

MONITORING REPORT



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

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GHG Accounting/ Crediting Period	1 july 2010 – 30 june 2030; 20 years
Monitoring Period of this Report	1 july 2017 – 30 june 2018
History of CCB Status	CCB Verification Statement: 16-april-2019
Gold Level Criteria	Climate and Community

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1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

1.1 Unique Project Benefits

Outcome or impact	Achievements during the Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
1) Estimated net emissions reductions in the project area, measured with respect to the scenario without project.	780,472 tCO ₂ -e per year generated by the project (period 2017-2018).	pp.28-41 (Climate section)	1'046,199.2 annual tCO ₂ -e generated by the project (period 2010-2017).
2) Hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area, compared to the scenario without a project.	2,181 hectares avoided from deforestation (2017-2018 period).	pp.28-41 (Climate section)	4,855.8 hectares avoided from deforestation (2010-2017 period).
3) Community members who have improved their skills and / or knowledge as a result of the training provided as part of the project activities	388 people trained in the framework of the workshops held in this period.	pp.52 (Community section)	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.	3170 people (635 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have benefited from the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.	pp.60 (Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits)	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) Species in critical danger worldwide or in danger of extinction that benefit from reduced threats as a result of the activities of the project, in front of the scenario without a project.	None	s/r	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	780,472	pp.28-41 (Climate section)	2'769,845
Forest ¹ cover	For REDD ² projects: Number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	2,181	pp.28-41 (Climate section)	4,855.8 hectares
	For ARR ³ projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	0	s/r	None
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM ⁴ practices have occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	0	s/r	None

¹ 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*)

² 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*)

³ 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*)

⁴ 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
	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management has occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	0	s/r	None
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	388	pp.52 (Community section)	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	86	pp.60 (Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits)	2076 women trained in the framework of the projects executed during the verification period.
Employment	Total number of people employed in of project activities, ⁵ expressed as number of full time employees ⁶	12	pp. 20 (General section)	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	4	pp. 20 (General section)	5 women who are part of the team mentioned in the previous metric.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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])

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods ⁷ or income generated as a result of project activities	3170 (635 families)	pp.60 (Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits)	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.
	Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	86	pp.60 (Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits)	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,	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention

⁷ 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
	measured against the without-project scenario			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 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.
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being ⁸ 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.

⁸ 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.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation, ⁹ 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 ¹⁰ benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities, ¹¹ measured against the without-project scenario	Ninguna	s/r	The species / objects of conservation for monitoring are not under the category of "critical danger" or "danger of extinction".

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species

¹¹ 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 this period 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.

None of the activities mentioned has negatively affected the GHG emission reductions or removals and monitoring. To avoid this, the project has strengthened the vigilance committees of each community and it has also been promoting deforestation monitoring in real time, reducing project risks in project area, leakage and non-permanence risk factors.

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 2017 to 30 June 2018 and has managed to keep an average of 780,472 tCO₂-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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Email	---

2.1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Not apply.

2.1.5 Project Start Date (G1.9)

The project start date is July 1, 2010.

• Benefit evaluation period for biodiversity and the community

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.

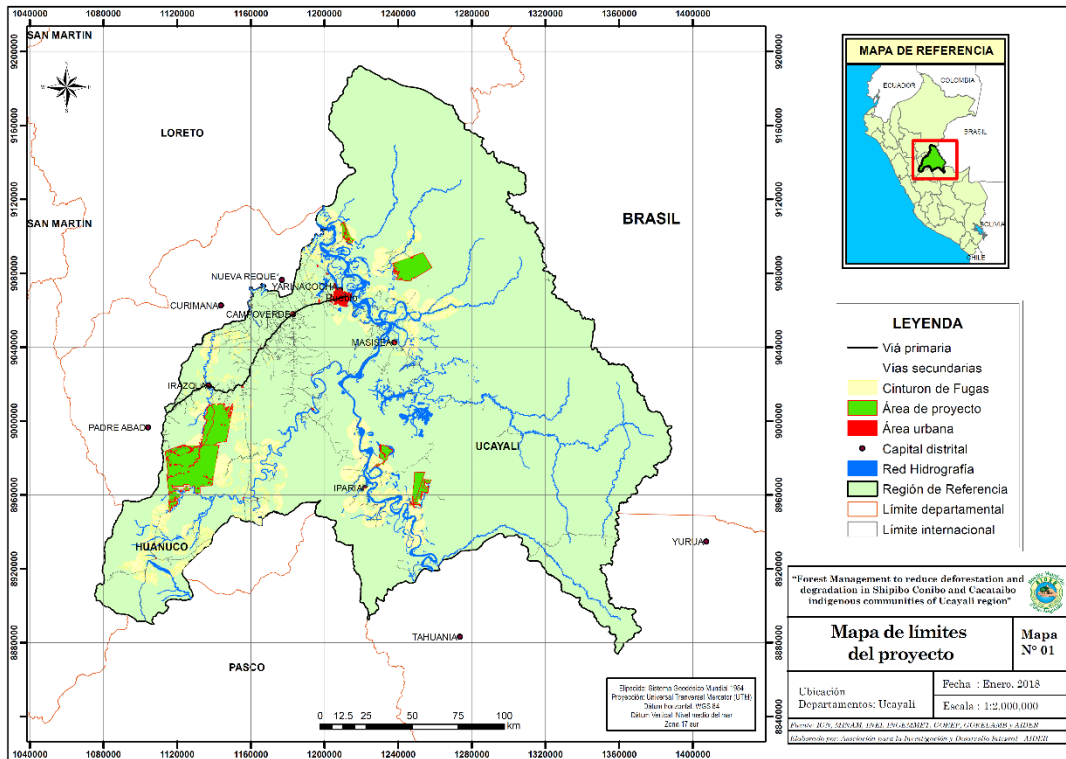


Figure 1. Map of the project boundary

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.

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.
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.
April 16, 2019	Verification report VCS / CCB issued by ECOCERT.

2.2.2 Methodology Deviations

Not applicable.

2.2.3 Minor Changes to Project Description (Rules 3.5.6)

No change has been made.

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
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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, there is an investment project 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 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.

On the other hand, and from the anticipated sale of carbon credits of the project, the communities have a budget to implement their community monitoring equipment, buy some equipment for the timber exploitation of their forests, make the boundaries of their territory and other activities necessary for the preparation of their management plans.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)

During the current verification period, communities continue to have access to relevant documents regarding the implementation and financing of the REDD + project. This information has been socialized through General Assemblies where it has been reported on:

- ✓ REDD + project management model.
- ✓ Contract with the Althelia Fund for the investment of the REDD + project.

- ✓ Project activities to be worked on during the next few years for which financing is available.
- ✓ Project VCS / CCB verification report.
- ✓ Progress reports and status to the date of the executed activities of the project.

The documents indicated in this section are exposed and / or shared with the communities involved in the project, either through informative meetings in the offices of AIDER and / or in the communities, using the most appropriate means of dissemination and in accordance with the information that you want to disseminate (copies of documents, information cards, banners, among others).

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 yet to be defined with the communities), Extraordinary General Assemblies will be held in each community to present the summary of the verification report corresponding to this period, once the final version of the document approved by the company auditing.

2.3.3 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (G3.1)

The meetings that have been held have involved: communal authorities (heads, board of directors), indigenous leaders, existing committees (control and surveillance), ACICOB (association that involves the 7 communities).

The meetings are held in the office of AIDER Pucallpa and / or in the same communities, according to the topic that you wish to be informed or if it is necessary to make decisions that involve decision-making at the community level.

The call to these informative meetings is made by telephone (the majority of the community has a telephone signal through cell phones) and / or through formal letters addressed to the community leaders. Likewise, the technical team of AIDER re-transmits the calls orally, when they are in the 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). The financing scheme of the REDD + project, which will be assumed from the sale of carbon credits from the project to the Althelia fund, has been socialized through assemblies to the communities, knowing their risks and benefits.

This scheme has been disseminated to the communities through graphic format that summarizes and expresses in a simple and coherent way the economic, social and environmental purpose and benefits of the project.

This information, as well as the progress made in the implementation of all project activities, is socialized to communities in informational assemblies.

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.

The verification processes are communicated to the communities, once AIDER has the name of the auditing company and the dates in which the audit will be carried out in the field. This communication is carried out orally in the same communities, for which, the technical team of AIDER goes to the communities to inform about it.

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

In April, the communities will be informed about the audit visit to be made in the second quarter of 2019, once the name of the auditing company and the dates of the audit are available.

According to the list of actors with which the auditing company wishes to interview (in addition to the communities), meetings are opportunely coordinated with these actors, which are generally state entities (Ucayali Regional Government).

The native communities, either through this project and / or through independent efforts they carry out for their communities, have a relationship with the authorities of the Regional Government of Ucayali.

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 Participatory Consultation (FPIC Plan) has been prepared, with the purpose of guiding the process of consultation and decision-making on project activities.

The feedback received, both from the communities, external consultants that the project contracts for specific activities, government actors among others, allow the AIDER team to improve their intervention strategies in the field, whether in social, technical and social issues. / or economic This feedback is taken into account for the monthly planning processes that the AIDER team carried out to program activities in the field.

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 participatory consultation process, 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.

As in the previous section (2.3.7), the results of the consultation process allow the improvement of action strategies in the field, as well as the planning processes of activities in the communities. Likewise, AIDER has a team in charge of monitoring, evaluation and learning, which semiannually promotes meetings that motivate reflection in the team and thus be able to modify strategies that are not working with the communities.

2.3.9 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (G3.5)

Described in point 2.3.7 of this report. Likewise, one of the last activities related to this process was the consultation meeting with the heads of the 7 native communities (members of the ACICOB Board of Directors) for inclusion in the directory of the Citeindigena company.

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.

In addition to the above, the project has a "Plan for gender and social inclusion", according to the social and cultural reality of the native communities and seeks to implement actions that promote equity within communities from productive activities, training and awareness that the project executes.

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 next verification period of the project.

2.3.13 Worker Training (G3.9)

In this report, the training and awareness actions carried out during the period are shown, according to the training needs described in the corresponding section of the PDD.

2.3.14 Community Employment Opportunities (G3.10)

Currently, 90% 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 and professionals are 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.

To the extent that the project allows, and if it has the approval of the communities, the participation of comuneras and comuneros in work positions of the project and / or in charge of specific technical activities that may have some kind of remuneration, will be promoted. as agreed by both parties.

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 on the obligation to perform occupational occupational medical examinations:** As established by the Occupational Health and Safety Law, it will only be mandatory to perform these exams at the beginning of the employment relationship when the worker performs 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 shapes.
- ✓ **Implementation of virtual means 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 the provision of said documents to the worker 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 the entity.
- ✓ **Delimitation of the intervening authority of the National Civil Service Authority due to effects on the principle of probity:** One of the attributions of the National Authority of the Civil Service is the intervenor, in case of detecting irregularities in the administration or management of human resources in contest matter. 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.
- ✓ **Disqualification of 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 No. 1295, persons with a convicted and / or enforceable conviction for any of the offenses set forth 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.
- ✓ **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.

All the activities carried out within the framework of the project are in accordance with current regulations and AIDER is an NGO controlled by government entities that control these laws (National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration, Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation, Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment).

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 prepared, 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.

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

Component	Name	Profession	Responsibility	Experience
Management and Monitoring	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 validation processes under the VCS and CCB standards.
	Percy Recavarren Estares	Engineer in Renewable Natural Resources (Forestry mention) with a Master's degree in Forestry and Forest Resources Management	Lead 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.
Equipment for Climate, Carbon and Community	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	Responsible CCB. Drafting of CCB verification report. Social specialist.	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools. Experience in developing social baselines, participatory diagnostics, participatory consultation processes.

Sistema de Información Geográfica	Sylvia Mayta	Forestal engineer	Methodological support VCS.	Knowledge of Verified Carbon Standard (VCS).
	Alejandro Rodriguez	Forestal engineer	GIS Responsible	Knowledge in the management, analysis and interpretation of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems.
Biodiversity	Robin Najar	Computer technician	Informatic support	Informatic support.
	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.
Social	Russel Cumapa	Anthropologist	Social support and guidance support for conflict management.	Experience in social project management and conflict management. Experience in the application of a gender and intercultural approach. Management of participatory tools for the realization of diagnoses.
Economic financial	Berenice Brizuela	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.

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).

The first verification under the CCB standards of the project was carried out during the years 2010-2017 through the audit company ECOCERT.

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

From 1992 to date, AIDER receives technical cooperation funds for the implementation of the development projects that 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.

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)

The commercial information regarding the 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 (Assembly Communal).

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.

Likewise, a work plan is being prepared with the indigenous grassroots organizations, with the purpose of being able to articulate the activities of control and surveillance of the communal territory and physical-legal sanitation of the communities in an integrated manner.

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 section 2.3.4 of this report, a Participatory Consultation Plan has been prepared to continue reinforcing 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.

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. This budget promotes the implementation of actions to attack the illegal activities described above, especially as regards the invasion of its communal territory and illegal logging, also within its territory.

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, which are implemented in their total so that they can carry out the respective patrols.

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.

2.5.6 National and Local Laws (G5.6)

During this period, the following law was approved under the environmental theme:

- Law N^a 30884 "*Law that regulates the plastic of a single use and the containers or disposable containers*". Promulgated on December 8, 2018.

Likewise, and while the project works with native communities that carry out forest management, all the actions that they carry out for the extraction of wood are framed in the current and relevant Peruvian regulations on the subject, since it is an indispensable requisite for commercialization and / o 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

Data / Parameter	Forestry cover map (July 2010 – June 2020)
Data unit	ha
Description	Map showing the location of forest cover in the project area and leakage belt in each verification period.
Source of data	Landsat 8 images.
Value applied:	1 ha of forest patch as minimum threshold
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Interpretation of Landsat 8TM using ENVI 5.1 and ArcGIS 10.2 software. The validation of deforestation map will be made by checking field points to be distributed randomly, allowing calculate the precision and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	In each verification period
Value monitored:	1 he per forest patch as minimum threshold
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. ENVI 5.0 and Arc GIS 9.3.1 Softwares GPS Garmin Oregon600
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the the methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. The mapping will be according to the Standard Operating Procedures developed for this purpose.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions Calculation of leakage
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 it with the data field.
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	Leakage belt
Data unit	ha
Description	Boundary map leakage belt.
Source of data	Landsat 5 TM images 2000, 2005 and 2010
Value applied:	1 ha of forest patch as minimum threshold
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Analysis of mobility through a multi-criteria evaluation, for which factors maps based on fuzzy analysis and data collected through a participatory workshop were used
Purpose of Data	Determination of baseline scenario
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	Map of projected deforestation (2011-2020)
Data unit	ha
Description	Analysis of the projected for each stratum of reference region, the project area and leakage belt at baseline deforestation.
Source of data	Map database
Value applied:	1 ha of forest patch as minimum threshold
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	To determine the projected deforestation based on historical analysis of deforestation in the area of interest and maps factor model was used.
Purpose of Data	Determination of baseline scenario
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	<i>ABSLRR_t</i>
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the project area at year t.
Source of data	Processing GIS
Value applied:	The values applied are in the annex I of Project Document-PD, 30a table.
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Results of the projected distribution within the reference region using spatial modeling deforestation. Appendix I. Methodology VM0015 version 1.1, section 4.2 projection of the location of future deforestation

Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	<i>ABSLAP_t</i>
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the project area at year t.
Source of data	Procesing GIS
Value applied:	The values applied are in the annex I of Project Document-PD, 30b table.
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Results of the projected distribution within the reference region using spatial modeling deforestation.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	<i>ABSLAP_{ct,t}</i>
Data unit	ha
Description	Area of category ct deforested at time t within the project area in the baseline case
Source of data	Field measurements
Value applied:	The values applied are in the annex I of Project Document-PD, 49 table.
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Information obtained through field measurements and Results of the projected distribution within the reference region using spatial modeling deforestation.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	<i>ABSLLi_t</i>
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the leakage belt at year t
Source of data	Procesing GIS
Value applied:	The values applied are in the annex I of Project Document-PD, 30c table.

Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Results of the deforestation projected distribution within the reference region using spatial modeling.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	C_{tot,cl}
Data unit	tCO _{2e} ha ⁻¹
Description	Average carbon stock per hectare in all accounted carbon pools of LU/LC class cl
Source of data	The information will be obtained through field measurements.
Value applied:	The values applied are in the annex I of Project Document-PD, 36 table.
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The inventory made for the carbon stock determination was exploratory type with temporary sample plots. As a base was used the stratification and variability of each stratum, which is the principle design of the optimal fixation. The sample plots were circular and concentrically nested. The quantification of the existent carbon was through allometric equations and root/shoot ratio. In Annex 9, is indicated in detail the whole process.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	C_{tot,fcl,t}
Data unit	tCO _{2e} ha ⁻¹
Description	Average carbon stock of all accounted carbon pools in nonforest class fcl at time t
Source of data	Bibliographic references J. Alegre and L. Arevalo. Carbon Stocks according to land use at two sites in the Peruvian Amazon.
Value applied:	The values applied are in the annex I of Project Document-PD, 42 table.
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Information from secondary sources for land converted to young secondary forest 3-10 years, pastures and burned areas. Information held in the region of Ucayali.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

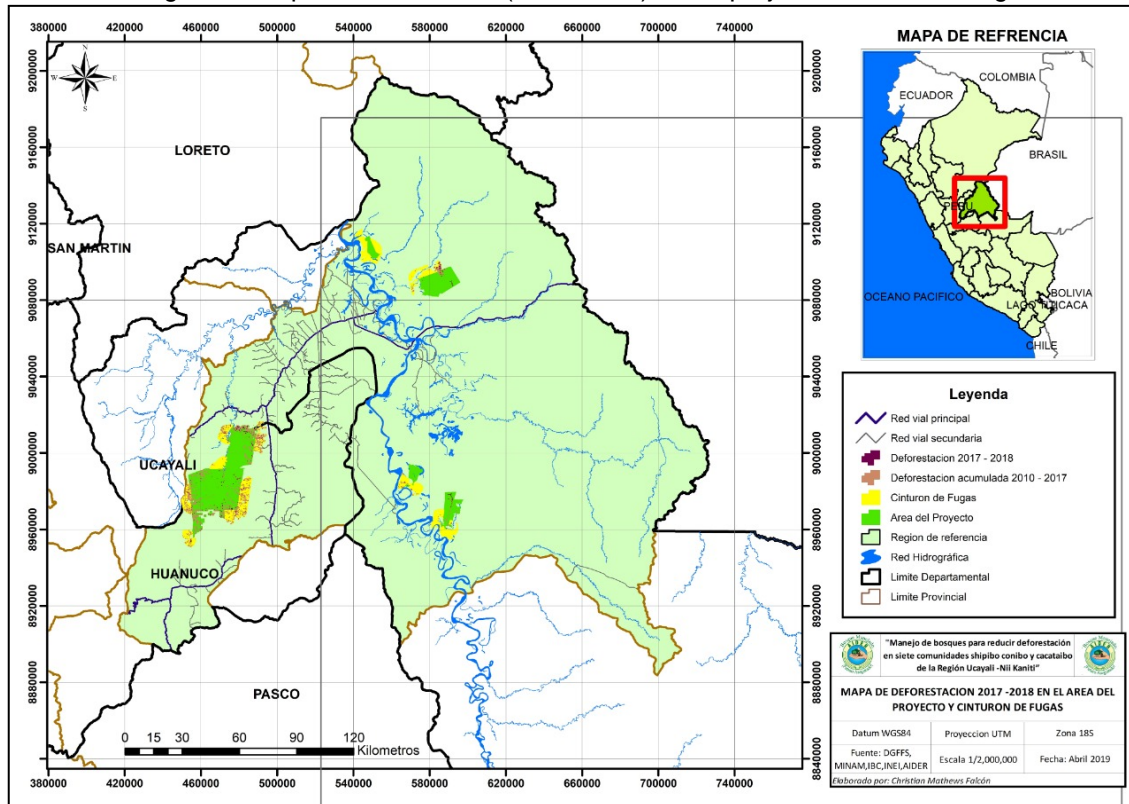
3.1.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	<i>ABSLPA_{i,t}</i>
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the project area at year t.
Source of data	Processing GIS
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Results overlay map of forest cover within the limits of the project area
Frequency of monitoring/recording	In each verification period
Value monitored:	649.5
Value applied:	Project area boundary in shapefile format.
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. ENVI 5.0 y Arc GIS 9.3.1 Softwares GPS Garmin Oregon600
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The Map of deforestation will be validate in the field through an unaligned systematic sampling, and calculation of accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the the methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. The mapping will be according to the Standard Operating Procedures developed for this purpose.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	The calculation is done using an excel spreadsheet.
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	<i>ABSLKLi,t</i>
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the leakage belt at year t
Source of data	Processing GIS
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Processing SIG. Leakage belt boundary in shapefile format.

Frequency of monitoring/recording	In each verification period
Value applied:	567.6
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. ENVI 5.0 y Arc GIS 9.3.1 Softwares GPS Garmin Oregon600
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The Map of deforestation will be validate in the field through an unaligned systematic sampling, and calculation of accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the the methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. The mapping will be according to the Standard Operating Procedures developed for this purpose.
Purpose of data	Calculation of leakage
Calculation method	The calculation is done using an excel spreadsheet.
Comments	-

Figure 2. Map of deforestation (2017-2018) 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 2018, and the increase of deforestation for the period 2017-2018 in the region of reference of the project. As input classification Landsat 8 OLI satellite images were used corresponding to 2018 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)

Image	Source	Type	Description		
			Ecene Path – Row	Year	Date of capture of the scene
LANDSAT 8	USGS	RASTER	6_66	2017	6/07/2017
			6_66	2017	22/07/2017
			6_66	2017	7/08/2017
			6_66	2017	23/08/2017
			6_66	2017	8/09/2017
			6_66	2017	24/09/2017
			6_66	2017	10/10/2017
			6_66	2017	26/10/2017
			6_66	2017	11/11/2017
			6_66	2017	27/11/2017
			6_66	2017	13/12/2017
			6_66	2017	29/12/2017
			7_66	2017	13/07/2017
			7_66	2017	29/07/2017
			7_66	2017	14/08/2017
			7_66	2017	30/08/2017
			7_66	2017	15/09/2017
			7_66	2017	1/10/2017
			7_66	2017	17/10/2017
			7_66	2017	2/11/2017
			7_66	2017	18/11/2017
			7_66	2017	4/12/2017
			7_66	2017	20/12/2017
			6_66	2018	14/01/2018
			6_66	2018	30/01/2018
			6_66	2018	15/02/2018
			6_66	2018	3/03/2018
			6_66	2018	19/03/2018
			6_66	2018	4/04/2018
			6_66	2018	20/04/2018
			6_66	2018	6/05/2018
			6_66	2018	22/05/2018
6_66	2018	7/06/2018			
6_66	2018	23/06/2018			
7_66	2018	5/01/2018			
7_66	2018	21/01/2018			

			7_66	2018	6/02/2018
			7_66	2018	22/02/2018
			7_66	2018	10/03/2018
			7_66	2018	26/03/2018
			7_66	2018	11/04/2018
			7_66	2018	27/04/2018
			7_66	2018	13/05/2018
			7_66	2018	29/05/2018
			7_66	2018	14/06/2018
			7_66	2018	30/06/2018

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 having 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 Community Monitoring Plan will be socialized in the project communities during the months of May-July 2019, 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 t	Stratum i of the reference region in the project area $ABSLPA_{i,t}$ ha	Total	
		<i>annual</i> $ABSLPA_t$ ha	<i>cumulative</i> $ABSLPA$ ha
2017-2018	2,441.5	2,441.5	12,623.7

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

Project year t	Stratum i of the reference region in the leakage belt $ABSLLK_{i,t}$ ha	Total	
		annual $ABSLLK_t$ ha	cumulative $ABSLLK$ ha
2017-2018	16,762.3	16,762.3	135,533.4

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

ID_{icl} Name > Project year t	Areas deforested per forest class icl within the project area						Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	$ABSLPA_t$ annual ha	$ABSLPA$ cumulative ha
	Colina baja ha	Colina media ha	Complejo de orillares ha	Terraza alta ha	Terraza baja ha	Terraza media ha		
2017-2018	355.8	141.0	391.7	247.4	283.6	1,022.0	2,441.5	12,623.7

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

ID_{icl} Name > Project year t	Areas deforested per forest class icl within the leakage belt area										Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt area	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	$ABSLPA_t$ annual ha	$ABSLPA$ cumulative ha
	Colina alta ha	Colina baja ha	Colina media ha	Complejo de orillares ha	Lomada ha	Montaña alta ha	Montaña baja ha	Terraza alta ha	Terraza baja ha	Terraza media ha		
2017-2018	158.9	2,760.8	1,924.3	4,048.2	151.2	301.1	615.4	2,175.4	2,477.3	2,149.7	16,762.3	135,533.4

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

ID_{fcl} Name > Project year t	Area established after deforestation per class fcl within the project area		Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
	1	2	$ABSLRR_t$ annual ha	$ABSLRR$ cumulative ha
	Non-forest vegetation ha	Naked soil ha		
2017-2018	97.66%	2.34%	2,441.5	12,623.7

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_{cl}</i> Name >	1	2	<i>ABSLRR_t</i> annual ha	<i>ABSLRR</i> cumulative ha
	Non-forest vegetation	Naked soil		
Project year <i>t</i>	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2017-2018	16,370	392	16,762.3	135,533.4

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_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	$\Delta CBSLPA_{i,t}$	$\Delta CBSLPA_{i,t}$
ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	
2017-2018	355.8	441.7	141.0	257.3	391.7	295.7	247.4	281.7	283.6	248.6	1,022.0	442.2	901,331.6	4,653,761.2

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	
	<i>IDicl=non-forest</i>		<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	$C_{tot\ icl}$ t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	$\Delta CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	$\Delta CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	2,441.5	8.4	20,484.1	20,484.1

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	
	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	$CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_{f,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_{f,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_t$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_t$ tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	901,331.6	4,653,761.2	20,484.1	20,484.1	880,847.5	880,847.5

3.2.2 Project Emissions

In the following tables, the ex-post calculations of the monitoring period 2017-2018 is shown. The calculations were reported annually according as the baseline was elaborated. The deforestation which occurred in the period 2017-2018, reported in hectares, a division was made (three) to generate number of hectares per year and emissions of CO₂-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	
		<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
		$ABSLPA_t$ ha	$ABSLPA_t$ ha
2017-2018	260.1	260.1	260.1

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 $ABSLLK_{i,t}$ ha	Total	
		annual $ABSLLK_t$ ha	cumulative $ABSLLK$ ha
2017-2018	202.2	202.2	202.2

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	
$IDicl >$ Name >	1	2	3	4	5	6	$ABSLPA_t$ annual ha	$ABSLPA$ cumulative ha
Project year t	Colina baja ha	Colina media ha	Complejo de orillares ha	Terraza alta ha	Terraza baja ha	Terraza media ha	ha	ha
2017-2018	96.5	10.5	2.1	56.6	5.5	88.9	260.1	260.1

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 icl within the leakage belt area							Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt area	
$IDicl >$ Name >	1	2	3	4	5	6	$ABSLPA_t$ annual ha	$ABSLPA$ cumulative ha
Project year t	Colina baja ha	Colina media ha	Complejo de orillares ha	Terraza alta ha	Terraza baja ha	Terraza media ha	ha	ha
2017-2018	-	36.4	10.6	38.7	58.8	57.8	202.2	202.2

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 fcl within the project area			Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
ID_{cl} Name >	1	2	$ABSLRR_t$ annual ha	$ABSLRR$ cumulative ha
Project year t	Vegetación no bosque ha	Suelo desnudo ha	ha	ha
2017-2018	97.66%	2.34%	260.1	260.1
	254	6		

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_{cl}</i> Name >	1	2	<i>ABSLRR_t</i> annual ha	<i>ABSLRR</i> cumulative ha
Project year <i>t</i>	Vegetación no bosque ha	Suelo desnudo ha		
	97.66%	2.34%		
2017-2018	197	5	202.2	202.2

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 _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ΔCBSLPA _{i,t}	ΔCBSLPA _{i,t}
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	96.5	441.7	10.5	257.3	2.1	295.7	56.6	281.7	5.5	248.6	88.9	442.2	102,557.4	102,557.4

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

Project year t	Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the project area		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the project area	
	IDicl=non-forest		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ΔCBSLPA _{i,t}	ΔCBSLPA _{i,t}
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	260.1	8.4	2,182.0	2,182.0

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

Project year t	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
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	<i>annual</i> CBSLPA _{i,t}	<i>cumulative</i> CBSLPA _i	<i>annual</i> CBSLPA _{f,t}	<i>cumulative</i> CBSLPA _f	<i>annual</i> CBSLPA _t	<i>cumulative</i> CBSLPA
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	102,557.4	102,557.4	2,182.0	2,182.0	100,375.4	100,375.4

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 $\Delta CPA_{dPA,t}$	cumulative ΔCPA_{dPA}	annual $\Delta CPA_{iPA,t}$	cumulative ΔCPA_{iPA}	annual $\Delta CUD_{dPA,t}$	cumulative ΔCUD_{dPA}	annual $\Delta CPSPA_t$	cumulative $\Delta CPSPA$
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	0	0	0	0	100,375.4	100,375.4	100,375.4	100,375.4

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 ₂ emissions from forest fires in the project area	
	annual $\Delta CPA_{dPA,t}$	cumulative ΔCPA_{dPA}	annual $\Delta CPA_{iPA,t}$	cumulative ΔCPA_{iPA}	annual $\Delta CUD_{dPA,t}$	cumulative ΔCUD_{dPA}	annual $\Delta CPSPA_t$	cumulative $\Delta CPSPA$	annual $EBBPSPA_t$	cumulative $EBBPSPA$
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	0	0	0	0	100,375.4	100,375.4	100,375.42	100,375.4	0	0

3.2.3 Leakage

The following tables show baseline leakage belt calculations, also the ex post monitoring period from 2017 to 2018 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									
	<i>IDicl=Colina alta</i>		<i>IDicl=Colina baja</i>		<i>IDicl=Colina media</i>		<i>IDicl=Complejo de orillares</i>		<i>IDicl=Lomada</i>	
	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹
2017-2018	158.91	398.1	2,760.8	441.7	1,924.3	257.3	4,048.2	295.7	151.2	311.1

Continue ...

										Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
<i>IDicl=Montaña alta</i>		<i>IDicl=Montaña baja</i>		<i>IDicl=Terraza alta</i>		<i>IDicl=Terraza baja</i>		<i>IDicl=Terraza media</i>		<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	Δ <i>CBSLPA_{i,t}</i>	Δ <i>CBSLPA_{i,t}</i>
ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
301.1	305.7	615.4	247.9	2,175.4	281.7	2,477.3	248.6	2,149.7	442.2	5,445,590.8	43,635,067.8

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_{icl,t}</i> ha	<i>Ctot icl</i> t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ΔCBSLPA_{i,t}</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>ΔCBSLPA_{i,t}</i> tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	16,762.3	8.4	140,637.5	140,637.5

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_{i,t}</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA_i</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA_{f,t}</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA_f</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA_t</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA</i> tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	5,445,590.8	43,635,067.8	140,637.5	140,637.5	5,304,953.3	5,304,953.3

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>ID_{icl}</i> =Colina baja ABSLPA _{icl,t} ha	Ctot icl t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ID_{icl}</i> =Colina media ABSLPA _{icl,t} ha	Ctot icl t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ID_{icl}</i> =Complejo de orillares ABSLPA _{icl,t} ha	Ctot icl t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ID_{icl}</i> =Terraza alta ABSLPA _{icl,t} ha
2017-2018	-	441.7	36.4	257.3	10.6	295.7	38.7

Continue ...

					Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
Ctot icl t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ID_{icl}</i> =Terraza baja ABSLPA _{icl,t} ha	Ctot icl t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ID_{icl}</i> =Terraza media ABSLPA _{icl,t} ha	Ctot icl t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	annual Δ CBSLPA _{i,t} tCO ₂ -e	cumulative Δ CBSLPA _{i,t} tCO ₂ -e
281.7	127.1	248.6	57.8	442.2	80,516.1	80,516.1

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	
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	$C_{tot\ icl}$ t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>annual</i> $\Delta CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	202.2	8.4	1,696.3	1,696.3

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> $CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>annual</i> $CBSLPA_{f,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $CBSLPA_{f,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>annual</i> $CBSLPA_{t,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $CBSLPA_{t,t}$ tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	80,516.1	80,516.1	1,696.3	1,696.3	78,819.8	78,819.8

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> $\Delta CBSLLK_t$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta CBSLLK$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>annual</i> $\Delta CBSLLK_t$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta CBSLLK$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>annual</i> $\Delta CBSLLK_t$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta CBSLLK$ tCO ₂ -e
2017-2018	5,304,953.3	5,304,953.3	78,819.8	78,819.8	5,226,133.5	5,226,133.5

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 July 2017 to June 2018.

Table 36. Ex post estimated net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions (Δ REDDt) and Voluntary Carbon Units (VCUt)

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	cumulati ve	annual	cumulati ve	annu al	cumulati ve	annual	cumulati ve	annual	cumulati ve	annual	cumulati ve
	Δ CBSLP A_t	Δ CBSLP A	Δ CPSPA t	Δ CPSPA	Δ CL K_t	Δ CLK	Δ RED D_t	Δ REDD	VCU _t	VCU	VBC _t	VBC
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
2017 - 2018	880,847 .5	880,847 .5	100,375 .4	100,375 .4			780,4 72	780,47 2	663,4 01	663,40 1	117,0 71	117,07 1

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. Likewise, it is supporting itself in the delimitation of its communal territory, through georeferencing activities. For this activity, we have been working with the Surveillance Committees of each community, who are constantly being trained by the project, for which they are also supported in the implementation they require for their patrol work and negotiations with the forestry authority.

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
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).
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Community Group	Native communities of the project
Impact	Tenure and land security
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real benefit
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	High conservation value areas
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 2017-2018
Rivers	Water, main means of communication	Protection of riverine forests	FSC Certification: CCNN Calleria, Roya, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca. Currently, only Callería 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, sedes.
Areas of palms shebón e	Areas where leaves are extracted for the roof of	Palm management and enrichment with tree species	Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje,

HCV	IMPORTANCE AND USES	MEASURES CONSIDERED TO MITIGATE IMPACTS IN THE HCV CONSIDERED IN THE REDD + STRATEGY	ACTIONS CARRIED OUT 2017-2018
irapay	houses	feeding fish	management of oxbow lakes).
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 HCV 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, others.	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 Puerto Nuevo

Actors	Impacts	Status
The Communal Chief, Municipal Agent, Lieutenant Governor	Positive	It continues with the strengthening and generation of capacities for the communal management of these actors.
Ronderos	Positive	Included in control and surveillance activities, since they also work with the support of the National Police.
Shiringueros 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 Sinchi Roca

Actors	Impacts	Status
The Communal Chief, Municipal Agent and	Positive	It continues with the strengthening and generation of capacities for the

Lieutenant Governor		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.
Handicraft committee	Positive	It will be included in the activities of the REDD + Strategy.
Citizen security committee	Positive	With this committee will work on the subject of control and surveillance, as well as MRV.

Net impacts in Pueblo Nuevo

Actors	Impacts	Status
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.
Handicraft committee	Positive	It will be included in the activities of the REDD + Strategy.

Net impacts in Curiaca

Actors	Impacts	Status
OEP wood	Positive	Training and technical assistance have been promoted for the use and commercialization of wood.

Net impacts in Roya

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

Net impacts in Flor de Ucayali

Actors	Impacts	Status
Community Authorities	Positive	It continues with the strengthening and

		generation of capacities for the communal management of these actors.
Net impacts in Calleria		
Actors	Impacts	Status
Committee on Fisheries	Positive	With the support of development projects, activities have been implemented for the management of Paiche.
Handicraft 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 Period 2017-2018
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 Calleria.
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.
- ✓ Monumentation 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.

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 results are obtained for the current verification period are in the following matrix:

Monitoring Matrix of impacts in the community

Period: July 2017 – June 2018									
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	Sources	Periodicity	Sampling place	Baseline 2010	June-18	Report
R.1 Community of the 07 native communities make an appropriate environmental use of the communal territory in the exercise of good forest governance	1.1 Participatory implementation of the microzoning of the 07 CCNN 1: 20,000. Use of soil and vegetation.	Communities with technical territorial ordering.	Direct observation	Operator and Community Authorities	Quarterly	7 CCNN	0	3	Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo and Roya initiate efforts to clean up the limits of the communal territory. This action is being carried out with the support of the REDD + project.
		07 maps of land use and vegetation					0	0	To date, the CCNN have not yet prepared the maps, as they still do not have the legal physical sanitation of their territories. Callería and Roya have a map of forest and not forest, worked with the

									support of the Forest Program.
1.2 Develop agroforestry, silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Number of native people who drive agroforestry plots	Technical visits notebook	Operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0		The agroforestry activity will only start from 2019 for these communities.
	Number of native people that implement silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Technical application notebooks	Beneficiaries	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0		To date, there have been no activities related to these issues.
1.3 Promote community forest management (timber and non-timber)	07 communities with community forest management of timber and non-timber species.	Direct observation	Operator and communal authorities	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	3		Calleria: It has an Intermediate Management Plan. Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo: They have a management plan on a large scale.
1.4 Design and implement a participatory training plan and manuals on productive and environmental aspects of the communities	1 Intercultural training plan under the field school methodology, designed and implemented on productive and environmental aspects	Surveys of knowledge development process	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN	0	2		There are 2 training plans: a) for sustainable management of land and b) for forest and land governance.
		Progress report		Quarterly					

R.2 Development of social capacities for the administration of natural resources by the authorities and community members.	based on the methodology of field schools.	At least 10 training manuals designed and used by the community members	Focus groups	Operator and community monitoring group	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0	Manuals will be developed for the mentioned training plans.
		Number of training workshops held in the communities	Workshop reports	Community monitoring	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	33	33 training workshops in the framework of the development projects executed during the verification period.
	1.5 Implement a communication strategy to sensitize the population to climate change and the conservation and management of natural resources (fire control, PSA) others.	1 communication strategy, permanent addressed to communities.	Report on the use of the strategy	Community Monitoring	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	1	A communication plan for the project has been prepared, which contains the tools and key messages to work in the communities.
		Number of people trained in climate change, adaptation and mitigation	Surveys to participants	Operator and community monitoring group	Quarterly	07 CCNN		388	388 community members trained in the framework of the 33 workshops held during the verification period.
		7 murals placed in the communities to raise awareness about deforestation, degradation, fire control.	Random interviews	Group operator	Semiannual	07 CCNN	0	1	Callería has an installed mural; 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	05 communal forests plant forest species	Interviews with participating community members	Group operator	Semiannual	07 CCNN		0	During this period, no actions have been taken for this indicator.

	2.1 Increase of organizational and administrative capacities of the authorities and members of communities in the handling of natural resources	Number of people who increase their capacities for organizational management.	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN	35	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. This has been done through the association that groups the 7 communities (ACICOB).
		Number of people who increase their capacities for an adequate administration of the organization (control, planning, evaluation)	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN	10	The Boards of Directors of Callería and Roya have been trained in these issues, through the association they belong (PROMACER).
		5 workshops to strengthen organizational and administrative capacities	Surveys	Group operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN	2	Training workshops on organizational strengthening, leadership, administration, accounting and related, in which Roya and Callería participated.

<p>R.3 Members of the 07 communities are financed to develop sustainable productive projects, are articulated to a market marketing their products</p>		7 updated life plans for the planning of their social, economic and environmental development.	Direct observation	Group operator	Annual	07 CCNN		5	There is a Life Plan of Callería, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Flor de Ucayali and Roya.
	2.2 Promotion of forest and local governance in the 07 communities for the proper administration of natural resources	7 groups organized to monitor their natural resources / led by the communal authorities.	Focus groups	Group operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	7	At the beginning of 2018, these groups were called "Community Forestry Monitoring and Control Committees", which will be responsible for monitoring the communal territory and forest resources and have the recognition of the Regional Government of Ucayali.
	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	Semiannual	07 CCNN		33	The 33 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	Semiannual	07 CCNN		33	The 33 workshops reported contribute to training and sensitizing members of communities, leaders and community 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	7 groups implemented to carry out control and surveillance activities.	Direct observation	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		7	As of December 2017, these groups were consolidated into 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.
	2.6 Bordering and placement of milestones in the communal limits.	Number of Kilometers bounded in 07 native communities	Direct observation	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN			The boundaries of the communities have not yet been made; however, the action plan of the 7 communities boundaries has been drawn up, which will be implemented as of 2019.
	2.7 Promote the resolution of intercommunal and inter-communal conflicts over the use of communal	Number of milestones placed in the communal boundaries	Direct observation	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN			

	territory and natural resources								
	3.1 Improve traditional agricultural areas in association with temporary and permanent crops	1 Intracomunal and intercommunal conflict resolution guideline elaborated and applied	Random interview	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		1	The communities have a document on Guidelines for the resolution of conflicts and controversies, which is being implemented since January 2019.
	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	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		0	During this period, this indicator has not been worked on.
		7 communities implemented with equipment, tools according to their socio-cultural reality and using the appropriate techniques.	Random interview	Community Monitoring	Annual	07 CCNN		7	The 7 communities have equipment and tools for surveillance activities (helmets, machetes, boots, GPS).

	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	Semiannual	07 CCNN		1	With the support of FSC Peru, it was possible to design and produce utilitarian products (lamps) based on Shipibo conibo tissues made with natural dyes, by artisans from the Callería community. These items were shown at CASACOR 2018.
	3.4 Strengthen the financial capacities of the organized groups for the efficient, transparent and responsible management of funds linked to the sustainable management of the territory	5 strengthening workshops in the administration of funds.	Surveys	Group operator and community monitoring	Semiannual	07 CCNN		2	Training workshops on organizational strengthening, leadership, administration, accounting and related, in which Callería and Roya participated.
		Number of organizations with capacities to manage credit funds for women and men.	Surveys	Group operator and community monitoring	Semiannual	07 CCNN		0	The majority of communities cannot access bank loans since they do not have bank accounts that serve as a financial guarantee to banks. With the approval of the investment phase of the project, work will be done on the structuring of a financial vehicle that allows the communities, either through ACICOB, to manage and render the funds allocated for the business lines.
		Number of organized groups that	Surveys	Group operator and	Semiannual	07 CCNN		1	The CCNN, through the formation of ACICOB

		have managed to channel financial funds for the development of their activities.		community monitoring					and with the support of AIDER in its capacity as technical advisor, obtained the financing, through the investment modality, of the REDD + project for a period of 5 years. This financing, in addition, will allow the realization of productive activities according to the reality of each community.
	3.5 Organize product groups and associate them	Number of organizations are associated						1	The REDD + project communities have formally formed ACICOB.
	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	Operador del grupo	Semestral	07 CCNN		1	Act of compromise between the Development Management of Indigenous Peoples of the GORE Ucayali, AIDER, ORAU and Althelia.
	4.2 Train community members through the intervention of representatives of the State.	10 training workshops						1	Workshop with specialist support Forest Management and Wildlife Management of the Regional Government of Ucayali, addressed to the members of the 7 control and surveillance committees.

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. 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 May-July 2019, 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	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 community members 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 community members	388 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	It is supporting the formalization of the craftsmanship committee of the communities, in order that they can produce crafts of high standards, according to the market.
Number of community members that improve and strengthen their capacities for the management of their natural resources.	Long term	Annual	Self-evaluation workshop with community members	388 community members trained in the framework of the training workshops held during the verification period.
Number of committees are made up of men and	Long term	Annual	Meeting with the committees	The Control and Surveillance Committees are made up of men,

INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	BENEFITS
women.				and in the case of Pueblo Nuevo, it is also made up of a woman from the community.
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 communities. Of the 7 communities, only Calleria and Flor de Ucayali have managed to choose a community leader to date, although currently the chiefs are men.
Number of women trained for the development of sustainable productive activities.	Short term	Semiannual	Training workshops	86 women trained in the framework of the projects executed during the verification period.
Number of women who exercise roles that were previously recognized as being only for men.	Long term	Annual	Self-evaluation workshops with women	1 woman who is part of the Control and Surveillance Committee of the forests of the Pueblo Nuevo community. The forestry activity is recognized as an activity of men.
Number of producing families benefited with new sustainable productive activities.	Long term	Annual	Review of project activity reports and visit to plots / surveys	635 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.
Negative impacts	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. 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.

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)

The project has a consensus budget for the distribution of the economic benefits obtained by the communities from the sale of carbon credits to the Althelia Investment Fund.

This budget covers the activities of the REDD + project, among other productive activities to be developed by men and women, according to the characteristics of each community.

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)

Change in Biodiversity	Hunting pressure
Monitored Change	<p>With the information obtained during wildlife monitoring, conducted between August 2017 and December 2018, the hunting pressure of the most hunted species was calculated, 6 mammals (<i>Pecari tajacu</i>, <i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>, <i>Alouatta seniculus</i>, <i>Cuniculus paca</i>, <i>Cebus apella</i>, <i>Cebus albifrons</i>) and 1 bird (<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>), in 7 native communities: Callería, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Royá, Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires.</p> <p>Of all the communities, Callería is the one with the greatest hunting pressure in all the evaluated species (figure 1). It was also observed that <i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i> is the species with the highest hunting pressure (0.07) in this community.</p> <p>Añuje (<i>Dasyprocta</i> sp.) Is one of the most hunted and consumed species in the Peruvian Amazon, (Tovar, nd). Of equal measure, <i>Pecari tajacu</i> is among the most hunted species, largely for its meat and for the tannery trade, it is also one of the species with the highest demand for meat in the market (Perez-Peña, 2017).</p>
Justification of Change	<p>It is important for the native communities to hunt these species because of their protein value, both in the aforementioned and in primates of the genus <i>Alouatta</i>, <i>Lagothrix</i> and <i>Ateles</i> (Ministry of Women and Social Development, sf; Castro, nd). The great pressure exerted by the Callería native community is evident, which may be influenced by the number of inhabitants, in comparison with the other communities.</p>

Table 1.
Hunting pressure of 7 species of wildlife in native communities

		Presión de Caza (ind/ km ²)						
Nombre científico	Nombre común	Callería	Curiaca	Pueblo Nuevo	Royá	Junín Pablo	Nuevo Loreto	Buenos Aires
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	<i>Sajino</i>	0.06	0.023	0.023	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>	<i>Añuje</i>	0.07	0.016	0.016	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	<i>Mono coto</i>	0.06	0.016	0.016	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	<i>Majás</i>	0.04	0.013	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
<i>Cebus apella</i>	<i>Machin negro</i>	0.04	0.01	0.016	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
<i>Cebus albifrons</i>	<i>Machin blanco</i>	0.05	0.013	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	<i>Pucacunga</i>	0.03	0.006	0.006	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02

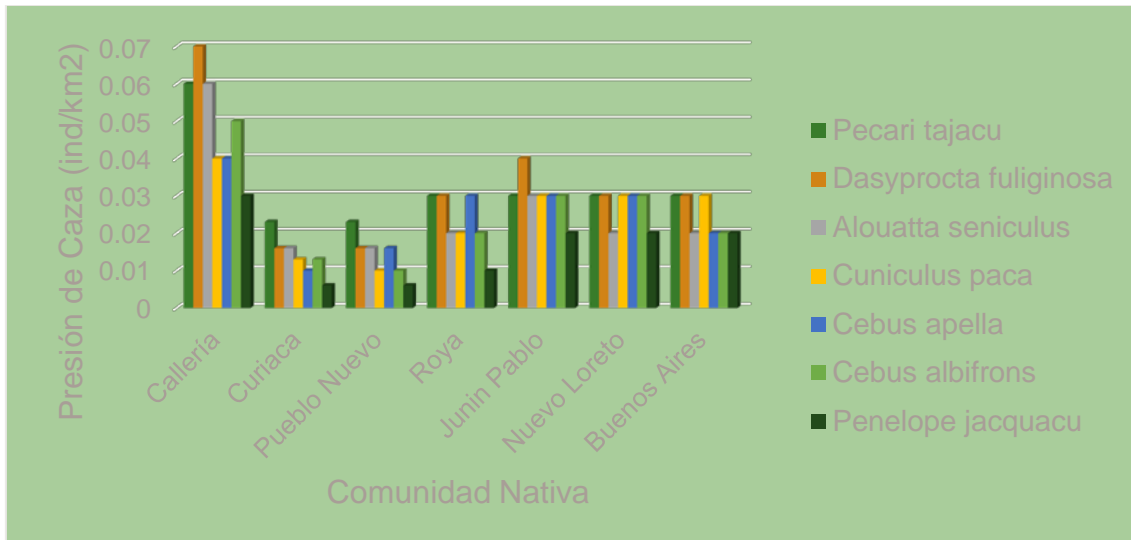


Figure 1. Hunting pressure of 7 species of wildlife in communities

5.1.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

Añuje (*Dasyprocta* sp.) is one of the most hunted and consumed species in the Peruvian Amazon, (Tovar, nd). Of equal measure, Pecari tajacu is among the most hunted species, largely for its meat and for the tannery trade, it is also one of the species with the highest demand for meat in the market (Perez-Peña, 2017). It is important for the native communities to hunt these species because of their protein value, both in the aforementioned and in primates of the genus *Alouatta*, *Lagothrix* and *Ateles* (Ministry of Women and Social Development, sf; Castro, nd). The great pressure exerted by the Callería native community is evident, which may be influenced by the number of inhabitants, in comparison with the other communities. according to the report of the productive chain of certified wood in native communities Shipibo Conibo of the Ucayali Region. Both the native communities of Roya, Junin Pablo, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires.

- **Hunting record**

Hunting records allow a historical count of the number of individuals hunted per species. In this way they are part, together with the fauna census, of the methodology used to determine hunting pressures (Sánchez, 2007).

The records were made for the native communities of Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Junin Pablo and Callería. In total there were 30 records, distributed in two classes: 10 mammals and 10 birds. The ronsoco is the species with the highest hunting records (7). They are followed by the wild duck (4) and the majás (3). The rest (16), include few records distributed in several species, to name a few, achuni, añuje, heron, deer, paujil, monkey huasa, monkey preserve, among others.

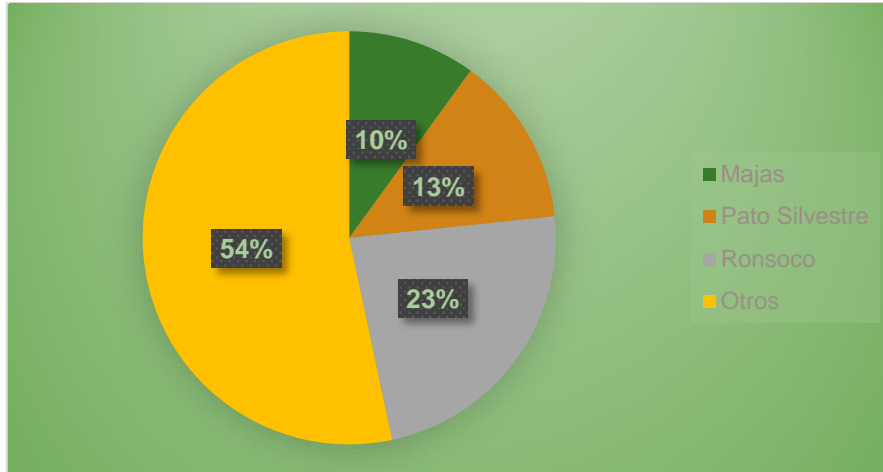


Figure 2. Hunting record for 4 species

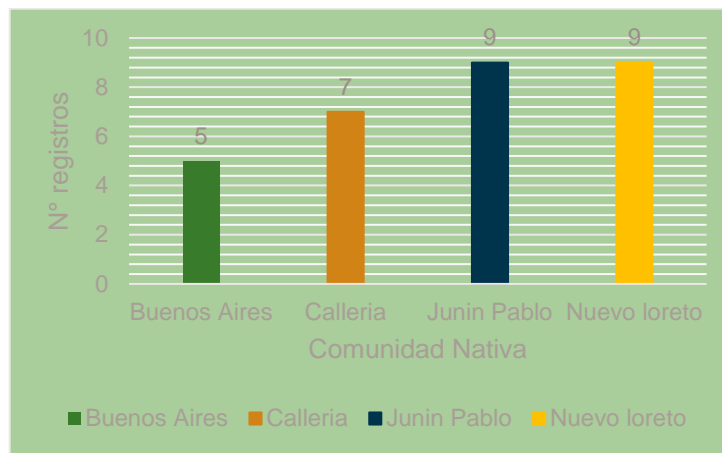


Figure 3. Hunting registry for four native communities

The records were mostly made in the afternoon hours, between the ranges 1pm - 4pm and 5pm - 7pm, with 10 and 9 records respectively, then 6 records in the range of 9 am - 12 pm, and only 5 records from the 5 a.m. and 8 a.m.

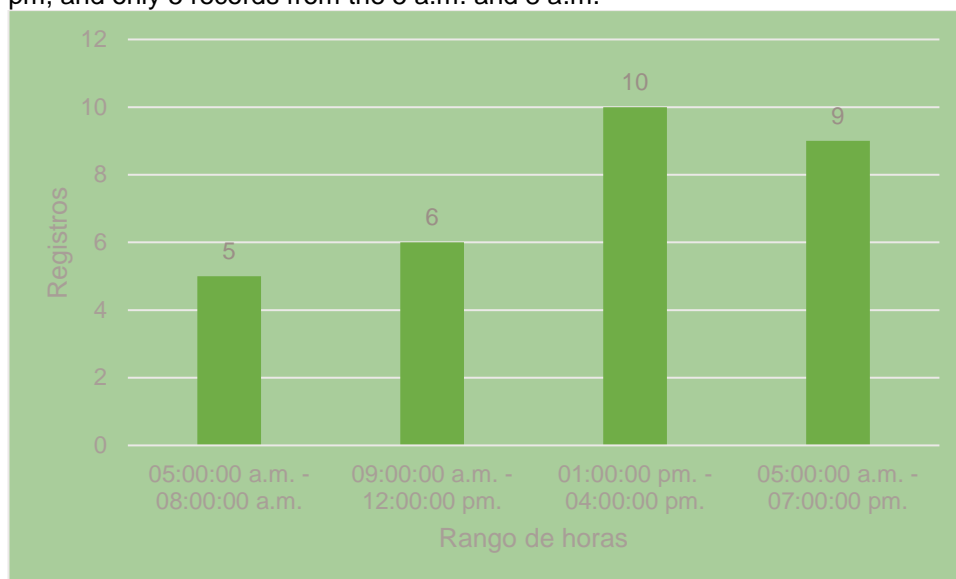


Figure 4. Hunting record for four time ranges

In the hour range 5 am – 8 am, records were only recorded in the native communities of Callería and Nuevo Loreto. For the hours of 9 am – 12 pm and 5 pm – 7 pm 3 communities were registered, only in the hours of 1pm - 4pm there are records in the 4 communities (Figure 5). It is observed that for the CN Callería there are more records in the morning hours until noon. For its part, the CN Nuevo Loreto presents higher records in the afternoon until the beginning of the night. In the same way, Junín Pablo CN has higher registrations in the hours of 5pm - 7pm, and at noon, from 9am to 12pm. Finally, the CN Buenos Aires presents its highest registers from 1pm to 4pm and 5pm to 7pm.

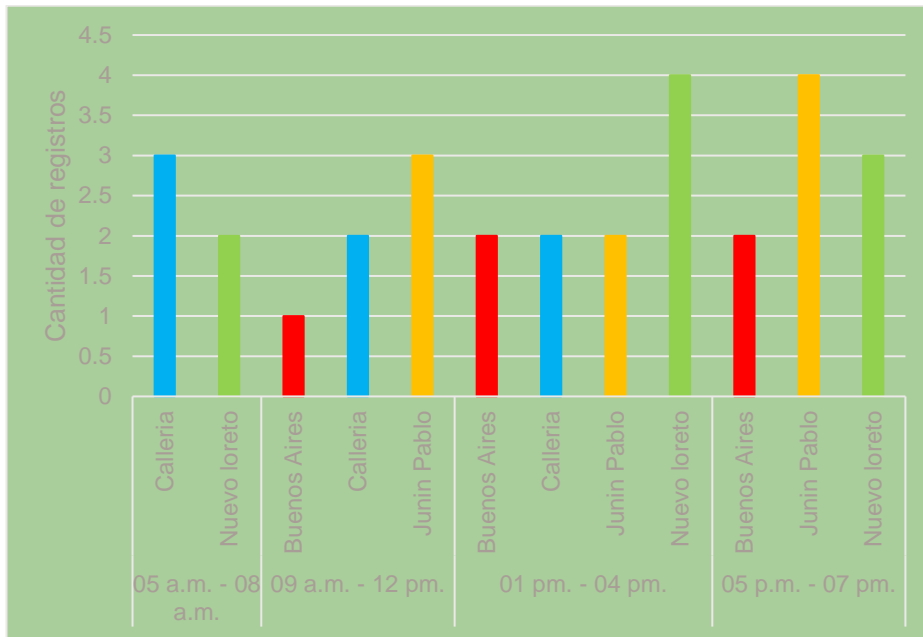


Figure 5. Hunting registry for four native communities, by hour range

Between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m., mainly wild duck and majás hunts have been registered. Ronsoco, which is the species with the most records, has been hunted in the 4 native communities between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pato Silvestre, the second in number of records, has been hunted only in the CCNN of Callería and Junín Pablo, in the 4 hour ranges. Majas, on the other hand, has been hunted at the Junín Pablo CCNN and Nuevo Loreto, not registering only from 1pm to 4pm. For other species, they have been registered mainly in the Callería.

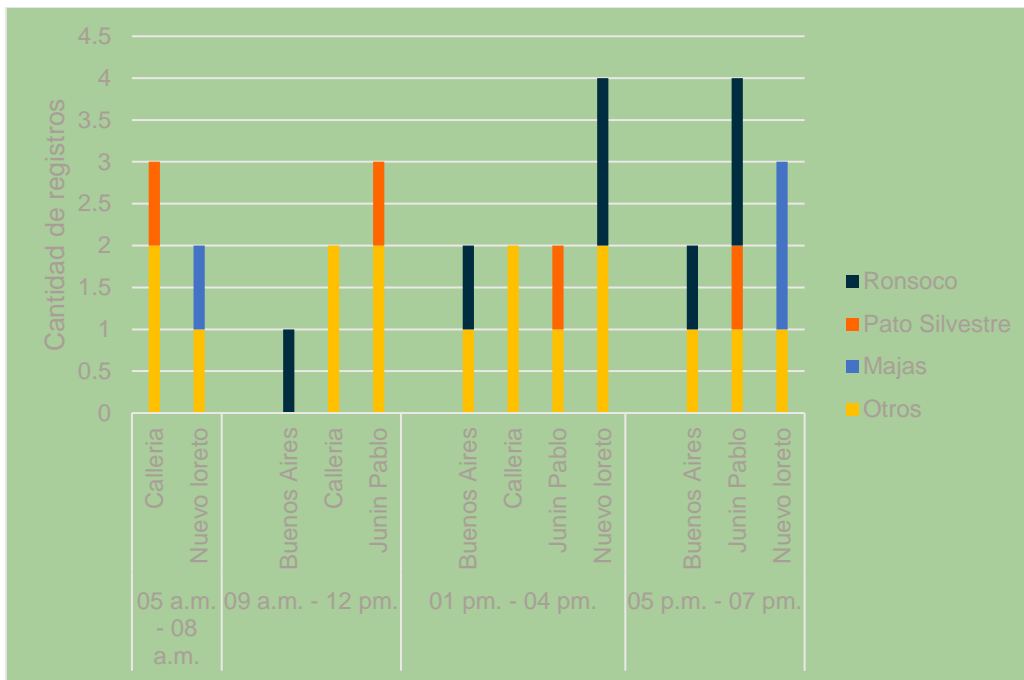


Figure 6. Hunting record by species for four native communities in 4 hour ranges

Of the total registered individuals, 12 males and 14 females were hunted. The sex of the remaining four individuals was not recorded. In ronsoco, 3 females, 2 males and 1 of unregistered sex were hunted; in wild duck, 2 males and 2 females; in majás, 2 females and 1 male. In other species, a total of 9 males, 4 females and 3 unrecorded sexes were registered.

Meat was the main usable product of all the hunted individuals. Only 2 records show additionally the use of usable offal: heron feathers in the Calleria NP, and black monkey heads.

With respect to the amount of meat obtained by hunting, in the Nuevo Loreto NPP a total of 77 kg was recorded, of which 48 kg are ronsoco. In the Buenos Aires CN, 118 kg of meat was registered, providing the ronsoco meat with 85 kg. It is worth mentioning that in this community the heaviest hunted individual was registered, a deer with 33 kg. In Junin Pablo NPP, 94 kg of meat was obtained, with 53 kg of meat contributed by ronsoco. Finally, in the Callería CN, only 24.5 kg of meat were recorded.

Finally, regarding the purpose of the hunt, 26 records indicate that it was hunted for self-consumption, and of these, 4 indicate that the meat was also used for sale. Finally, 3 records, all in Junín Pablo, do not indicate the reason for the hunt.

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

- **Wildlife sighting**

In total, during the period between August 2017 and July 2018, there were 252 fauna sightings in 7 native communities (Calleria, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Flor de Ucayali), grouped into 3 classes, 21 orders, 30 families and 45 species.

According to the study of 2015, the category of indicator species was assigned to those whose presence indicates the level of the state in which the ecosystems are found where the sighting has taken place, and of a study in general. Based on this, in the present report, the presence and

/ or absence of said indicator species for the 7 native communities shown in the following tables was determined through the records sighted:

Table 2. Species of indicator mammals registered by community

Especie/Comunidad	Nombre común	Callería	Puerto Nuevo	Sinchi Roca	Pueblo Nuevo	Curiaca	Roya	Flor de Ucayali
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	mono coto	x	x	x	x	x	-	-
<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	sachavaca	x	-	x	x	-	-	x
<i>Mazama americana</i>	venado colorado	-	x	x	x	-	-	-
<i>Panthera onca</i>	jaguar	-	x	-	x	-	-	-

It is observed that *Alouatta seniculus* was sighted in 5 of the 7 communities, not being seen only in Roya and Flor de Ucayali; *Tapirus terrestris* has been sighted in Callería, Sinchi Roca, Pueblo Nuevo and Flor de Ucayali; *Mazama americana* in Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Pueblo Nuevo; and *Panthera onca* was only spotted in Puerto Nuevo and Pueblo Nuevo.

Table 3. Species of registered birds registered by community

Especie/Comunidad	Nombre común	Callería	Puerto Nuevo	Sinchi Roca	Pueblo Nuevo	Curiaca	Roya	Flor de Ucayali
<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>	Paujil	x	-	-	x	x	-	x
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Panguana	x	-	-	x	-	-	x
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Guacamayo rojo y verde	-	x	x	x	x	-	x

With respect to the indicator birds, *Ara chloropterus* was sighted in all but Callería and Roya; *Mitu tuberosum* was registered in Callería, Pueblo Nuevo, Curiaca and Flor de Ucayali; *Crypturellus undulatus* was only spotted in Callería, Pueblo Nuevo and Flor de Ucayali.

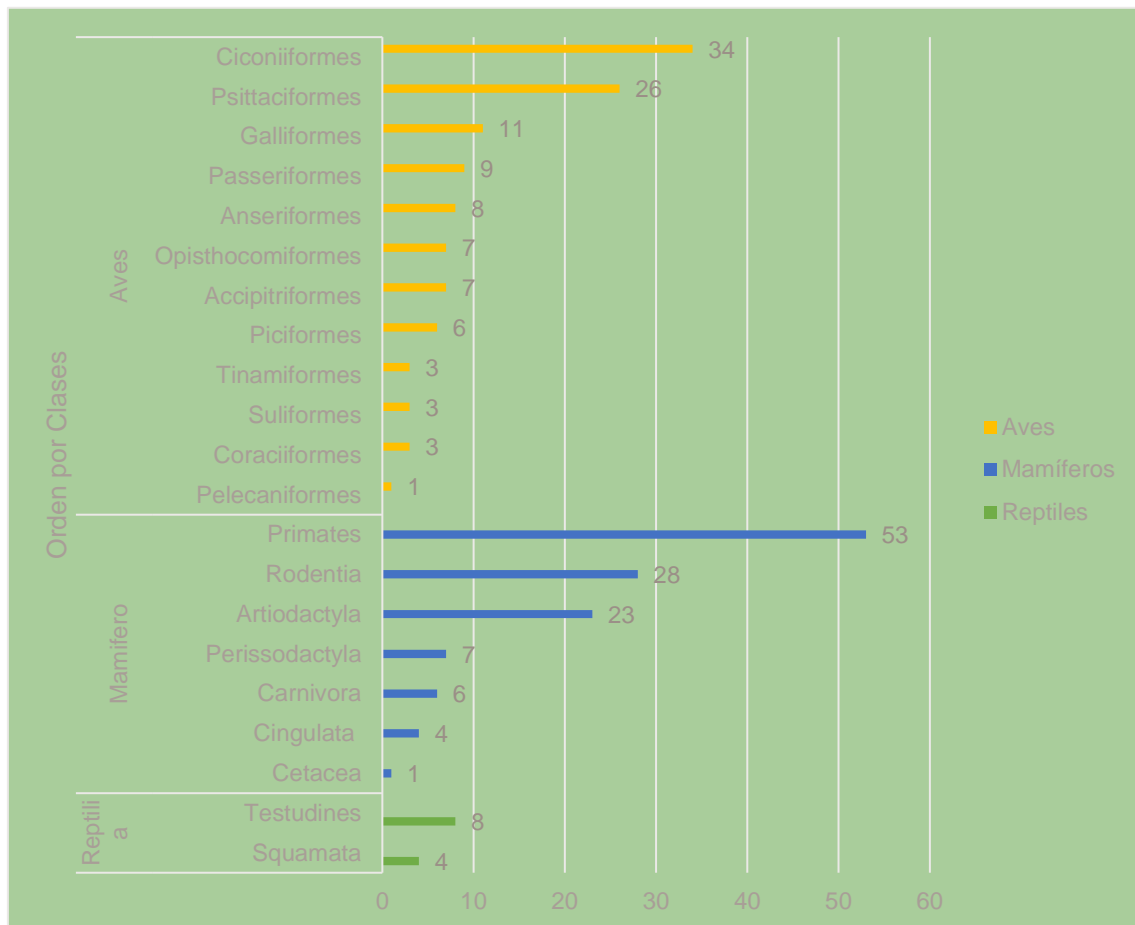
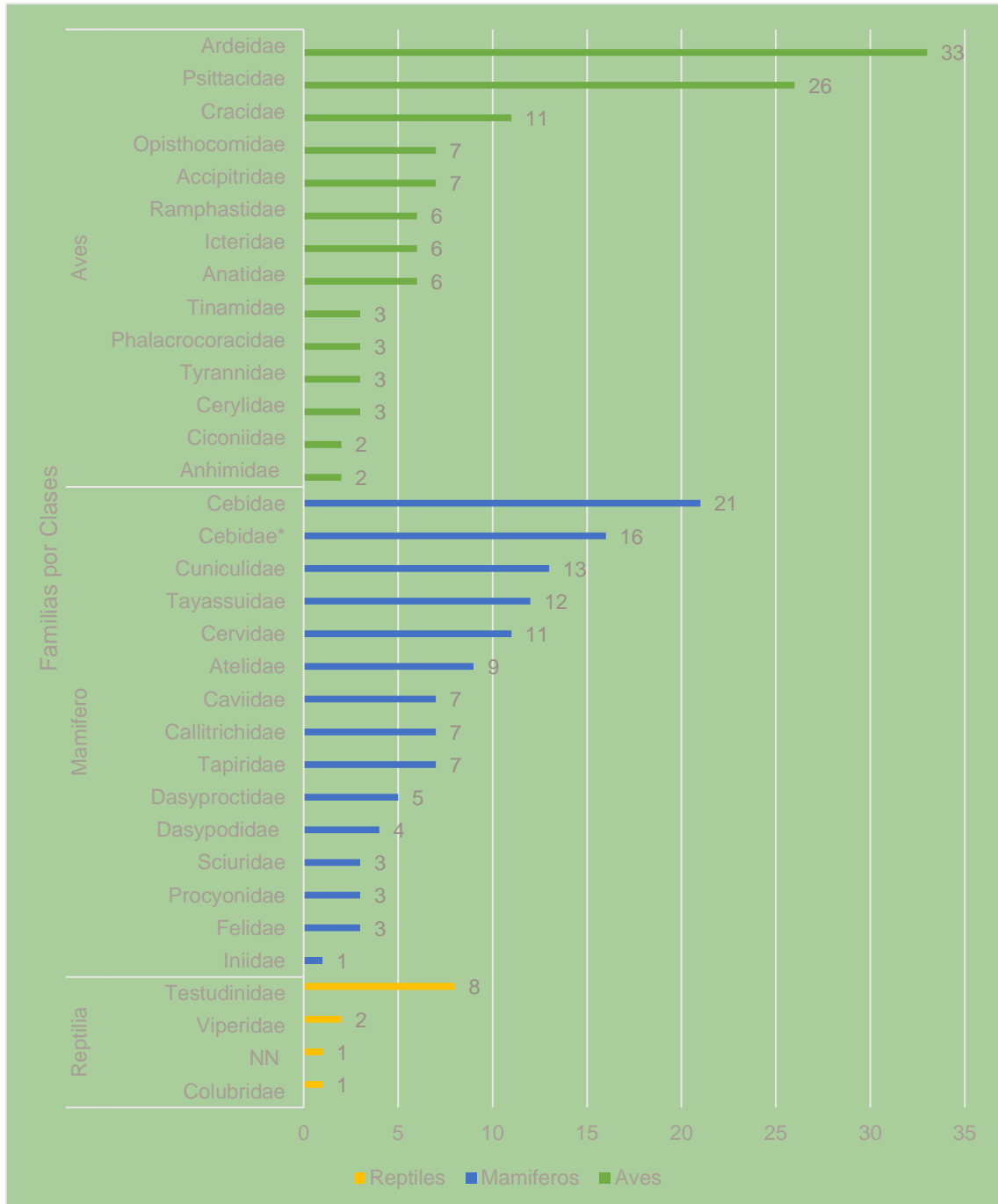


Figure 7. Amount of wildlife sightings per order, distributed in 3

The native community Pueblo Nuevo is the only one where all the species have been registered indicators sighted in the present study. On the other hand, Roya is the only community where no indicator species has been sighted.

A total of 21 orders were registered: 12 of birds, 7 of mammals and 2 of reptiles. Primates was the most sighted order, with 53 records, followed very closely by Ciconiiformes, with 34 records. Rodentia, Psittaciformes and Artiodactyla with 28, 26 and 23 records respectively, complete the orders with higher sightings. Pelecaniformes and Cetacea are the orders with the fewest records, 1 for each one, sighted in the CCNN Sinchi Roca and Pueblo Nuevo, respectively.



A total of 34 families were registered: 15 of birds, 14 of mammals and 4 of reptiles. There was also a record of a "lizard" individual that could not be identified at the species or family (NN) level. The family with more sightings is Ardeidae (herons), with 32 records in total, followed by Psittacidae (parrots and macaws), with 26 records and Cebidae (machines and squirrel monkeys), with 21 records. There are records with a common name "black monkey" and the

species is not identified with certainty, therefore, there is no certainty of the family to which it belongs. According to Allgas (2017) the name "black monkey" is one of the many names for the "black machin" or "maicero monkey" *Cebus apella*, which belongs to the Cebidae family. In addition, the place where they registered is within the natural distribution for the species in question. In that sense, Cebidae * represents the possibility that these registered species belong to this family. Therefore, it is necessary to review the written records (field notebook) and complement them, if necessary, with other forms of records (photographs, videos, conversation with residents, etc.) in order to correctly identify the species in question. After Cebidae, Cuniculidae (majaz), Tayassuidae (peccaries) and Cervidae (deer) are the most sighted mammal families, with 13, 12 and 11 records, respectively. Testudinidae (terrestrial turtles), were the most sighted reptiles with 8 records. On the other hand, Iniidae (river dolphins) and Colubridae (snakes) with only 1 sighting per each, are the families with the fewest records. Both were registered in Pueblo Nuevo.

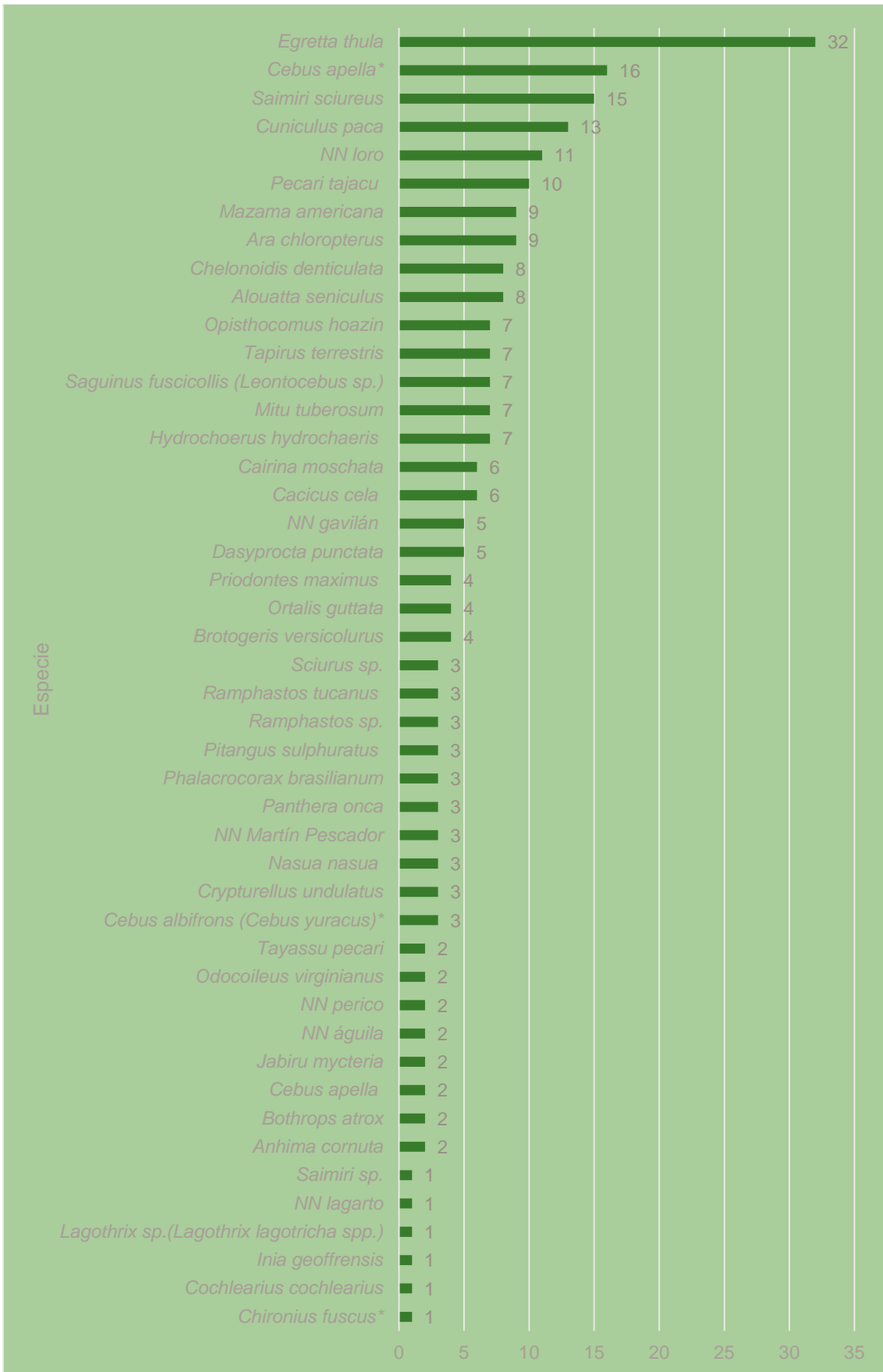


Figure 9. Number of wildlife sightings per species

Figure 9 shows the list of species (46) and the amount of sighting of each one. Of the total, 33 sightings have been identified with certainty at the species level. For *Cebus apella* *, "machin or black monkey", the reason was explained previously. In the case of *Cebus albifrons* (*Cebus yuracus*)*, there were records with denomination "white monkey", which according to Pacheco (2011), is one of the common names with which it is known. *Chironius fuscus* * had only one record with the common name of "afaninga". Four were identified only at the genus level: *Ramphastos* sp., *Sciurus* sp., *Lagothrix* sp. and *Saimiri* sp. Finally, there are 6 species that could not be identified or proposed any possible scientific name, due in large part to the diversity of the genus or to the large number of species named under the same common name. In this sense, it is necessary to suggest the same recommendations explained in previous paragraphs.

The 5 most sighted species, not counting *Cebus apella* * and NN parrot, were: *Egretta thula* "little white heron" with 32 sightings, *Saimiri sciureus* "monkey huasa", "squirrel monkey" or "puffin" with 15 sightings, *Cuniculus paca* "Majáz" or "majás" with 13 sightings, *Pecari tajacu* "sajino" with 10 sightings and *Mazama americana* "red deer" with 9 sightings.

The least sighted species, with only one record, were *Saimiri* sp., An unidentified lizard (NN), *Lagothrix* sp. (choro monkey), *Inia geoffrensis* (pink dolphin, bufeo), *Cochlearius cochlearius* (heron peak of boot or huapapa) and *Chironius fuscus* * (afaninga).

The scientific names in parentheses that are observed in some registries, are the updated ones for said species since it is possible to find them with said names in documents and recent scientific journals.

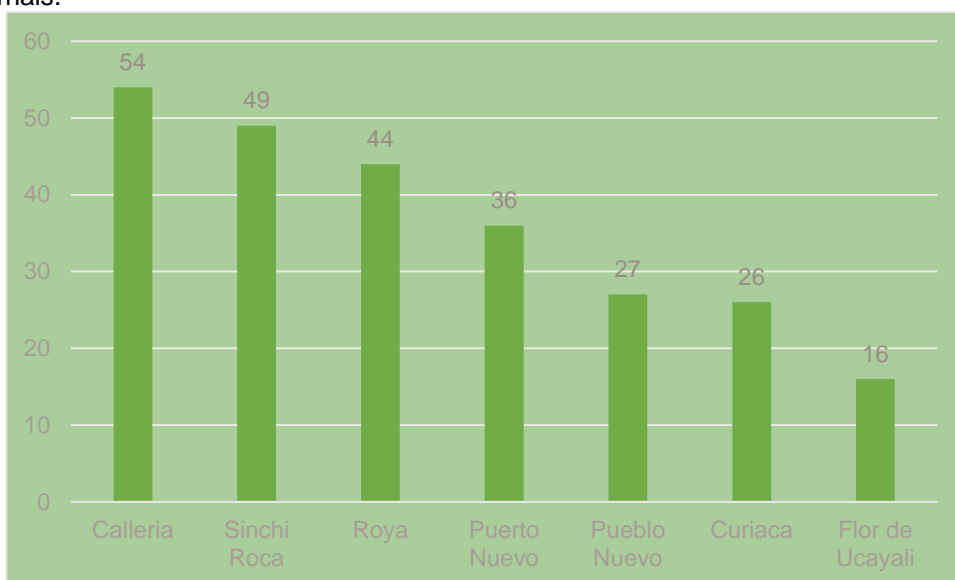


Figure 10. Amount of wildlife sightings in seven native communities

In total, 252 wildlife sightings were recorded. The records in Callería, Sinchi Roca and Royá account for more than half of the total, as shown in Figure 10. With fewer records, in a decreasing manner, there are the CNNN of Puerto Nuevo, Pueblo Nuevo, Curiaca and Flor de Ucayali.

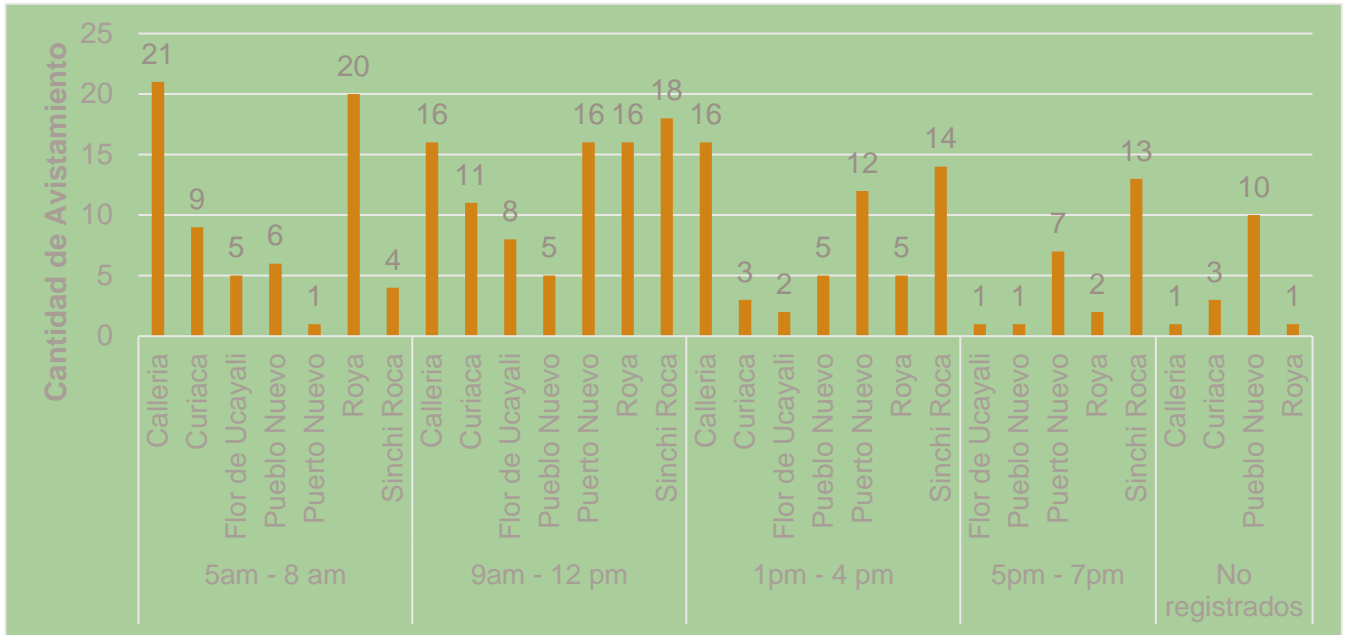


Figure 11.
Amount of wildlife sightings for seven native communities, distributed in 5 hour ranges, including

Figure 11 shows the sightings for each native community by previously established time ranges. Of the total, 66 of them were recorded from 5 am and 8 am, 90 sightings between 9 am and 12 pm, 57 sightings between 1 pm and 4 pm, 24 sightings between 5 pm and 7 pm, and 15 sightings not record time. It is observed that in the first 3 hour ranges there was at least one record in each community. The CCNN that do not register sightings between 5 pm and 7 pm are Calleria and Curiaca.

Calleria has the highest number of recorded sightings between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m., and the highest also compared with the other hour ranges. Only in Calleria, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo and Roya were there sightings that did not record time.

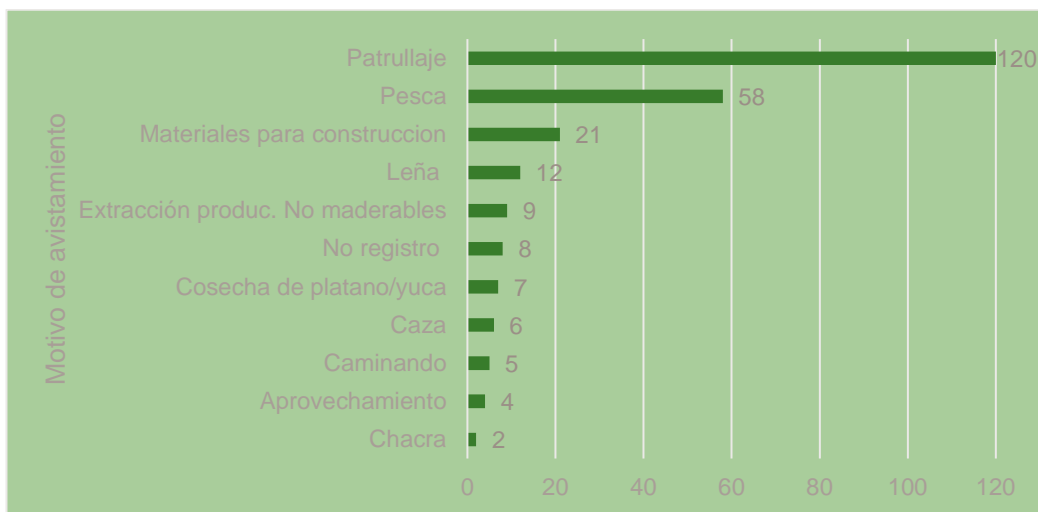


Figure 12. Amount of sighting by reason

As shown in figure 12, the main reason for sighting was patrolling, recording 120 in total. However, there were no sightings in Flor de Ucayali or in Curiaca, and there is only one registry for Pueblo Nuevo. With less than half of sightings, the previous reason, is the fishing activity, with 58 records. There were no records of this activity in the CCNN of Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo. It follows the sightings by search of building materials with 21 records. The materials sought were "sticks" or wood for construction of houses (registered in Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Royá and Flor de Ucayali), harvest of leaves for construction (Pueblo Nuevo), and "palo" or wood for construction of canoes (Flor of Ucayali).). The records for firewood search are 12 (10 in Calleria and 2 in Flor de Ucayali). In the exits for extraction of non-timber products, there were 9 sightings (2 in Curiaca and 7 in Calleria). The most extracted product was dyes (Registered only in Calleria); among others are also ropes, bark and leaves. 8 records do not specify a reason for sighting (4 records in Sinchi Roca, 2 in Curiaca and 2 in Royá).

For Yucca Harvest, only 1 sighting was recorded in Curiaca, and for banana harvest, 6 sightings (1 in Calleria, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo and 4 in Royá). For hunting trips or "chapaneo" there were 6 sightings (4 in Pueblo Nuevo and 2 in Royá). For walks or walks to the forest, without a specific activity, 5 sightings were recorded (4 in Royá and 1 in Curiaca). For forest use there were 4 sightings, all in Calleria. Finally, while activities were carried out in farms (cultivation, cleaning), 2 sightings were recorded (in Pueblo Nuevo and Royá).

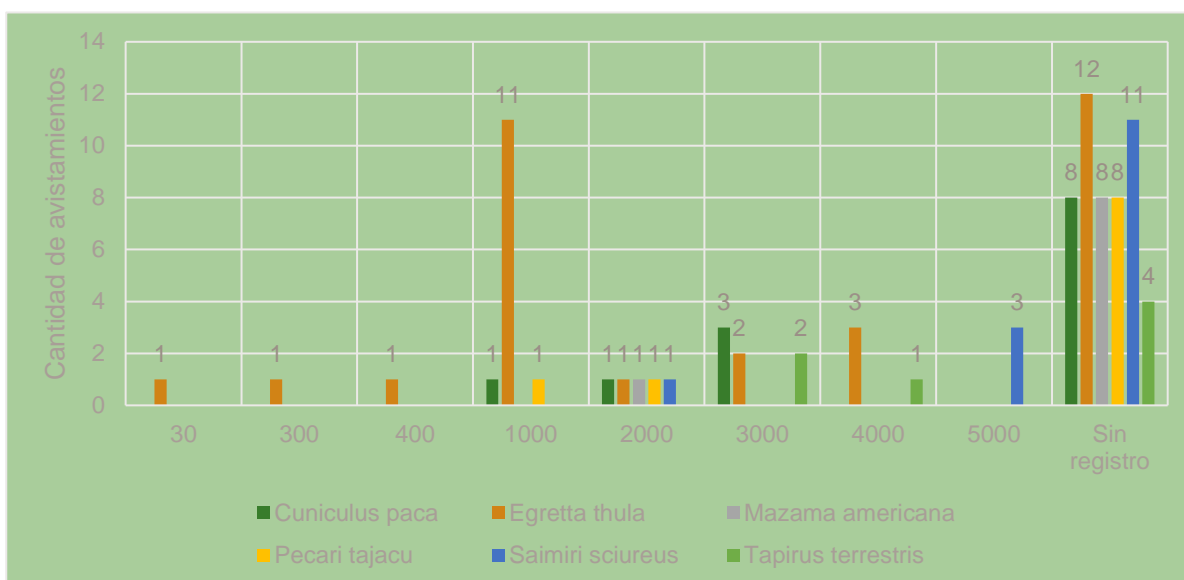


Figure 13.
Amount of sighting for the 5 most recorded species, by distance traveled from the point

The distances from the native community to the point of sighting were measured in meters, and show roughly how much is the average distance that must be traveled to be able to sight certain species of wildlife.

Figure 13 shows the distances of all the sightings of the 5 species with the highest records and the tapir was also considered because it is an indicator species. Egretta thula has been recorded in sightings from 30 to 4000 meters away to the respective community. It can be inferred, then, that E. thula is observed more frequently at average distances of 1 km from a populated center, and that it can be observed sporadically at distances from 30 to before 1000 meters. Cuniculus paca and Pecari tajacu have been recorded from 1000 to 3000 meters of travel distance. Saimiri sciureus and Mazama americana were observed after 2000 meters. Tapirus terrestris was observed from 3000 to 4000 meters. According to the Wildlife Inventory Guide (MINAM, 2015), for medium and large mammals, the lengths of transects traveled range from 4 to 5km in the Amazon plain. This coincides with the distances traveled to observe larger and larger mammals.

In the case of *Saimiri sciureus*, according to Pérez-Peña (2018), one of the factors in the decline of primate abundance, after hunting, is selective logging, proximity to communities and human density. Accordingly, the records obtained for such a primate match, being greater the greater the distance traveled from a community. Despite these preliminary results, the large number of sightings without record of distances traveled (51 records only in these 6 species), do not allow a better base inference of the current condition of the populations of wild fauna species in the native communities. under study.

5.1.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

- **State of conservation**

The following tables show, for each native community, the conservation status of the species according to 3 listing systems: The List of Classification and Categorization of the Endangered Species of Wildlife legally protected by Supreme Decree N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI, La Red List of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Calleria

Table 4. State of Conservation of the species registered in Calleria

Especie	DS N° 004-2014- MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>		LC	
<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>		LC	
<i>Egretta thula</i>		LC	
<i>Cairina moschata</i>		LC	
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>		LC	III
<i>Brotogeris versicolurus</i>		LC	II
<i>Cacicus cela</i>		LC	
<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>		VU	II
<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	NT	VU	II
<i>Nasua nasua</i>		LC	III
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>		LC	
<i>Cebus apella</i>		LC	II
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>		VU	II
<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	VU	VU	I
<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>	NT	LC	
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	VU	LC	II

Curiaca

Table 5. State of Conservation of the species registered in Curiaca

Especie	DS N° 004-2014- MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
<i>Egretta thula</i>		LC	
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	VU	LC	II

<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	NT	LC	II
<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>		VU	II
<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>	NT	LC	
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>		LC	III
<i>Brotogeris versicolurus</i>		LC	II
<i>Cairina moschata</i>		LC	
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	NT	LC	I
<i>Ortalis guttata</i>		LC	
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>		LC	II
<i>Cebus apella</i>		LC	II
<i>Nasua nasua</i>		LC	III
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>		LC	

Flor de Ucayali

Table 6. State of Conservation of the species registered in Flor de Ucayali

Espece	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>		LC	
<i>Egretta thula</i>		LC	
<i>Cebus apella</i>		LC	II
<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>		LC	
<i>Cairina moschata</i>		LC	
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>		LC	III
<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>	NT	LC	
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	NT	LC	II
<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	NT	VU	II

Pueblo Nuevo

Table 7. State of Conservation of the species registered in Pueblo Nuevo

Espece	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>		LC	III
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>		VU	II
<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	VU	VU	I
<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>		VU	II
<i>Cebus apella</i>		LC	II
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>		LC	
<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	NT	VU	II

<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	VU	LC	II
<i>Egretta thula</i>		LC	
<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>	NT	LC	
<i>Mazama americana</i>	DD		
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	NT	LC	II
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>		LC	
<i>Panthera onca</i>	NT	NT	I
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	DD	DD	II

Puerto Nuevo

Table 8. State of Conservation of the species registered in Puerto Nuevo

Espece	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>		LC	II
<i>Cebus apella</i>		LC	II
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>		LC	III
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	NT	LC	II
<i>Panthera onca</i>	NT	NT	I
<i>Ortalis guttata</i>		LC	
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>		LC	III
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	VU	LC	II
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>		LC	II
<i>Sciurus sp.</i>		LC	
<i>Saguinus fuscicollis (Leontocebus sp.)</i>		LC	II
<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>		LC	
<i>Mazama americana</i>	DD		
<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	NT	VU	II
<i>Cebus apella</i>		LC	II
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>		LC	
<i>Egretta thula</i>		LC	

Roya

Table 9. State of Conservation of the species registered in Roya

Especie	DS N° 004- 2014- MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>		LC	II
<i>Egretta thula</i>		LC	
<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>		LC	
<i>Cebus apella</i>		LC	II
<i>Cacicus cela</i>		LC	
<i>Anhima cornuta</i>		LC	
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>		LC	II
<i>Lagothrix sp.(Lagothrix lagotricha spp.)</i>	EN	VU	

Sinchi Roca

Table 10. State of Conservation of the species registered in Sinchi Roca

Especie	DS N° 004- 2014- MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	NT	LC	II
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>		LC	II
<i>Saguinus fuscicollis (Leontocebus sp.)</i>		LC	II
<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>		LC	
<i>Egretta thula</i>		LC	
<i>Ortalis guttata</i>		LC	
<i>Cacicus cela</i>		LC	
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>		LC	III
<i>Cebus apella</i>		LC	II
<i>Mazama americana</i>	DD		
<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	NT	VU	II
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	VU	LC	II
<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	NT	VU	II
<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>		LC	
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>		LC	II
<i>Brotogeris versicolurus</i>		LC	II

5.1.5 Natives Species (B2.5)

- **Logging records**

It can be seen that the region with the highest number of trees is Ucayali with a total of 9549 trees, with the Flor de Ucayali community having the largest tree records with 5118 individuals, followed by Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca, Curiaca and Callería; however, the Pueblo Nuevo and Roya communities do not have records. The native Roya community does not have a valid forest permit and the Pueblo Nuevo native community has a valid forest permit, but it is still necessary to reformulate the PGMF and adapt to the new guidelines, both communities have not made use of the forest since 2015.

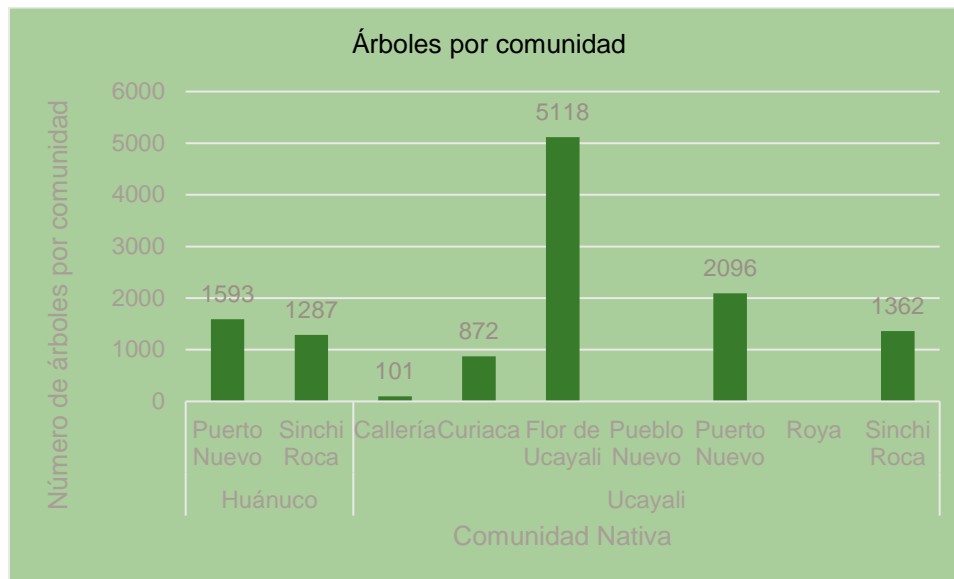


Figure 14. Trees extracted by the communities

It is observed that the region with the highest volume authorized to extract is in the Ucayali region (52115.337 m³). On the other hand, the community with the largest authorized volume is located in the Flor de Ucayali community (26057,464 m³), followed by the community of Puerto Nuevo (11,302.04 m³) both belonging to the Ucayali region, while the community with the lowest authorized volume is located in Callería (423.193m³).

Regarding the extracted volume, it can be seen that the region with the highest volume of extracted volume is Ucayali, reaching 8964,139 m³, due to the presence of a greater number of communities (7, of which 5 present a record) compared to the Huánuco region, which has 4603,037 m³ extracted and 2 communities. In the Huánuco region, it is observed that the Sindhi Roca Huánuco community records the largest volume extracted (4312,448 m³), while the Ucayali region, the Curiaca community, has the highest volume extracted (4,149,084 m³) and the Flor de Ucayali communities, Pueblo Nuevo and Roya do not record extracted volume. Likewise, it is observed that no community exceeds the authorized volume, due to the low or nonextraction of volume so that in almost all communities the volume of balance is close and equal (Flor de Ucayali) to the authorized volume except in the communities of Curiaca and Sinchi Roca Huánuco.

Table 11. Record of the number of trees, authorized volume, extracted and total balance by native communities

Región	Comunidad Nativa	Nº ARBOLES	Autorizado	Extraído	Saldo
Huánuco		2880	15969.805	4603.037	11366.768
	Puerto Nuevo	1593	8159.643	290.589	7869.054
	Sinchi Roca	1287	7810.162	4312.448	3497.714
Ucayali		9549	52115.337	8964.139	43151.198
	Callería	101	423.193	169.185	254.008
	Curiaca	872	5193.919	4149.084	1044.835
	Flor de Ucayali	5118	26057.464	0	26057.464
	Pueblo Nuevo		0	0	0
	Puerto Nuevo	2096	11302.04	3028.54	8273.5
	Roya			0	0
	Sinchi Roca	1362	9138.721	1617.33	7521.391
TOTAL		12429	68085.142	13567.176	54517.966

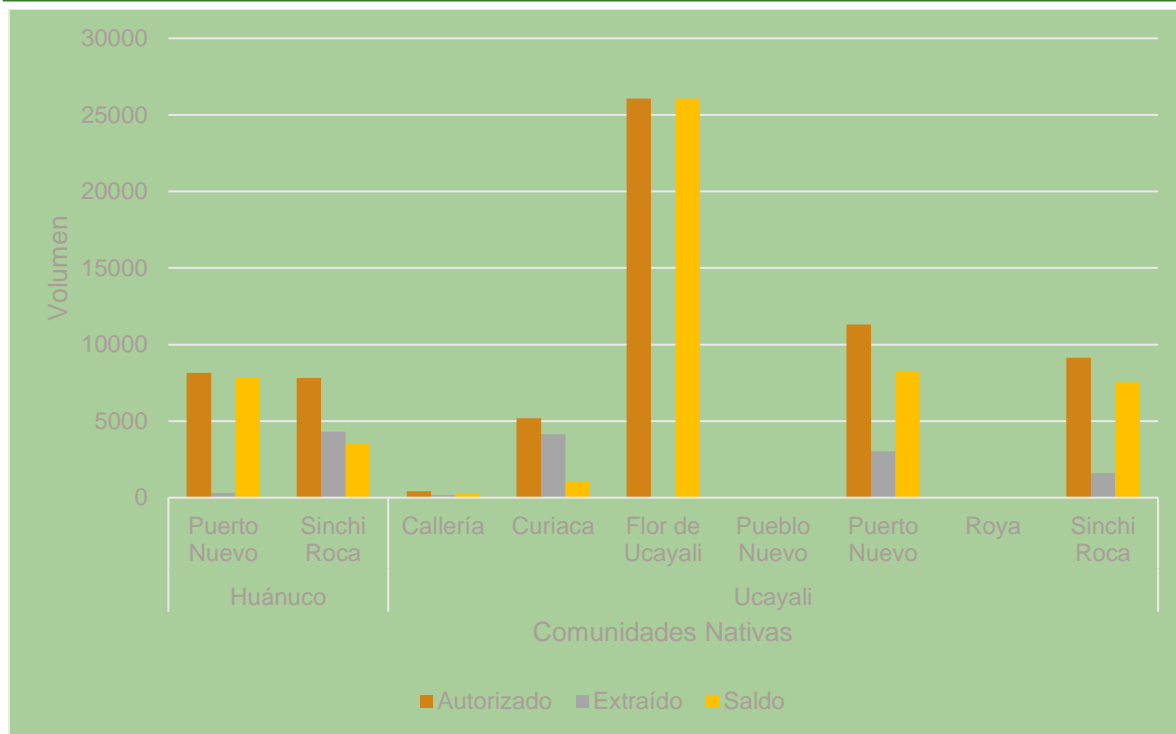


Figure 15. Record of authorized volume, extracted and total balance by communities

The graph shows the species distributed in more communities. *Dipteryx odorata* and *Copaifera reticulata* species were recorded in 6 of the 7 communities that had tree records, while the species *Apuleia leiocarpa*, *Calycophyllum spruceanum*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Ormosia schumkei*, *Schizolobium amazonicum* and *Terminalia oblonga* were recorded in 5 of the 7 communities. These species are distributed in almost all communities, except in the Callería community, which only has *Calycophyllum spruceanum*, one of the most frequent species.

The species *Copaifera reticulata* and *Ormosia schumkei* had a greater number of individuals distributed in most communities, with the *Ormosia schumkei* species standing out in the Flor de Ucayali community with 811 individuals, while the individuals of the species *Copaifera reticulata* were more evenly distributed in 5 of the 7 communities.

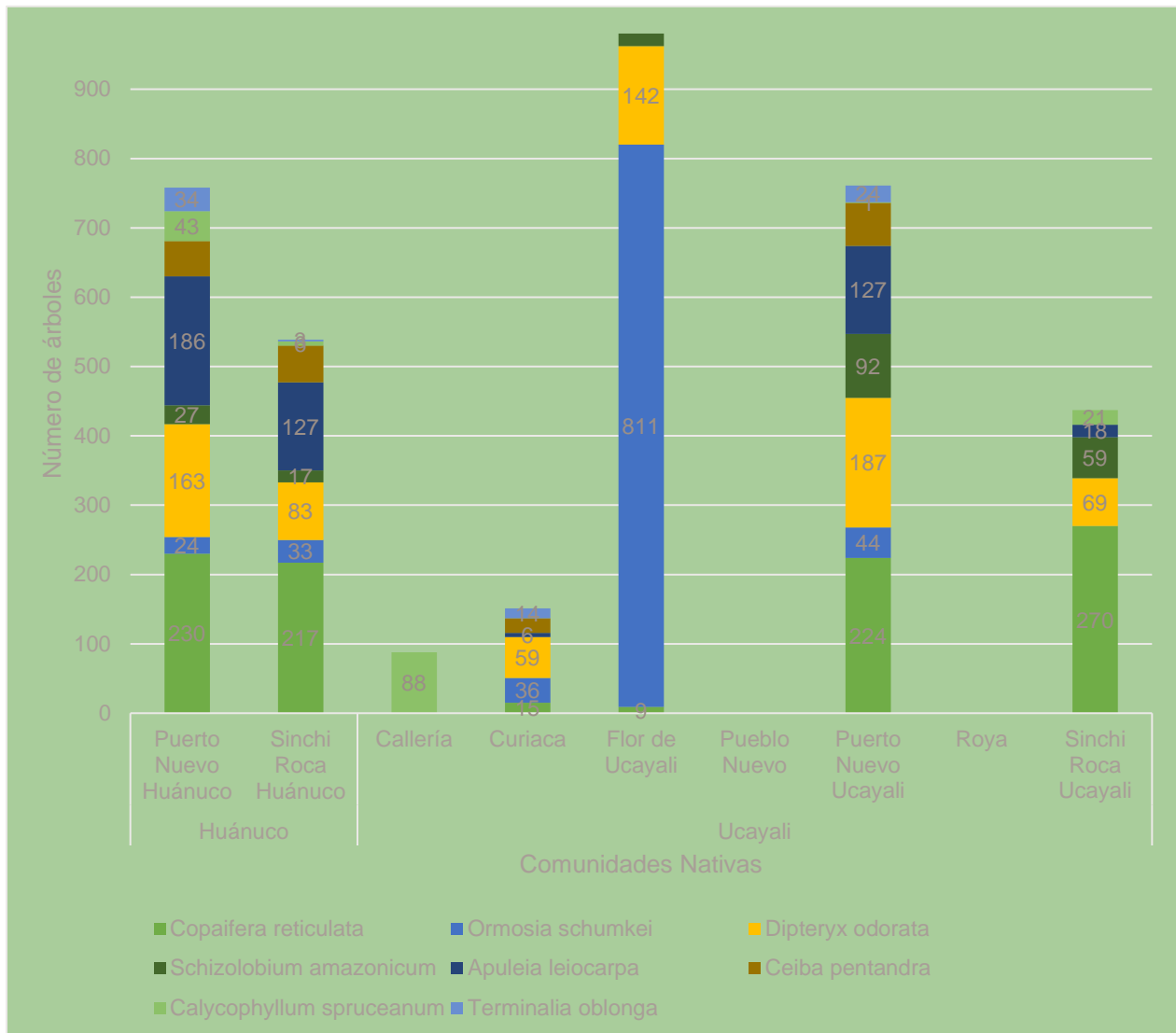


Figure 16. Registration of the number of individuals in the communities

The graph shows the most abundant species and their distribution in the communities, observing the species *Cariniana estrellensis* is found in greater abundance in the Flor de Ucayali community. The species *Copaifera reticulata* and *Ormosia schumkei* with 965 and 948 individuals respectively are distributed in 6 and 5 communities respectively, observing a greater record of *Copaifera reticulata* in the communities of Puerto Nuevo Huánuco, Sinchi Roca Huánuco, Puerto Nuevo Ucayali and Sinchi Roca Ucayali. The species *Ormosia schumkei* has a greater number of individuals in the Flor de Ucayali community. The species *Brosimum utile* registers 827 individuals, occurring in 4 communities, with greater abundance in the Flor de Ucayali community. The species *Dipteryx odorata* registers 703 individuals with greater presence in the community of Puerto Nuevo Huánuco and Flor de Ucayali with 163 and 187 individuals respectively. The *Clarisia racemosa* species has 702 individuals, however it is only found in 2 communities (Flor de Ucayali and Sinchi Roca Ucayali). The *Manilkara bidentata* species registers 556 individuals distributed in 4 communities with greater presence in the Sinchi Roca Huánuco and Sinchi Roca Ucayali communities. 186 and 187 individuals respectively. Finally, the species *Schizolobium amazonicum* and *Apuleia leiocarpa* recorded values of 477 and 464 individuals, both distributed in 5 communities.

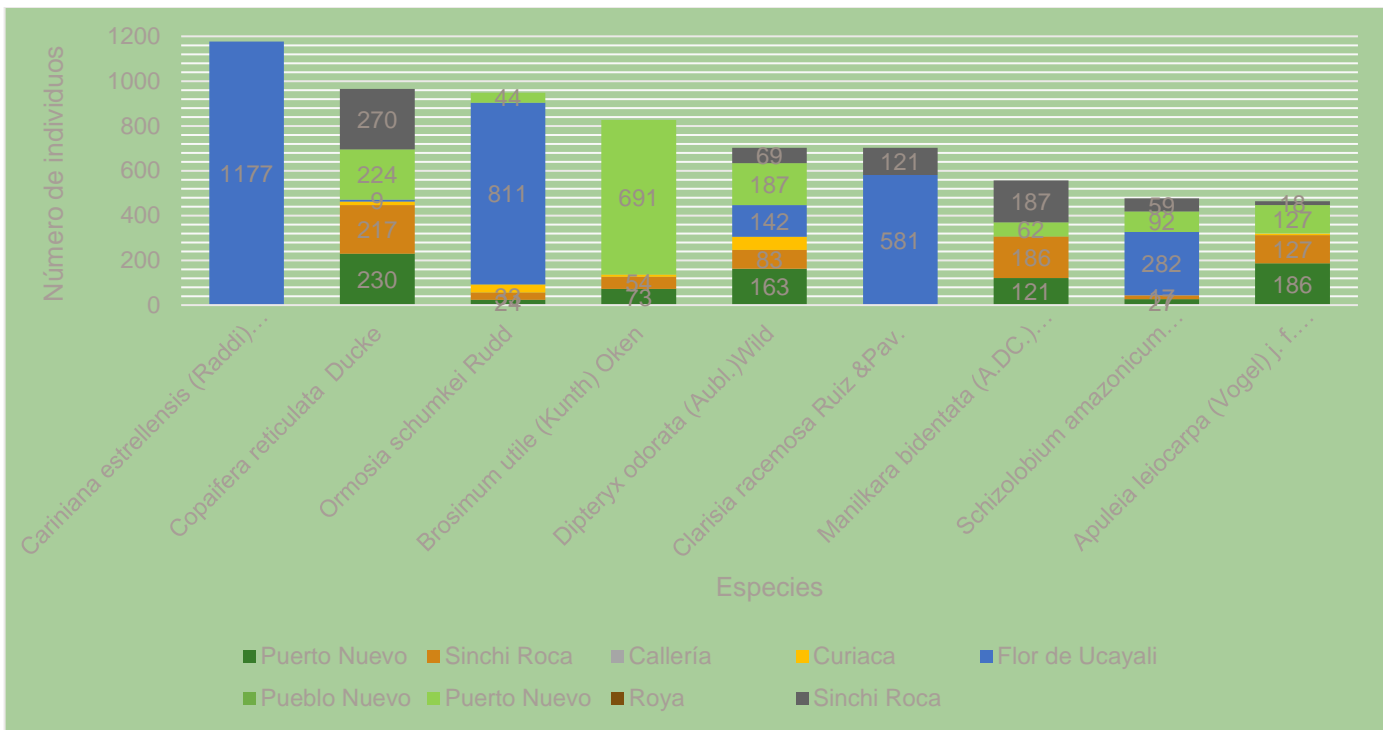


Figure 17. Number of individuals of the most abundant species

The Sinchi Roca Huánuco community registered among the most abundant species *Copaifera reticulata*, *Manilkara bidentata*, *Pouteria torta* and *Apuleia leiocarpa* registering 217, 186, 145 and 127 individuals, of which only 84%, 43%, 61% and 40% were extracted of the authorized volume. On the other hand, *Huberodendron swetenoides* was extracted in 100% and *Brosimum* was used in 90% of the volume authorized to be extracted. On the other hand, in the Puerto Nuevo Huánuco community, the most abundant were *Copaifera reticulata*, *Dipteryx odorata*, *Apuleia leiocarpa*, *Myroxylon balsamum* with 230, 186, 163 and 128 individuals respectively, also a low percentage of extraction was registered with respect to the authorized one, with a percentage of 2% in the species *Copaifera reticulata* and 4% in the case of *Apuleia leiocarpa* and *Dipteryx odorata*. Being the most extracted species in its entirety *Ficus sp.* and *Virola albidiflora* because there was a low number of individuals.



Figure 18. Most abundant forest species in the Huánuco region

In the Callería community, only 3 species were recorded: Calycophyllum spruceanum, Calophyllum brasiliense Cambess and Septotheca tessmannii, being the most abundant species Calycophyllum spruceanum with 88 individuals, of which only 46% of the authorized volume was extracted. In the Curiaca community the most abundant Cariniana decandra Ducke, Protium grandifolium, Dipteryx odorata, Aniba perutilis and Aniba guianensis with 202, 64, 59, 59 and 49 individuals respectively, however, of the Protium grandifolium only 33% of the authorized volume was extracted. On the other hand it is observed that the species that were extracted in a 100% of the authorized volume were Brosimum utile, Pouteria torta, Iryanthera jurensis, Ocotea argyrophylla. In the Flor de Ucayali community the most abundant were Cariniana estrellensis, Ormosia schumkei and Clarisia racemosa with 1177, 811 and 581 individuals respectively, it is worth mentioning that in this community there is no record of species extracted. Puerto Nuevo Ucayali registered among the most abundant Brosimum utile, Copaifera reticulata and Dipteryx odorata with 691, 224 and 187 individuals respectively, extracting only 33%, 55% and 29% of the authorized volume. The species extracted 100% were Sclerolobium sp and Symphonia globulifera because they only had a single individual. Finally, the community Sinchi Roca recorded as more abundant Copaifera reticulata, Manilkara bidentata, Clarisia racemosa and Brosimum alicastrum registering 270, 187, 121 and 83 individuals with a low percentage of extraction volume (16%, 24%, 32% and 29%). On the other hand, the species with the highest percentage of extraction were Amazonian Ormosia and Dipteryx odorata.

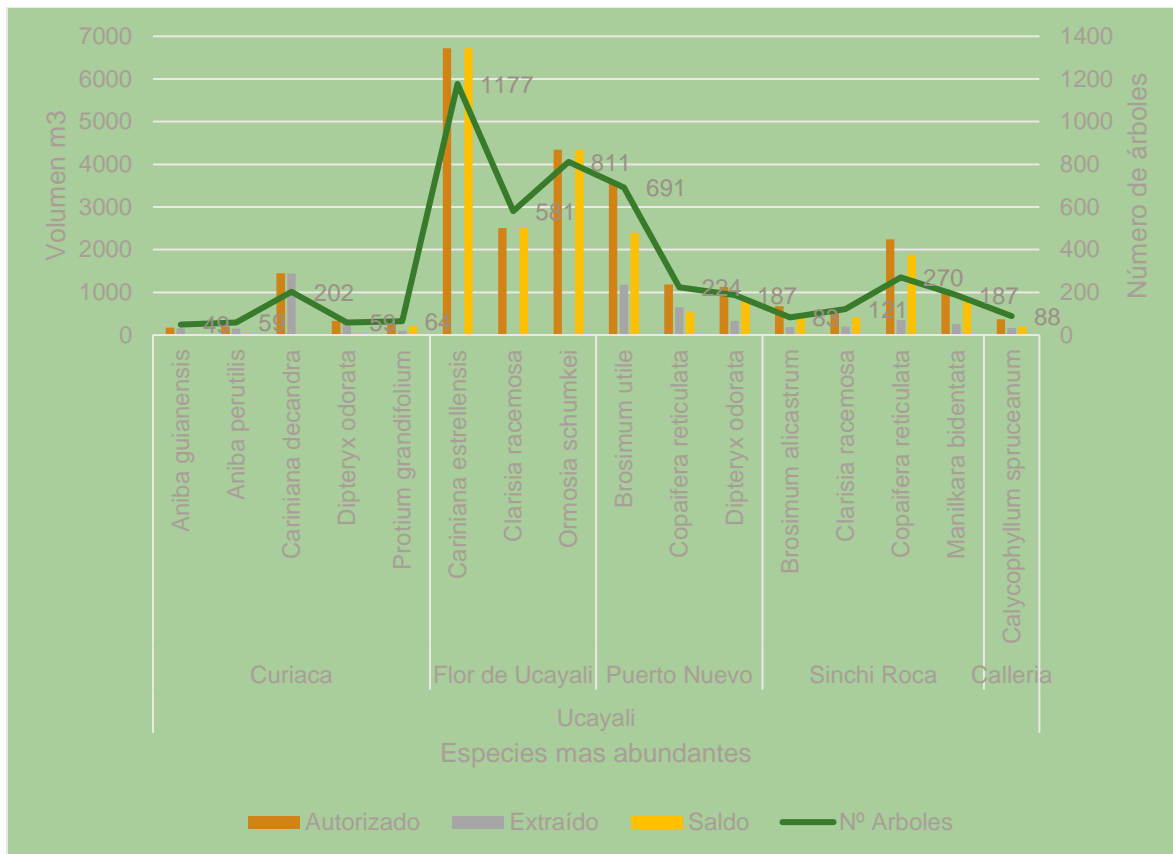


Figure 19. Most abundant forest species in the Ucayali region

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 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).

5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

In the Sinchi Roca Native Community 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	PERSON IN CHARGE	RESULTS (3)
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.	<p>For all native communities (except Roya and Pueblo Nuevo), 12 429 individuals classified in 88 timber forest species were registered for commercial purposes, with an authorized usable volume of 68,085 m³, 13,57 m³ having been extracted, and therefore a balance of 54,517 m³.</p> <p>The native Roya community does not have a valid forest permit and does not use forestry since 2015.</p> <p>The Pueblo Nuevo native community has a valid forest permit, it is still necessary to reformulate its PGMF and adapt to the new guidelines; it has not made use of the forest since 2015.</p> <p>None of the registered species has a classification within the last update of CITES Wild Flora Species List - Peru.</p>
Direct detection by timely records (1)	Registration by sighting / Fauna monitoring sheets (2)	Annual	Community Forestry and Surveillance Committee, AIDER technical team.	<p>Añuje: 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Calleria, 1 in Curiaca and 1 in Puerto Nuevo.</p> <p>Carachupa: 2 in Callería and 2 in Pueblo Nuevo.</p> <p>Majáz: 3 in Sinchi Roca, 3 in Puerto Nuevo, 3 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Calleria and 1 in Curiaca.</p>

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	MONITORING METHODS	FREQUENCY	PERSON IN CHARGE	RESULTS (3)
				<p>Monkey Choro: 1 in Roya.</p> <p>Motelo: 4 in Calleria and 2 in Curiaca,</p> <p>Paujil: 4 in Calleria, 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo and 1 in Flor de Ucayali.</p> <p>Sachavaca: 2 in Sinchi Roca, 2 in Calleria, 2 in Pueblo Nuevo and 1 in Flor de Ucayali.</p> <p>Sajino: 5 in Roya, 2 in Puerto Nuevo, 2 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Curiaca.</p> <p>Venado Colorado: 4 in Puerto Nuevo, 4 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo.</p>
	<p>Registration by sighting (2)</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>Community Forestry and Surveillance Committee, AIDER technical team.</p>	<p>Achuni: 2 in Calleria</p> <p>Afanninga: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo</p> <p>Añuje: 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Calleria and 1 in Curiaca</p> <p>Red Tail Ardila: 2 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Puerto Nuevo</p> <p>Bufo Colorado: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo</p> <p>Coto mono: 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Puerto Nuevo, 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Calleria</p> <p>Huangana: 1 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Puerto Nuevo.</p> <p>Huasa: 5 in Roya, 6 in Puerto Nuevo, 5 in Sinchi Roca</p> <p>Jergón: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo and 1 in Puerto Nuevo</p> <p>Machín Negro: 1 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Puerto Nuevo</p> <p>White monkey: 3 in Calleria</p> <p>Choro monkey: 1 in Roya</p> <p>Black monkey (4): 5 in Calleria, 4 in Roya, 4 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Puerto</p>

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	MONITORING METHODS	FREQUENCY	PERSON IN CHARGE	RESULTS (3)
				<p>Nuevo, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo and 1 in Curiaca</p> <p>Mono Pichico: 6 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Puerto Nuevo</p> <p>Otorongo: 2 in Puerto Nuevo and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo</p> <p>Ronsoco: 2 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Calleria, 2 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Royá</p>
	<p>Registration for sighting and observations of nests (2)</p>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>AIDER technical team with the participation of the forest committee</p>	<p>Camungo: 2 in Royá</p> <p>Cushuri: 2 in Royá and 1 in Curiaca</p> <p>White heron girl: 18 in Royá, 5 in Calleria, 3 in Curiaca, 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Sinchi Roca 1 in Puerto Nuevo and 1 in Flor de Ucayali.</p> <p>Red and Green Macaw, 4 in Sinchi Roca, 2 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo and 1 in Flor de Ucayali.</p> <p>Huapapa: 1 in Sinchi Roca</p> <p>Manacaraco: 2 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Puerto Nuevo and 1 in Curiaca.</p> <p>Panguana: 1 in Calleria, 1 in Flor de Ucayali and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo.</p> <p>Wild Duck: 4 in Calleria, 1 in Flor de Ucayali and 1 in Curiaca.</p> <p>Paucar: 3 in Calleria, 2 in Royá and 1 in Sinchi Roca.</p> <p>Pihuicho: 2 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Calleria and 1 in Curiaca.</p> <p>Shansho: 4 in Sinchi Roca and 3 in Puerto Nuevo</p> <p>Toucan: 2 in Calleria, 2 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo.</p>

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	MONITORING METHODS	FREQUENCY	PERSON IN CHARGE	RESULTS (3)
				Tuyoyo: 2 in Curiaca. Mosquero or "Victor Diaz": 3 in Calleria

5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

The results of the Community Monitoring Plan will be socialized in the project communities during the months of May-July 2019, so the results of this process will be informed in the next monitoring report.

5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

Not apply.

6 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

Not apply.

7 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPACT INFORMATION

Not apply.

