814,8	4889
Exudado de lacre	Kilo	10	39,2	392
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>11435,4</b>	<b>97606</b>

Source: Complementary Management Plan of forest species for the use for handicrafts in Pueblo Nuevo, 2011.

AIDER, through the project "Strengthening the Shipibo Shipyard Crafts in the Ucayali Region" in 2012, promoted actions that involve providing information, training and stimulation so that the active internal organizations can manifest and make concrete actions through development activities artisanal, such as organizing an artisan committee, implementation, harvesting activities through proper management of resources, reforestation with species of artisanal use and monitoring in the native communities of Callería, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo.

This reforestation plan seeks, on the one hand, to reduce the loss and mismanagement of artisanal resources, as well as to recover the species that demand economic and ecological interest in the community, also contemplates a summary of silvicultural characteristics of each one of the species to reforest, in order to highlight how to do much better management in a period of time before and after the harvest of the products.

We worked with the following species in the mentioned communities:



Foto 1: : Frutos de choloque recolectados

Foto 2: Frutos de choloque frescos

**Seed of *Sapindus saponaria***



Foto 3: Fruto de tanoni

Foto 4: Semillas de tanoni

**Seed of *Thevetia peruviana***

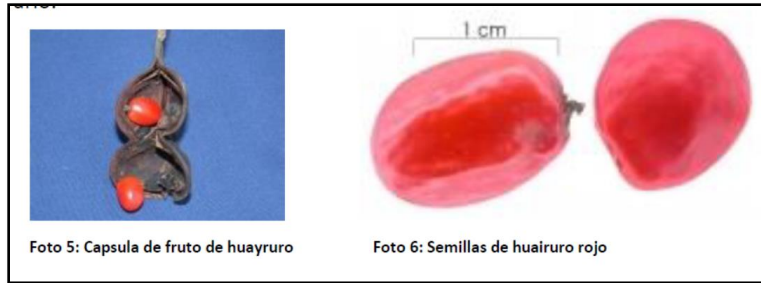


Foto 5: Capsula de fruto de huairuro

Foto 6: Semillas de huairuro rojo

**Seed of *Ormosia macrocalyx***



Foto 7: Semilla de caoba

**Seed of *Caoba***

**5.1.6 Impacts of Non-native Species (B2.6)**

The project only uses native species, according to what is described in point 5.1.5 of this report and section B2.5 of the PDD.

**5.1.7 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)**

The activities proposed by the project are based on the conservation and management of local biodiversity (flora: 166 species and 257 species of vertebrate fauna distributed in: 55 species of amphibians, reptiles 44 species, birds 101 species and mammals 57 species) , besides the implementation of already validated production systems (Agroforestry), not considering the use of Genetically Modified Organisms.

**5.1.8 Inputs Justification (B2.8)**

No fertilizers or biological control agents are not used in any of the project activities.

**5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts**

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

The implementation of control and surveillance activities have not generated possible negative impacts on biodiversity outside the project area. However, some threats have been identified, described in the following table:

Negative Offsite Impact	Mitigation Measure(s)
Threats of invasion in the territory of the native communities of Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca.	Linderamiento activities, in coordination with the competent authority (Area of Native Communities of the Regional Direction of Agriculture of Ucayali), having like result the following actions:



- On September 3, 2015, the Sinchi Roca NPP was located in vulnerable zones in order to resolve conflicts between settler farmers and the Sinchi Roca NPP. In this activity, coordination was held with the Ucayali and Huánuco Regional Agriculture Directorate, in addition to IBC, the foundation of milestones 1, 2 and 3 of the Sinchi Roca NPP was carried out, according to the Territorial Demarcation Plan of the Community.



Placement of intermediate milestones (milestone 1 - milestone 2)



Preparation vertex placement 3

- On December 1, 2015, the borderline was made at the Puerto Nuevo NPP in vulnerable areas, with the presence of its neighbor, the Puerto Azul NPP, were placed milestones 3 and 5, coordinates V3 (0462124E, 8974733N) and V5 (0452002E, 8988588N) respectively.



Teamwork for foundation of milestone 3 adjacent to Puerto Azul.



Milestone foundation 5

### 5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

In Sinchi Roca there were conflicts over the presence of settlers, who had invaded their communal territory and had the presence of livestock in their communal area. To mitigate this problem, synergies were created between the Ucayali Regional Agriculture Directorates and Huánuco, who thanks to the incidence of, the baseline and foundation of landmarks was made as shown in point 5.2.1.

**5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring**

**5.3.1 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (B4.1, B4.2, GL1.4, GL3.4)**

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	MONITORING METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE	RESULTS
Forest monitoring plots	Information from annual forest censuses, harvest reports sent to the forestry authority, reports from the forestry concessions supervisory body (OSINFOR), among others.	Annual	Control and Surveillance Committee, AIDER technical team.	A total of 18,593 individuals classified in 101 forest species were commercially registered, of the total 14,716 individuals are usable, 3,975 individuals are nurseries and 82 individuals are protected.  A total of 18,593 individuals classified in 101 forest species were commercially registered, of the total 14,716 individuals are usable, 3,975 individuals are nurseries and 82 individuals are protected.
Register in transects in band	Fauna monitoring sheets	Annual	Community Forestry and Surveillance Committee, AIDER technical team.	Maquisapa: 4 in Callería. 2 in Curiaca, 7 in Pueblo Nuevo and 4 in Roya.  Choro monkey: 5 in Callería, 7 in Pueblo Nuevo, 3 in Roya.
Transect Standardized censuses of the species of interest	Fauna monitoring sheets	Annual	Community Forestry and Surveillance Committee, AIDER technical team.	Guangana: 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. Deer: 2 in Callería, 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo and 1 Roya. Majaz: 2 in Callería, 3 in Curiaca, 3 in Pueblo Nuevo
Transects	Observations and censuses.	Annual	AIDER technical team with the participation of the forest committee	Paujil: 2 in Callería, 3 in Pueblo Nuevo Pava de Monte: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Guacamayo: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo

The monitoring methodology has been modified and its application will be made for the next verification period. For the case of fauna, it will be through direct and indirect sighting, for which a format has been developed to gather information in the field that includes the species sighted and the place. For the case of flora, it is being done by compiling the census species for the forest use plans, in which the species with economic value are reported, which are potentially to be extracted from the communal forests.



**B4.2:**

The lists of activities proposed for this section have been taken from the project's REDD + Strategy:

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESULTS
1.1 Participatory implementation of the microzoning of the 07 CCNN 1: 20,000. Use of soil and vegetation.	7 communities with technical territorial ordering	As of June 2017, only the Callería and Curiaca native communities have land-use planning; The Pueblo Nuevo, Roya and Puerto Nuevo native communities have zoning maps.
	7 maps of land use and vegetation	To date there have been no activities in this indicator.
1.2 Develop agroforestry, silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Number of comuneros who drive agroforestry plots	There are a total of 23 community members that conduct agroforestry plots, being 14 in the CN Roya and 9 in the Puerto Nuevo NPP, respectively.
	Number of comuneros that implement silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices	To date there have been no activities in this indicator.
1.3 Promote community forest management (timber and non-timber)	7 communities with community forest management of timber and non-timber species.	<p>1 Complementary Management Plan of the species Irapay (<i>Lepidocaryum tenue</i>) was developed for commercial use in the Native Flor de Ucayali Community, complementary management plan for the tanoni species (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>) for the use for artisan purposes, of the Native community Roya.</p> <p>7 Timber Business Plans were elaborated in the CCNN Callería, Curiaca, Flor de Ucayali, Puerto Nuevo, Roya, Sinchi Roca and Pueblo Nuevo, assisting in its implementation.</p> <p>Likewise, it was advised and facilitated the preparation and management of the approval process of the Annual Operative Plan for the use of medium-scale wood from the Callería community, for the 2013 and 2014 periods (POA 4 and 5 respectively); for the Pueblo Nuevo del Caco Community, the Annual Operating Plan V and VI; for the Native Community Roya the Forest Management Plan for the use of wood for small-scale commercialization. In the case of the Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo Community, timber harvesting is carried out with logging companies, with whom they have agreements. In all cases, where forestry was used, the project team advised throughout the process. In addition, technical assistance was provided to the authorities of Flor de Ucayali for the preparation of the discharge report on the resolution of OSINFOR who imposed the Single Administrative Procedure.</p>
1.5 Implement a communication strategy to sensitize the population to	1 communication strategy, permanent	Through the document of the Communication Plan of the REDD + Strategy, a communications strategy was carried out aimed at the 7 CCNN.



ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESULTS
climate change and the conservation and management of RR.NN (fire control, PSA) others.	addressed to the comuneros.	
	Number of people trained in climate change, adaptation and mitigation	To date, there are 7,069 community members trained in the 7 communities.
	7 murals placed in the communities to raise awareness about deforestation, degradation, fire control.	Only in Callería there is a mural installed as a means of raising awareness about threats such as deforestation, degradation, fire control.
1.6 Enrichment of the forest with forest species	05 communal forests plant forest species	In Roya, Curiaca, Callería, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo, agroforestry activities have been carried out with the bolaina - shiringa species; bolaina - banana; marupa - cacao - shihuahaco - screw; besides huairuro - mahogany.
1.8 Fishing management	Number of communities that implement fisheries management.	The native community of Calleria has a proposal for a Fisheries Management Program, a document that is currently being processed. This Plan addresses the management of 10 hydrobiological species, including Arapaima gigas "paiche".
1.9 Wildlife management	Number of communities that implement wildlife management.	To date there have been no activities in this indicator.
3.1 Improve traditional agricultural areas in association with temporary and permanent crops	Number of improved agricultural hectares with temporary and permanent crops in the 07 communities	To date, a total of 100.59 hectares of improved agricultural land with temporary and permanent crops have been reported in the Sinchi Roca, Puerto Nuevo and Roya.
3.2 Improve and implement agricultural techniques for food and commercial security purposes.	07 communities implemented with equipment, tools according to their sociocultural reality and using the appropriate techniques	It was possible to implement the 7 communities with equipment, tools according to their sociocultural reality and using the appropriate techniques.

### 5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

The results of the Biodiversity Monitoring Plan will be socialized in the project communities during the months of October-November 2018, so the results of this process will be informed in the next monitoring report.

### 5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

Not applicable.

## 6 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

Not applicable.

**7 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPACT INFORMATION**

Not applicable.

