VALIDATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT

FOREST MANAGEMENT TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION IN SHIPIBO CONIBO AND CACATAIBO INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES OF UCAYALI REGION

AENOR Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación

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Summary:

AENOR started the validation process on August 22, 2014 when AENOR submitted the PDD for public comments. The field visit took place from 28 September to 03 October 2014 in which the auditors visited the project zone, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts, and also reviewed the PDD, and supporting documents. The purpose of the visit was to determine the conformance of the project with respect to the CCB Standard Third Edition.

The auditor submitted to the PPs a validation report in which the 7 Non Conformities and 3 Clarifications were reported. However, all these issues raised during the validation process where appropriately closed by means of corrections, more clear explanations and other supported documents.

Thus, once all issued detected were appropriate solved, AENOR have carried out this final validation report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with all validation requirements of the CCB Standard.

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1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   Objective

The objective of the validation audit was to conduct an independent assessment of the project against all defined criteria as defined by the Climate Biodiversity and Community Alliance. Validation will result in a conclusion by AENOR whether the project activity is in compliance with the CCB Standard third edition and whether the project should be submitted for registration with CCBA.

1.2   Scope and Criteria

The project was assessed against the CCB Standards Second Edition to determine which of the fourteen required and three optional CCB Standards criteria the project satisfies. Any potential or actual material discrepancies identified during the assessment process were resolved through the issuance of findings.

The types of findings issued by AENOR were characterized as follows:

A Clarification Request (CL) is raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable CCB requirements have been met.

Where a non-conformance arises the validation team shall raise a Non Conformity (NC). A NC is issued, where:

Non-Conformity (NC): An NC signified a material discrepancy with respect to a specific requirement. This type of finding could only be closed upon receipt by AENOR of evidence indicating that the identified discrepancy had been corrected. Resolution of all open NCs was a prerequisite for issuance the final validation report and the validation statement.

A Forward Action Request (FAR) is raised during validation to highlight issues related to project implementation that require review during the first verification of the project activity. FARs shall not relate to the CCB requirements for registration.

The project participants were requested to address all validation findings and finally provided the validation team with sufficient evidence to determine that the applicable CCB requirements have been met. The project participant modified the initial PDD to resolve the validation team concerns and resubmitted a final version of the PDD. AENOR has prepared this report based on the final PDD.

All the validation findings are detailed in section 3 below.

1.3   Project Description

The project "Forest Management to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities of Ucayali Region" is developed in 07 native communities belonging to ethnic Shibipo Conibo and Cacataibo, (Callería, Curiaca, Puerto Nuevo, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca, Flor de Ucayali and Roya), which grouped occupy an area of 127,004.0 hectares, and the NGO AIDER.

The purpose of the project is to conserve community forests, against de rapidly increase of deforestation. The project proposes to reduce the pressure to change the use of land in the project area through the promotion of sustainable economic activities, forest governance and the establishment of conservation agreements on critical areas previously identified. These actions are intended to avoid the expansion of agriculture; to achieve them, permanent coordination and alliances will be made with institutions that currently are conducting conservation activities in the area.

The project will avoid unplanned deforestation through the implementation of a project REDD+ strategy; which is comprised by four components:

a) Environmental use of communal land;

b) Creation of capabilities for administration of natural resources;

c) Project finance and articulation with the market:

d) Technical assistance and supervision in Native Communities by the State.

1.4   Summary of Validation Results

This report of our validation findings addresses each of the CCB criteria and indicators. For each criterion, the CCB indicators are listed along with a description of the evidence that was considered, and reference the findings from the audit when applicable. These findings can include Non-Conformity, Clarifications and Forward Actions Requests. To carry out this final validation report all issues have to be closed. A summary of results is provided below.

	Criterion	Required/ Optional	Conformance Y/N N/A
G1	Project Goals, Design and Long-Term Viability	Required	Y
G2	Without-project Land Use Scenario and Additionality	Required	Y

G3	Stakeholder Engagement	Required	Y
G4	Management Capacity	Required	Y
G5	Legal Status and Property Rights	Required	Y
CL1	Without-Project Climate Scenario	Required	Y
CL2	Net Possitive Climate Impacts	Required	Y
CL3	Offsite Climate Impacts ('Leakage')	Required	Y
CL4	Climate Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
GL1	Climate Change Adaptation Benefits	Optional	Y
CM1	Without-Project Community Scenario	Required	Y
CM2	Net Positive Community Impacts	Required	Y
CM3	Other Stakeholder Impacts	Required	Y
CM4	Community Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
GL2	Exceptional community benefits	Optional	Y
B1	Without–project Biodiversity Scenario	Required	Y
B2	Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts	Required	Y
B3	Offsite Biodiversity Impacts	Required	Y
B4	Biodiversity Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
GL3	Exceptional biodiversity benefits	Optional	NA

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 CCBA Standards

AENOR conducted its evaluation to validate claims that the Project conforms to the CCBA Climate, Community and Biodiversity Project Design Standards (Second Edition). The CCB Standards require conformance to 14 criteria in each of 4 categories: 1) General (5 criteria), 2) Climate (4 criteria), 3) Community (4 criteria), and 4) Biodiversity (4 criteria). In addition, applicants can achieve a higher level of validation through the application of three Gold Level criteria. Gold level validation can be achieved by projects that meet the core requirements and at least one optional Gold Level criterion.

2.2 Validation Team

Lead Auditor: Manuel García-Rosell

Mr. García-Rosell is Forestry Engineer and Diploma of Specialization in Management of Agriculture business from Nacional Agraria La Molina University (Peru).

Mr García-Rosell is qualified by AENOR in Validation and Verification of Sustainable Development Projects under Clean Development Mechanism Requirements (CDM projects) and other voluntary schemes as Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard, REDD+ and CCB. Mr García-Rosell has experience in Social Development Projects with NGOs and forestry consultancy tasks.

Auditor: Jose Luis Fuentes Pérez

Mr. Fuentes is Master Science in Forestry Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Madrid (Spain), Master in Business Administration from Industrial Organization School of Madrid and Environment Management Postgraduate from the Polytechnic University of Madrid.

Mr. Fuentes have been working for 8 years as Lead auditor, qualified by AENOR in Validation and Verification of Sustainable Development Projects under Clean Development Mechanism Requirements (CDM projects) and other voluntary schemes as Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard, REDD+ and CCB. Mr. Fuentes has experienced in Forestry Management Certification (PEFC), Quality System (ISO 9000 and 14000) and forestry consultancy tasks.

2.3 Audit process

The audit process included the following steps:

- Initial Review of PDD for public comment.

- Site visit from 28 September to 03 October 2014 that included meetings with project team, with project field technicians and local communities.

- Review of stakeholder comments

- Issuance of NCs, CLs and FARs, if applicable.

- Project proponent response to NCs, CLs, and FARs

- Further document review and draft report preparation

- Technical review and approval of the draft report

- Issuance of the final report

2.4 Interviews

The AENOR validation team composed conducted interviews with project developers in Ucayali to confirm selected information and to resolve issues identified in the document review.

From 28 September to 03 October 2014, the AENOR validation team carried out the visit to the project site. Meetings with representatives of the participant communities were held in Pucallpa city and in Sinchi Roca, Puerto Nuevo and Calleria Communities location.

The list of the interviewed people is below detailed. The people interviewed were those directly affected or involved in the project activity. The following representatives were participating in the meetings.

Audit date	Name	Title /organization/community
29/09/2014	Percy Recavarren Estares	Ecosystem Services Coordinator. AIDER
29/09/2014	Miriam Delgado Obando	Forest Carbon Specialist. AIDER
29/09/2014	Carlos Sanchez	Ecosystem Services and Natural Resources Specialist. AIDER.
29/09/2014	William Tuesta Sajami	Technical Responsible. AIDER
29/09/2014	Juan Pablo Ferreyros Sánchez	Technical Coordinator. AIDER
29/09/2014	Carolina Barbarán Reátegui	Chief of Callería Community
29/09/2014	Arnaldo Nhuanani Arimuya	Callería's communal forest monitoring team
29/09/2014	Roberto Rodriguez Campos	Callería's communal forest monitoring team.
29/09/2014	Segundo Alfredo Rojas Flores	Callería's communal forest monitoring team.
29/09/2014	Freddy Jose Reategui Rodriguez	Callería's communal forest monitoring team.
29/09/2014	Pedro Mori Galvez	Callería's communal forest monitoring team.
30/09/2014	Rodolfo Linares Yhui	Productive Economic Organization Head. Pueblo Nuevo
30/09/2014	Coquito E. Silvano Linares	Chief of the Community Pueblo Nuevo
30/09/2014	Alfonso Zumaeta Vásquez	Representative of Curiaca Community

30/09/2014	Joel Bardales Paredes	Representative o Curiaca Community
30/09/2014	Renaldo Mory Pereyra	Representative of Flor de Ucayali Community
30/09/2014	Salino Flores Bolívar	Chief of Puerto Nuevo Community
30/09/2014	Roberto Rodriguez Campos	Head of the Project Communal Consultative Committee.
30/09/2014	Daniel Lomas Guimaraes	Chief of Flor de Ucayali Community
30/09/2014	Wilson Bolivar Bonzano	Representative of Sinchi Roca community.
30/09/2014	Hernán Salazar Nunta	Chief of Roya Community
30/09/2014	Alex Valera Vasquez	Roya Community
30/09/2014	Carlos Miller Arévalo	Roya Community
30/09/2014	Sedequías Ancon Chavez	FECONADIP (Federation of Native Communities of the Iparia District) Head.
30/09/2014	Patricia Seijas.	Representative of the Natural Resources Management of Ucayali Regional Government
01/10/2014	Arturo Tananta Garcia	Representative of ORAU- Ucayali Regional AIDESEP Organization.
01/10/2014	Pepe Bolivar Mera	Municipal Agent. Surveillance committee.
01/10/2014	Edwin Perez Mendoza	Sinchi Roca Community habitant
01/10/2014	Demetrio Mera Saavedra	Representative of ORAU- Ucayali Regional AIDESEP[1] Organization.
01/10/2014	Jayler Bolivar Torres	Project Surveillance Committee. Sinchi Roca.
01/10/2014	Roque Esteban Bolivar	Sinchi Roca community inhabitant.
01/10/2014	Julio Mendoza Bonsano	Sinchi Roca Community inhabitant.
01/10/2014	Ejer Monzano Mera	Project surveillance committee Sinchi Roca.
01/10/2014	Francisco Grau Monzano	Sinchi Roca inhabitant.
01/10/2014	Javier Panduro Mera	Community Chief of Sinchi Roca
01/10/2014	Gustavo Bonzano Vásquez	Head of the project monitoring committee of Puerto Nuevo.
01/10/2014	Juliana Agreda Vásquez	REDD project monitoring committee. Puerto Nuevo.
01/10/2014	Marcos Bolívar	Church representative. Puerto Nuevo.
01/10/2014	Vicente Gonzales	Head of Roads Committee. Puerto Nuevo

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[1] AIDESEP: InterEthnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon.

3 STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

The Project Implementation Report (PIR) was posted on the CCBA website on 25 August 2014 and, the public comment period extended through 24 September 2014. No comments were received via the CCBA online comment process. The project proponents also conducted their own processes to engage stakeholders. As indicator CM.1.1 states the communication process was participatory, starting in 2010. Evidence provided (attendance lists, pictures of meetings, meeting programs and meeting reports) confirms the participatory process conducted during the period of project implementation. These documents detail the way in which project documentation was distributed throughout the project zone and stakeholders were invited to comment. This process is further discussed in the findings related to the indicator G3.8.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 General Section

The General Section of the CCB Standards addresses original conditions in the project are baseline projections, project design and goals, management capacity and best practices, and legal status and property rights.

4.1.1 G1. Original Conditions in the project area

The original conditions at the project area and the surrounding project zone before the project commences must be described. This description, along with baseline projections (see G2), will help to determine the likely impacts of the project.

| Indicator G1.1 – Identify the primary Project Proponent which is responsible for the project's design and implementation and provide contact details. | The project proponents (PPs) have been indicated in the PDD version 01. They are the native communities of Callería, Curiaca, Puerto Nuevo, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca, Flor de Ucayali and Roya, and the NGO AIDER. These participants together are responsible for the operation and implementation of the project.

The participant native communities have property rights over the land where the project is located. AIDER gives the technical and management support. Evidence of the property right of each community and its acceptance of the REDD Project have been provided to the audit team.

However, the PP which is responsible for the project design and implementation was not clearly indicated in the PDD version 01 |
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| Evidence used to assess conformance | PDD, community assembly acts (for project acceptance), Resolutions for property land rights of Native Communities: Resolution Nº 000408-84- |

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	AG/DGRA; Resolution Nº 000205-97-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 1643 - 75 - DGRA-AR; Resolution Nº 00128-96-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 000147-96-CTAZ-DRA; Resolution N° 1645-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 000146-96-CTARU/DRA; Resolution N° 00291-85-AG-DGRA-RA; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 1646-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 3294-76-DGRA-AR and Resolution Nº 00537-86-AG-DGRA-AR
Finding	**NC 01: The Project proponent responsible which is responsible for the project design and implementation shall be clearly indicated in the PDD.** The final versions of PDD indicate clearly that AIDER, as the technical advisor is the main responsible for the project design and its implementation. Acts of community project acceptance was provided. During the site visit the audit team performed interviews with community representatives who confirmed that they willingly signed agreements. The contact and entity information is provided in the PDD. **NC 01 is closed.** This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G1.2 – Define the project's climate, community and biodiversity objectives.	PDD indicates its projects climate, community and biodiversity objectives. However, in accordance with the CCB standards third edition, the project objectives "*shall have specific, measurable and distinct climate, community and biodiversity objectives such that climate, community or biodiversity benefits are not just a result of positive externalities*". In that sense, the project objective definition shall be improved:
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and REDD Project Strategy.

Finding	**NC 02: Project objectives shall be clarified in order to be considered specific, measurable and distinct.**
	The PDD final version has clarified the project objectives. The audit team has considered the climate; community and biodiversity objectives are specific, measurable and distinct.
	NC 02 is closed.
	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G1.3 – Provide the location (country, sub-national jurisdictions(s)) and a brief overview of the basic physical and social parameters of the project.	The project area is politically located in Irazola, Masisea, Calleria and Iparia districts, in the region of Ucayali, and in the districts of Codo de Pozuzo, in the region of Huánuco, in Peru, comprising an area of 127,004.0 ha of forests into 7 Native Communities of Shipibo-Conibo and Cacataibo ethnics.
	The location of project lands into each of the seven communities included in the project boundary has been provided.
	Section G.1.3 of the PDD described the basic physical (climate, hydrography, biodiversity and ecology) and social aspects (population, ethnics, language, economic activities, etc), for the areas involved in the project. Information is based in socio-economic assessments performed in the seven involved communities.
	The information provided in the PDD is consistent with the observations of the audit team and outcomes of interviews with local communities while on site
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa. AIDER. 2013, Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities. AIDER. 2013, site visit, etc.

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.4 - Define the boundaries of the Project Area where project activities aim to generate net climate benefits and the Project Zone where project activities are implemented.	The boundaries of the Project Area and the Project Zone have been correctly indicated in the PDD.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, KML Files, GIS files, project coordinates, site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.5 – Explain the process of stakeholder identification and analysis used to identify Communities, Community Groups and Other Stakeholders.	The PDD provides an explanation of the process of stakeholder identification and analysis used to identify communities, community groups and other stakeholders. Participatory rural appraisal was performed in each of the each of the ethnics groups. Evidence was provided of the audit team, describing the process of stakeholder identification and analysis
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa. AIDER. 2013, Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities. AIDER. 2013, site visit, etc.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.6 – List all Communities, Community Groups	The list of all community groups and other stakeholders identified using the process explained in

and Other Stakeholders identified using the process explained in G 1.5.	G1.5 is included in the PDD. The information provided in the PDD was corroborated during the site visit.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa. AIDER. 2013, Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities, interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.7 – Provide a map identifying the location of Communities and the boundaries of the Project Area(s), of the Project Zone, including any High Conservation Value areas (identified in CM1 and B1), and of additional areas that are predicted to be impacted by project activities identified in CL3, CM3 and B3.	PPD includes maps for each community (figures 9-15) identifying the location of the involved communities and project boundaries, and High Conservation Values. Furthermore, the PDD includes a map (figure 16) identifying the location of communities and the boundaries of the project area(s), of the project zone.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa. AIDER. 2013, Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities, KML files, GIS files and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.8 – Briefly describe each project activity and the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts of the activities identifying the causal relationships that explain how the activities will achieve the project's predicted climate,	PDD version 01 described the method used to identify the activities required to reach the expected output. The problem tree analysis was developed in each community involved in the project. However, neither the project activities nor the expected outputs are clearly described.

community and biodiversity benefits.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy
Finding	**NC 03: Project activities and expected outputs shall be described in the PDD.** Final version of PDD has described the Project activities and expected outputs. The causal relationships are explained. The final PDD includes a description of each project activity and the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts of the activities identifying the causal relationships that explain how the activities will achieve the project's predicted climate, community and biodiversity benefits. Furthermore, more detailed information was provided in the REDD Project Strategy. N**C 03 is closed.** This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G1.9 –Define the project start date and lifetime, and GHG accounting period and biodiversity and community benefits assessment period if relevant, and explain and justify any differences between them. Define an implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development.	PDD version 01 presents some information gaps related to Project start date, project lifetime, and the implementation Schedule.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and REDD Project Strategy.
Finding	**NC 04: PDD shall include the project start date, project lifetime, and the complete project implementation schedule.** Final version of the PDD has included the requested

	information.
	- The project start date is 1 July 2010.
	- The project lifetime and GHG accounting period are 20 years (renewable), from 01 July 2010 to 30 June 2030.
	NC 04 is closed.
	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G1.10 – Identify likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime and outline measures needed and taken to mitigate these risks.	The PDD version 01 identifies a list of natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime. The PDD identified risks as a result of the VCS Non Permanence risk report elaborated. In the other hand, measures to mitigate the identified risk are not described in the PDD.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, VCS Risk Report and REDD Project Strategy.
Finding	**NC 05: Outline measures to mitigate the identified risk shall be identified in the PDD.** The PDD Final version described some measures to mitigate the identified risks. Further information is included in the Project REDD strategy provided to the audit team, throughout its components: environmental use of land; capacity building for natural resource management, project finance and market articulation; and technical assistance and supervision. **NC 05 is closed.** This indicator has been correctly addressed.

| Indicator G1.11 –Describe the measures needed and taken to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime. | This indicator has been addressed in the PDD. The PDD describe as a main measure needed and taken to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime the capacity building for natural resource management and organizational strengthening. In that sense, the Project REDD Strategy includes the capacity building for natural resources management as a core component. In addition a training plan for forest resource management has been developed.

Is expected that beyond the project lifetime, the community's inhabitants will maintain the project activities, including the agroforestry, control and surveillance, among others. |
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| Evidence used to assess conformance | PDD, REDD Project Strategy and Training Plan for Forest Resource Management |
| Finding | This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised. |

Indicator G1.12 – Demonstrate that financial mechanisms adopted, including actual and projected revenues from GHG emissions reductions or removals and other sources, provide an adequate actual and projected flow of funds for project implementation and to achieve the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits.	The project proponent provided the audit team with detailed project budgets and financial statements that demonstrate that the financial mechanisms adopted are likely to provide an adequate cash flow for the described project activities.
Evidence used to assess conformance	Project Cash flow
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

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4.1.2 G2. Without-project Land Use Scenario and Additionality

The without-project land use scenario describes expected land use or land-use changes in the Project Zone in the absence of project activities. The project impacts for climate, communities and biodiversity are measured against the expected conditions for total GHG emissions, for Communities and for biodiversity associated with this without-project land use scenario (described in CL1, CM1, and B1). Project benefits must be 'additional', such that they would not have occurred without the project.

Indicator G.2.1 - Describe the most likely land-use scenario within the Project Zone in the absence of the project, describing the range of potential land-use scenarios and the associated drivers of land use changes and justifying why the land-use scenario selected is most likely. It is allowable for different locations within the Project Zone to have different without-project land use scenarios.	PDD describe the most likely land-use scenario within the Project Zone in the absence of the project as the continuation of pre-project land use. This scenario considers that both illegal logging and encroachment on forests by coca growers, miners and farmers will continue, thus causing deforestation and forest degradation of the native communities. These activities have been reported previously in the project area and there is a systematic failure of the legislation. This scenario is the continuation pre-project situation as AENOR could verify during the on-site.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and VCS Baseline and Additionallity Assessment.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

| Indicator G.2.2 - Document that project benefits including climate, community and biodiversity benefits would not have occurred in the absence of the project, explaining how existing laws, regulations and governance arrangements, or lack of laws and regulations and their enforcement, would likely affect land use and justifying that the benefits being claimed by the project are truly 'additional' and would not have occurred without the project. Identify any distinct climate, community and | PP has performed an additionallity assessment applying the "VT0001- Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality for VCS project activities in Agriculture, Forestry and other land uses (AFOLU)"

According to the outcome of the assessment, the project benefits would not have occurred in the absence of the project due to the various barriers that the project activity faces. They are the follows: social conditions and land use practices, local tradition and land tenure, heritage and land rights. Only carbon crediting (VCUs) is expected as offset in this project. |
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biodiversity benefits intended for use as offsets and specify how additionality is established for each of these benefits.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and Baseline and Additionallity Assessment.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

4.1.3   G3. Stakeholder Engagement

Communities and Other Stakeholders are involved in the project through full and effective participation, including access to information, consultation, participation in decision-making and implementation, and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (requirements for Free, Prior and Informed Consent are included in G5.2). Timely and adequate information is accessible in a language and manner understood by the Communities and Other Stakeholders. Effective and timely consultations are conducted with all relevant stakeholders and participation is ensured, as appropriate, of those that want to be involved.

Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedures are established and functional.

Best practices are adopted for worker relations and safety.

Indicator G.3.1.- Describe how full project documentation has been made accessible to Communities and Other Stakeholders, how summary project documentation (including how to access full documentation) has been actively disseminated to Communities in relevant local or regional languages, and how widely publicized information meetings have been held with Communities and Other Stakeholders.	The design process of the REDD Project, has been performed by the AIDER and the seven participant communities, through a participatory process and in the framework of the project "Enhancement of Environmental Services Managed Forest Communities of Seven Native of the Region Ucayali", funding by ITTO, which had capacity building for management of natural resources as one of its core strategies. In that sense, project information was disseminated during all the project design process and continues through the project management body created into the communities.

According with the evidence provided, project documentation was disseminated through communication methods that include meetings, workshops, and papers, among others. Workshops was developed in both Spanish and local language.

During the site visit, AENOR held with local |

	stakeholders and checked that they were informed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, List of attendance of workshops, acts of meeting between AIDER and the communities, printed workshop material, interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.3.2.- Explain how relevant and adequate information about potential costs, risks and benefits to Communities has been provided to them in a form they understand and in a timely manner prior to any decision they may be asked to make with respect to participation in the project.	As explained in G.3.1, the design process of the REDD Project, has been performed by the AIDER and the seven participant communities, through a participatory process and in the framework of the project "Enhancement of Environmental Services Managed Forest Communities of Seven Native of the Region Ucayali", funding by ITTO. In that sense, project information, such as the potential costs, risks and benefits were discussed during the stakeholder meetings. The communities were consulted through their legitimate representatives. The involved communities freely decided to be participant of the REDD project. The participation of each community was decided by their own representative's assembly and is documented in acts. During the site visit, the detailed information was verified through interviews with the community representatives.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, List of attendance of workshops, acts of meeting between AIDER and the communities, interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.3.3.- Describe the measures taken, and communications methods used, to explain to Communities and Other Stakeholders the process for validation and/or verification against the CCB Standards by an independent Auditor, providing them with timely information about the Auditor's site visit before the site visit occurs and facilitating direct and independent communication between them or their representatives and the Auditor.	According with the evidence provided, project documentation was disseminated through communication methods that include meetings and preparation and distribution of printed materials, among others. Also letters was send to the authorities and representatives of the communities to inform them about the audit site visit. During the site visit meetings with representatives of the participant communities were held in Pucallpa city and in Sinchi Roca, Puerto Nuevo and Calleria Communities location. Thus, the audit team verified that the communities were informed properly about the audit visit and the CCB validation process.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, CCB Audit Informative Flyer, on-site visit interviews, acts of meeting between AIDER and the communities.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.3.4.- Describe how Communities including all the Community Groups and Other Stakeholders have influenced project design and implementation through Effective Consultation, particularly with a view to optimizing Community and Other Stakeholder benefits, respecting local customs, values and institutions and maintaining high conservation values. Project proponents must document consultations and indicate if and how the project design and implementation has been revised based on such input. A plan must be developed and implemented to	As explained above in section G.3.1 the project design process was performed by AIDER and the seven participant communities, through a participatory process and in the framework of the project "Enhancement of Environmental Services Managed Forest Communities of Seven Native of the Region Ucayali", funding by ITTO. During the earliest stage of design several meeting and workshops with the communities were carried out, in order to make the participatory rural appraisals and to identify the appropriated measures to be promoted by the project. Consultative committees have been established for each of the involved communities in order to promote the participation into the members of each community.

continue communication and consultation between the project proponents and Communities, including all the Community Groups, and Other Stakeholders about the project and its impacts to facilitate adaptive management throughout the life of the project.	Furthermore, it have been established a Project Management Committee, which is composed of representatives of the seven involved communities In that sense, communities has participated during all the project design process and continue participating through the project management body created into the communities.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa. AIDER. 2013, Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities, on-site interviews, acts of meeting between AIDER and the communities, act of establishment of Consultative Committees and act of establishment of the Project Management Committee.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.3.5.- Demonstrate that all consultations and participatory processes have been undertaken directly with Communities and Other Stakeholders or through their legitimate representatives, ensuring adequate levels of information sharing with the members of the groups.	Through the information provided in the PDD and evidence provided the audit team has verified that the consultation and participatory processed have been undertaken directly with the communities involved through its legitimate representatives.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa. AIDER. 2013, Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities, on-site interviews, acts of meeting between AIDER and the communities, act of establishment of Consultative Committees and act of establishment of the Project Management Committee.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.3.6.- Describe the measures needed and taken to enable effective participation, as appropriate, of all Communities, including all the Community Groups, that want and need to be involved in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation throughout the project lifetime, and describe how they have been implemented in a culturally appropriate and gender sensitive manner.	As the technical developer, AIDER established a process of dialogue with the legitimate local authorities (community chief, community governor, community assembly, among others). The application of participatory rural appraisal, REDD awareness process, dissemination of project information and the establishment of project management bodies into the communities has some of the measures adopted. Consultative committees have been established for each of the involved communities in order to promote the participation into the members of each community during the next stages of the project. Furthermore, there have been established a Project Management Committee, which is composed of representatives of the seven involved communities
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa. AIDER. 2013, Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities, on-site interviews, acts of meeting between AIDER and the communities, act of establishment of Consultative Committees and act of establishment of the Project Management Committee.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.3.7.- Describe the measures needed and taken to ensure that the project proponent and all other entities involved in project design and implementation are not involved in or complicit in any form of discrimination or sexual harassment with respect to the	The REDD project has a Policy of Conduct, and its guidelines expressed rejection to any act of discrimination type: racial, ethnic, political, religious, sexual and cultural; and rejection to any type of sexual harassment. The scope of this policy involves all the staff of the REDD project and every institution.

project.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and AIDER Institutional Policy.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.3.8.- Demonstrate that a clear grievance redress procedure has been formalized to address disputes with Communities and Other Stakeholders that may arise during project planning, implementation and evaluation with respect but not limited to, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, rights to lands, territories and resources, benefit sharing, and participation. **The project shall include a process for receiving, hearing, responding to and attempting to resolve Grievances within a reasonable time period. The Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure shall take into account traditional methods that Communities and Other Stakeholders use to resolve conflicts.** **The Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure shall have three stages with reasonable time limits for each of the following stages.** **First, the Project Proponent shall attempt to amicably resolve all Grievances, and provide a written response to the Grievances in a manner that is culturally appropriate.**	A grievance redress procedure has been developed and provided to the audit team. The audit team reviewed the description of the grievance redress process in the PDD and confirmed it demonstrates that it meets all of the requirements of this indicator.

Second, any Grievances that are not resolved by amicable negotiations shall be referred to mediation by a neutral third party. **Third, any Grievances that are not resolved through mediation shall be referred either to a) arbitration, to the extent allowed by the laws of the relevant jurisdiction or b) competent courts in the relevant jurisdiction, without prejudice to a party's ability to submit the Grievance to a competent supranational adjudicatory body, if any. The Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure must be publicized and accessible to Communities and Other Stakeholders. Grievances and project responses, including any redress, must be documented and made publicly available.**	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and Conflict resolution procedure for native communities.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.3.9.-. **Describe measures needed and taken to provide orientation and training for the project's workers and relevant people from the Communities with an objective of building locally useful skills and knowledge to increase local participation in project implementation. These capacity building efforts should target a wide range of people in the Communities, with special attention to women and**	PDD described measured identified and adopted to provide capacity building, In that sense, a training plan for community capacity building has been developed. That training plan has considered the knowledge and prior experience of the inhabitants of the area of influence of the REDD + project. In opinion of the audit team, the requirements of this indicator are fulfil.

vulnerable and/or marginalized people. Identify how training is passed on to new workers when there is staff turnover, so that local capacity will not be lost.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and Project Training Plan.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.3.10.- Demonstrate that people from the Communities are given an equal opportunity to fill all work positions (including management) if the job requirements are met. Explain how workers are selected for positions and where relevant, describe the measures needed and taken to ensure Community members, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people, are given a fair chance to fill positions for which they can be trained.	Employees are selected on the basis of their qualifications, skills and experience. AIDER does not discriminate on the basis of gender, religion, tribe or political affiliation. Many of the activities in this project are implemented by community members. Equity of gender policy is practice by AIDER. During the site visit, through interviews with project staff and villager, the audit verified the information given in the PDD.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Interviews with project staff, interviews with villagers.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.3.11.- Submit a list of all relevant laws and regulations covering worker's rights in the host country. **Describe measures needed and**	Chart 10 of the PDD contains a list of the laws relating to worker rights. The audit team confirmed that all of the relevant laws have been included in the project design. During the on-site visit, the audit team verified by interviews that workers are informed of their rights

taken to inform workers about their rights. Provide assurance that the project meets or exceeds all applicable laws and/or regulations covering worker rights and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and site visit. During interviews with local people contracted some issues regarding worker rights were checked.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.3.12.- Comprehensively assess situations and occupations that might arise through the implementation of the project and pose a substantial risk to worker safety. Describe measures needed and taken to inform workers of risks and to explain how to minimize such risks. Where worker safety cannot be guaranteed, project proponents must show how the risks are minimized using best work practices in line with the culture and customary practices of the communities.	The PDD has included an assessment of the potential risks to workers. In that sense a Safety Plan has been developed. Also in accordance with the information provided, the project team has received training to minimize risks and first aid. During the on-site visit, the audit team interviewed some project staff members and confirmed that they had been provided adequate training to minimize risks associated with their jobs.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Safety Plan and interviews during site visit
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

4.1.4   G4. Management Capacity.

The success of a project depends upon the competence of the implementing management team. Projects that include a significant capacity-building (training, skill building, etc.) component are more likely to sustain the positive outcomes generated by the project and have them replicated elsewhere.

Best practices for project management include: local stakeholder employment, worker rights, worker safety and a clear process for handling grievances.

Indicator G.4.1.-. Describe the project's governance structures, and roles and responsibilities of all the entities involved in project design and implementation. For projects using a programmatic approach, identify any new entities included in the project since the last validation or verification against the CCB Standards.	The project's governance structures, and roles and responsibilities have been detailed in section G.4.1 of the PDD. According to that, the REDD Project has 3 main components in its management structure: • A REDD Management Committee, composed by representatives of each community. • A Technical Advisor: AIDER. • An Audit Committee: Composed by representatives of the Natural Resources Management Directorate of Regional Government of Ucayali, Indigenous Organization (ORAU, FECONADIP, FECONAU). The audit team held interviews with local community members and project staff who confirmed the description in the PDD to be accurate.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, on-site interviews, acts of meeting between AIDER and the communities, act of establishment of Consultative Committees, act of establishment of the Project Management Committee and Resolutions for property land rights of Native Community.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.4.2.- Document key technical skills required to implement the project successfully, including community engagement, biodiversity assessment and carbon measurement and monitoring skills. Document the management team's expertise and prior experience implementing land management and carbon projects at the scale of this	In the PDD, section G4.2, the project proponent presents its team's technical abilities for project implementation regarding the carbon and biodiversity. Chart 12 describes the technical team. Its specialists have been trained to work on biodiversity monitoring, the geographic management system (SIG), management of deforestation, carbon stock models and work with the community, among others topics. The audit team reviewed the PDD and evidence and confirmed that the skills necessary to implement the

project. If relevant experience is lacking, the proponents must either demonstrate how other organizations are partnered with to support the project or have a recruitment strategy to fill the gaps.	project have been documented in the PDD.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and project staff CV.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator G.4.3.- Document the financial health of the implementing organization(s). Provide assurance that the Project Proponent and any of the other entities involved in project design and implementation are not involved in or are not complicit in any form of corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, cronyism, nepotism, extortion, and collusion, and describe any measures needed and taken to be able to provide this assurance.	The PDD the project proponent mentions that it has handled cooperation funds during various periods and currently is handling funding for various types of projects, including the rehabilitation of degraded areas, and environmental services.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, AIDER Institutional Policy, AIDER Financial Statement 2014.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

4.1.5   G5. Legal Status and Property Rights.

The project is based on an internationally accepted legal framework, complies with relevant statutory and customary requirements and has necessary approvals from the appropriate state, local and indigenous authorities.

The project recognizes respects and supports rights to lands, territories and resources, including the statutory and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples and others within Communities and Other Stakeholders. The Free, Prior and Informed Consent (as described in G5.2) of relevant Property Rights Holders has been obtained at every stage of the project. Project activities do not lead to involuntary removal or relocation of Property Rights Holders from their lands or territories, and does not force them to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihood. Any proposed removal or relocation occurs only after obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent from the relevant Property Rights Holders.

Indicator G.5.1.- Describe and map statutory and customary tenure/use/access/management rights to lands, territories and resources in the Project Zone including individual and collective rights and including overlapping or conflicting rights. If applicable, describe measures needed and taken by the project to help to secure statutory rights. Demonstrate that all Property Rights are recognized, respected, and supported.	Section G.5.1 detailed the types of land rights given by the state, such as forest concessions, natural protected areas, mining concessions, etc. The figure 22 described the different kinds of land use rights given by the state in the region, such as timber concessions or mining concession. There are no overlapping rights included into the project zone. In case of the project area, the seven communities has rights over its lands supported by title of property and there no of other rights given by the state over the project area.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Resolutions for property land rights of Native Communities: Resolution Nº 000408-84-AG/DGRA; Resolution Nº 000205-97-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 1643 - 75 - DGRA-AR; Resolution Nº 00128-96-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 000147-96-CTAZ-DRA; Resolution N° 1645-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 000146-96-CTARU/DRA; Resolution N° 00291-85-AG-DGRA-RA; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 1646-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 3294-76-DGRA-AR and Resolution Nº 00537-86-AG-DGRA-AR, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities., Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities and on-site interviews.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.5.2.- Demonstrate with documented consultations and agreements that: a. the project will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property, b. the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent has been obtained of those whose property rights are affected by the project through a transparent, agreed process. c. appropriate restitution or compensation has been allocated to any parties whose lands have been or will be affected by the project.	Section G.5.2 describes the fulfilment of this indicator. The project is developed over the land of the project participant communities the project, then does not encroach uninvited. A process of prior consultation was developed and the free, prior and informed consent was obtained from the communities. The consent of each community has been documented by act.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Resolutions for property land rights of Native Community, Community assembly acts (for project acceptance), on-site interviews, acts of meeting between AIDER and the communities.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.5.3.- Demonstrate that project activities do not lead to involuntary removal or relocation of Property Rights Holders from their lands or territories, and does not force them to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihood. If any relocation of habitation or activities is undertaken within the terms of an agreement, the project proponents must demonstrate that the agreement was made with the Free, Prior, and	The project is developed over the lands of the project participant communities. The evidence provided confirmed that there no moving or relocation of any population.

Informed Consent of those concerned and **includes provisions for just and fair compensation.62**	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Resolutions for property land rights of Native Communities: Resolution Nº 000408-84-AG/DGRA; Resolution Nº 000205-97-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 1643 - 75 - DGRA-AR; Resolution Nº 00128-96-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 000147-96-CTAZ-DRA; Resolution N° 1645-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 000146-96-CTARU/DRA; Resolution N° 00291-85-AG-DGRA-RA; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 1646-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 3294-76-DGRA-AR and Resolution Nº 00537-86-AG-DGRA-AR
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.5.4.- Identify any illegal activities that could affect the project's climate, community or biodiversity impacts (e.g. illegal logging) taking place in the Project Zone and describe measures needed and taken to reduce these activities so that project benefits are not derived from illegal activities.	Section G.5.4 has identified illegal activities developed in the project zone that could affect the project impacts, such as illegal timber, land use change for crops and pastures and illegal coca crops. As measures adopted to reduce these activities the project strategy will promote the sustainable forest management, timber certification, aquaculture, environmental services management and control and surveillance
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Strategy.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.5.5.- Identify any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes	Section G.5.5 has listed and described the identified

over rights to lands, territories and resources and also any disputes that were resolved during the last twenty years where such records exist, or at least during the last ten years. If applicable, describe measures needed and taken to resolve conflicts or disputes. Demonstrate that no activity is undertaken by the project that could prejudice the outcome of an unresolved dispute relevant to the project over lands, territories and resources in the Project Zone.	unresolved conflict in the seven communities, such as land use by invaders over the community property. On the other hand, there is an overlapping with a forestry concession over the Native Community of Puerto Nuevo. The private enterprise "El Aguajal" has a forest concession given by the Peruvian State. However, the area of this concession is not included into the REDD Project Area. The project activities will not prejudice the outcome of unresolved dispute. As measures to be implemented to contribute to resolve the identify disputes the capacity building for management land resources and organizational strengthening, the community land delimitation and monitoring will be prioritized.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.5.6.- Submit a list of all national and local laws and regulations in the host country that are relevant to the project activities. Provide assurance that the project is complying with these and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.	A list of relevant national and local laws and regulations is provided in section G5.6 of the PDD. In addition, the project proponent provided evidence to demonstrate the compliance of the project with regulations.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.5.7.- Document that the project has approval from the appropriate authorities, including the	The project is developed over the land of the project participant communities. As stated in the PDD, the project area is owned by the project proponents and

established formal and/or traditional authorities customarily required by the Communities.	therefore has approval from the appropriate authorities, including the established formal and/or traditional authorities customarily required by the Communities. A process of prior consultation was developed. The consent of each community has been documented by act
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, on-site interviews, acts of meeting between AIDER and the communities, community assembly acts (for project acceptance).
Finding	**CL 01: Evidence of the acceptance of the project by the involved communities shall be provided to the audit team.** PP has provided to the audit team with the acts of project acceptance signed by the legitimate community representatives. In addition, during the site visit some the community representatives was interviewed and the free, prior and informed consent obtained from the communities was confirmed. **CL 01 is closed.** This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G.5.8.- Demonstrate that the Project Proponent(s) has the unconditional, undisputed and unencumbered ability to claim that the project will or did generate or cause the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits.	The Project is implemented in 127,004.0 has of lands and recognized property of the involved native communities in Ucayali region. These communities have the property rights over the project area. The right of use of the project proponent over the project area was confirmed though the title of property of each community recognized by the Peruvian state. The audit team has assessed the evidence and conclude that the Communities have clear title to the carbon rights.
Evidence used to assess conformance	Resolutions for property land rights of Native Communities: Resolution Nº 000408-84-AG/DGRA;

	Resolution Nº 000205-97-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 1643 - 75 - DGRA-AR; Resolution Nº 00128-96-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 000147-96-CTAZ-DRA; Resolution N° 1645-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 000146-96-CTARU/DRA; Resolution N° 00291-85-AG-DGRA-RA; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 1646-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 3294-76-DGRA-AR and Resolution Nº 00537-86-AG-DGRA-AR
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.5.9.- Identify the tradable climate, community and biodiversity benefits of the project and specify how double counting is avoided, particularly for offsets sold on the voluntary market and generated in a country participating in a compliance mechanism.	VCUs are the only benefit that the project will trade. The proponent has indicated in the observation collection document that the duplicate count will be avoided because the project is not included in an emissions trade program and because Peru has not made any commitments in terms of a cap on GHG emissions as the country does not belong to Annex 1 of the Kyoto Protocol.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and interviews with stakeholders.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

4.2   Climate Section

This section is used to demonstrate a project's net positive climate benefits and not for claiming greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and removals units that may be used as offsets. This section is not required68 for projects that have met the requirements of a recognized GHG Program.

4.2.1   CL1 Without-Project Climate Scenario

Estimates of total GHG emissions in the Project Area under the without-project land use scenario are described.

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Indicator CL.1.- Estimate the total GHG emissions inside the Project Area under the without-project land use scenario (described in G2) using an Approved or Defensible methodological approach. The timeframe for this analysis is the project GHG accounting period or the project lifetime. In the without-project scenario, it is allowable for the analysis to exclude GHG emissions from sources such as biomass burning, fossil fuel combustion, synthetic fertilizers, and to exclude non-CO2 GHG emissions such as CH4 and N2O gases, in cases where this can be justified as conservative. The analysis of GHG emissions or removals must include carbon pools expected to increase significantly under the without-project scenario.	The net change in carbon stocks under the with-out project scenario was estimated using the procedure defined in the Approved VCS *"Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation"*, VM0015, version 1.1. This methodology has been applied along with the tools referenced in it. AENOR checked during the validation the correct application of the methodology and associated tools. In our opinion, the applicability to the project is appropriate. Formulae considered are consistent with methodology and tools, assumptions and hypothesis applied are conservative and results are a reliable estimation of emissions avoided of the project. The results obtained are included in section CL.1.1 of PDD. The requirements of this indicator are fulfilled and the with-out project scenario has been correctly estimated.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, GHG emission reduction calculation spreadsheet, VCS "Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation", VM0015, version 1.1, registered VCS PDD
Finding	Data included in section CL 1.1 is not completely in accordance with the GHG spread sheet. **CL 02: It shall be clarified data included in charts in section CL 1 of the CCB PDD as is not completely in accordance with GHG emission reduction calculation spreadsheet.** The chart has been corrected and now it is consistent with the GHG emission reduction calculation spreadsheet and registered VCS PD. **CL 02 is closed.** AENOR also checked and reproduced the calculations to assess the validity of final results and deems as appropriate. Under CCB Standard, AENOR deems that methodology applied is suitable and fulfils with

	CCB requirements.

4.2.2   CL2 Net Positive Climate Impacts

The project reduces GHG emissions over the project lifetime from project activities within the project area.

Indicator CL2.1.- Estimate the total GHG emissions expected from land use activities inside the project area under the with-project land use scenario using an Approved or Defensible methodological approach. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defendable assumptions about changes in GHG emissions under the with-project scenario over the project lifetime or the project GHG accounting period. The GHG emissions estimate must include non CO2 emissions such as CH4 and N2O (in terms of CO2-equivalent). and GHG emissions from sources such as biomass burning, fossil fuel combustion, use of synthetic fertilizers and the decomposition of N fixing species, etc., if those GHG emissions sources are cumulatively likely to account for more than 20% of the project's expected total GHG emissions in the with-project scenario.	GHG emission expected under the with-project land use scenario has been estimated in accordance with the approved VCS *"Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation"*, VM0015, version 1.1. This methodology has been applied along with the tools referenced in it. AENOR checked during the validation the correct application of the methodology and associated tools. In our opinion, the applicability to the project is appropriate. Formulae considered are consistent with methodology and tools, assumptions and hypothesis applied are conservative and results are a reliable estimation of emissions avoided of the project. The results obtained are included in section CL.2.1 of PDD. The requirements of this indicator are fulfilled and the with-project scenario has been correctly estimated.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, GHG emission reduction calculation, VCS "Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation", VM0015, version 1.1, registered VCS PDD
Finding	PDD, GHG emission reduction calculation, VCS "Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation", VM0015, version 1.1, registered VCS PDD

Indicator CL2.2.- Demonstrate that the net climate impact of the project is positive. The net climate impact of the project is the difference between the total GHG emissions or removals in the without project scenario	According to latest information provided the net avoided emissions is amounted to be 5'648,184.7 tCO2-e for the first crediting period. Thus, the benefits to the Climate are net positive.

(including CO2 and non-CO2 GHG emissions) and total GHG emissions or removals resulting from project activities, minus any project-related negative offsite climate impacts ('Leakage' see CL3).	AENOR checked during the validation the correct application of the methodology and associated tools by means of replication of calculations and procedures applied. In our opinion, the applicability to the project is appropriate. Formulae considered are consistent with the applied methodology and tools, assumptions and hypothesis applied are conservative and results are a reliable estimation of emissions avoided of the project According to estimations, the project will generate net positive impacts in the Climate, then, this indicator is fulfilled.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, GHG emission reduction calculation spreadsheet, VCS "Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation", VM0015, version 1.1, registered VCS PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

4.2.3 CL3 Offsite Climate Impacts ('Leakage')

Increased GHG emissions that occur beyond the project area caused by project activities ('Leakage') are assessed and mitigated and accounted for in the demonstration of net climate impacts.

Indicator CL.3.1.- Determine the types of Leakage that are expected and estimate offsite increases in GHG emissions due to project activities using an Approved or Defensible methodological approach. Where relevant, define and justify where Leakage is most likely to take place.	In accordance with the applied VCS Methodology, the proponent identifies to types of expected source leakage emissions: the displacement of activities that causes deforestation and the emission due to leakage prevention activities. The calculation spreadsheets and assessment have been provided to the audit team. AENOR verified spreadsheet calculation and documents provided and consider it appropriate. AENOR checked during the validation the correct application of the methodology and associated tools by means of replication of calculations and procedures applied. In our opinion, the applicability to the project is appropriate. Formulae considered are consistent with methodology and tools, assumptions and hypothesis applied are conservative and results are a reliable estimation of emissions avoided of the project.

Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, GHG emission reduction calculation spreadsheet, VCS "Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation", VM0015, version 1.1, registered VCS PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator CL.3.2.- Describe the measures taken to mitigate Leakage.	The leakage mitigation activities have been described as the promotion of economic alternatives and resource governance among the stakeholders. The proponent presented a description of mitigation activities to reduce impact in the leakage belt. This information was found to be sufficient. The REDD Strategy report provided described these mitigation activities that they also described in the PDD
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD strategy report.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator CL.3.3.- Non-CO2 emissions must be included if they are likely to account for more than 20% of the total Leakage emissions (in terms of CO2-equivalent) following the procedures for including or excluding non-CO2 emissions described in CL 2.1.	Non-CO2 emissions are not likely to account for more than 20 % of the total of Leakage emissions. Gases that are different from CO2 have not been included in the quantification of emissions from the project zone as has been estimated as no-significant in accordance with the applied methodology.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, GHG emission reduction calculation spreadsheet, VCS "Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation", VM0015, version 1.1, registered VCS PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the

	PDD, then, no findings were raised.

4.2.4 CL4 Climate Impact Monitoring

Indicator CL.4.1.- Develop and implement a plan for monitoring changes in relevant carbon pools, non-CO2 GHGs and emissions sources and leakage (as identified in CL1, CL2 and CL3) using an Approved or Defensible methodological approach and following the defined frequency of monitoring of defined parameters. Emissions sources to monitor must include any sources expected to cumulatively contribute more than 20% of total GHG emissions in the with-project scenario (See footnote to CL2.1). Where the methodological approach used to estimate leakage under CL3 requires monitoring, this leakage must be monitored.	The proponent developed an initial monitoring plan indicating the objectives, types of reservoirs that would be monitored, methodology, activities, frequency and tools for degradation and deforestation. After ten years the proponent commits to review the baseline scenario including leakage belt, reference region, carbon pools and project area
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Monitoring Plan.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator CL.4.2.- Disseminate the monitoring plan and any results of monitoring undertaken in accordance with the monitoring plan, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and summaries are communicated to the Communities and Other	The monitoring plans has been disseminate trough the Project Management Committee and the Consultative Committees in each community. The monitoring plan was distributed to community representatives and the Project Management Committee. A three days' workshop was conducted in march 2015 called "Results of the Design and Implementation of Community Monitoring System in 7 Native

Stakeholders through appropriate means.	Communities".
	During the project lifetime the results of monitoring will be shared with the Project Management Committee, the Community Consultative Committees and the community representatives as well. Furthermore, the results of monitoring will be made public available through de web site of CCBA and the VCS web page for each verification process.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Monitoring Plan, and Report of the workshop "Results of the Design and Implementation of Community Monitoring System in 7 Native Communities".
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

4.2.5   GL1. Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (Optional Criterion).

The project provides significant support to assist Communities and/or biodiversity in adapting to the impacts of climate change. Strategies to help Communities and biodiversity adapt to climate change are identified and implemented.

Indicator GL1.1- Identify likely regional or sub-national climate change and climate variability scenarios and impacts, using available studies, and identify potential changes in the local land use scenario due to these climate change scenarios in the absence of the project.	PDD described the likely regional climate change scenarios based in available studies. Under the likely climate change scenarios, the main likely impacts has been identified as the follows: • Savannization of the forest. • Changes in the hydrological regime. • Biodiversity loss. • Increase of occurrence of natural disaster and vulnerability.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Climate Change in Peru. Amazonia (Bustamante, 2010), http://www.climatewizard.org/, Canadian Center for Climate Modeling and Analysis, Peru's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC.

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL1.2-.Demonstrate that current or anticipated climate changes are having or are likely to have an impact on the well-being of Communities and/or the conservation status of biodiversity in the Project Zone and surrounding regions.	Sections GL.1.2 provide information regarding expected climate change impacts on the well-being of communities and biodiversity. The anticipated climate changes will have a direct impact on the well-being of the Communities, since the forest ecosystem resources are essential for its livelihood. Thus, the climate changes are expected to impact in the main activities developed by the communities, such as agriculture and fishing. The main impacts identifies are changes that affect the economic activities and food security, presence of plagues and diseases, strong changes in water provisions for communities, fishing availability and land use change.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Climate Change in Peru. Amazonia (Bustamante, 2010).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL1.3- Describe measures needed and taken to assist Communities and/or biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change based on the causal model that explains how the project activities will achieve the project's predicted adaptation benefits.	The PDD described some mitigation actions considered in the REDD Project Strategy such as forest sustainable management, natural regeneration management, land use planning and identification of vulnerable zones, diversification of activities to minimize potential low productions, resilient agro forestry systems, aquaculture, among others.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and REDD Project Strategy

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL1.4- Include indicators for adaptation benefits for Communities and/or biodiversity in the monitoring plan. Demonstrate that the project activities assist Communities and/or biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change. Assessment of impacts of project activities on Communities must include an evaluation of the impacts by the affected Communities.	The established monitoring plan has included indicators to monitor the project activities that will contribute to the adaptation of Communities in the Project Zone. In the audit opinion, the project activities assist communities to adapt to the probable impact of climate change.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy and REDD Project Monitoring Plan
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

4.3   Community Section

4.3.1   CM1 Without-Project Community Scenario

Original well-being conditions for Communities and expected changes under the without-project land use scenario are described.

Indicator CM1.1.- Describe the Communities at the start of the project and significant community changes in the past, including well-being information, and any community characteristics. Describe the social, economic and cultural diversity within the Communities and the differences and interactions between the Community Groups.	PDD includes a detailed description of the communities at the start of the project and significant changes in the past. A timeline explaining some of the main milestone in the history of the communities and their resource management has been included. The information provided was confirmed during the on-site visit.

Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator CM1.2.- Evaluate whether the Project Zone includes any of the following High Conservation Values (HCVs) related to community well-being and describe the qualifying attributes for any identified HCVs: **a. Areas that provide critical ecosystem services;** **b. Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of Communities; and** **c. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of Communities.** **Identify the areas that need to be managed to maintain or enhance the identified HCVs.**	These forests are essential to the livelihood of the involved native communities. There is considered the presence of three HCVs classes related to community well-being. PDD includes maps to identify the location of some specific areas in the project area that is needed to maintain. However, is considered that entire community forest is essential to maintain the provision of ecosystem goods and services.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator CM1.3.- Describe the expected changes in the well-being	Section CM1.3 describe the expected changes in the well-being of communities under the without project

conditions and other characteristics of Communities under the without-project land use scenario, including the impact of likely changes on all ecosystem services in the Project Zone identified as important to Communities.	land use scenario. In the without project scenario the pressure on the forest shall continue, affecting the essential ecological cycles and thus, the provision of goods and services to the project zone population. Furthermore, the presence of illegal activities, such as illegal timber and hunting will continue. The audit team reviewed the description of how the without-project land use scenario would affect to the population in the project zone and confirmed that given the baseline rates of deforestation in the climate section that the without-project scenario would have negative impacts. The audit agrees that the description is accurate based on commonly understood relationships between deforestation and community livelihood.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

4.3.2   CM2 Net Positive Community Impacts

The project generates net positive impacts on the well-being of Communities and the Community Groups within them over the project lifetime. The project maintains or enhances the High Conservation Values in the Project Zone that are of importance to the well-being of Communities.

Indicator CM2.1.- Use appropriate methodologies to assess the impacts, including predicted and actual, direct and indirect benefits, costs and risks, on each of the identified Community Groups (identified in G1.5) resulting from	This section described the project's benefits expected for the community throughout the project duration as result of activities to be carried out by the project. The PPs used participatory methods to estimate the well-being of local communities. A comparison between the with-project and the without-project scenarios has been included regarding the social and economic

project activities under the with-project scenario. The assessment of impacts must include changes in well-being due to project activities and an evaluation of the impacts by the affected Community Groups.95 This assessment must be based on clearly defined and defendable assumptions about changes in well-being of the Community Groups under the with-project scenario, including potential impacts of changes in all ecosystem services identified as important for the Communities (including water and soil resources), over the project lifetime.	wellbeing of the communities over the different community groups identified.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Economic and Social Assessment. Ucayali Region. BCR, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator CM2.2.- Describe measures needed and taken to mitigate any negative well-being impacts on Community Groups and for maintenance or enhancement of the high conservation value attributes (identified in CM1.2) consistent with the precautionary principle.	In this regard, as the project is an avoided deforestation project, the proper design of the project will contribute to maintain the keys services of the ecosystems to the communities such as water provision, timber provisions, fruits, medicinal plants, etc. Then, negative impact on community groups is not expected. According to the PDD no High Conservation Values identified will be negatively affected by the project. However, specific measures have been described in

	the PDD for maintenance or enhancement of the HCV. The audit team confirmed that these measures, as they are ultimately designed to protect the forest ecosystem inherently include measures to maintain the HCV's included in the project zone consistent with the precautionary principle
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator CM2.3.- Demonstrate that the net well-being impacts of the project are positive for all identified Community Groups compared with their anticipated well-being conditions under the without project land use scenario (described in CM1).	An assessment to demonstrate the net well-being assessment has been made by the PPs. The audit team reviewed the PDD and confirmed that the information provided for this indicator details the positive impacts for all of the identified community groups. Again, the audit team used interviews with local communities to ensure that the expected impacts were designed as part of a collaborative stakeholder process to ensure that the project design focuses on all community groups.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

| Indicator CM2.4.- Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values (identified in CM1.4) are negatively affected by the project. | In this regard, as the project is an avoided deforestation project, the proper design of the project will contribute to maintain the keys services of the ecosystems to the communities such as water provision, timber provisions, fruits, medicinal plants, etc.

According to the above mentioned, no High Conservation Values identified will be negatively affected by the project. |
|---|---|
| Evidence used to assess conformance | PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER). |
| Finding | This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised. |

4.3.3 CM3 Other Stakeholder Impacts

Project activities at least 'do no harm' to the well-being of Other Stakeholders.

| Indicator CM3.1.- Identify any potential positive and negative impacts that the project activities are likely to cause on the well-being of Other Stakeholders. | PDD, section CM3.1 indicates the benefits the project will provide to the communities located in the project zone and for other groups of local stakeholders.

There are no negative impacts of project activities identified on other stakeholders. However, is possible the some prevented illegal activities would be displaced out of the project zone. Assessment by the audit team concluded that the likelihood of positive and negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholder groups is correctly addressed in the PDD. |
|---|---|
| Evidence used to assess conformance | PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER). |

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator CM3.2.- Describe the measures needed and taken to mitigate the negative well-being impacts on Other Stakeholders.	The audit team agrees that the PDD contains the information necessary to meet the requirements of this indicator
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator CM3.3.- Demonstrate that the project activities do not result in net negative impacts on the well-being of Other Stakeholders.	The audit team agrees that the PDD contains the information necessary to meet the requirements of this indicator Based on the information provided above and the experience of the audit team, the project is designed to result in net positive community impacts for other stakeholders
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

4.3.4   CM4 Community Impact Monitoring

Community impact monitoring assesses changes in well-being resulting from the project activities for Community Groups and Other Stakeholders.

| Indicator CM4.1.- Develop and implement a monitoring plan that identifies community variables to be monitored, Communities, Community Groups and Other Stakeholders to be monitored, the types of measurements, the sampling methods, and the frequency of monitoring and reporting. Monitoring variables must be directly linked to the project's objectives for Communities and Community Groups and to predicted outputs, outcomes and impacts identified in the project's causal model related to the well-being of Communities (described in G1.8). Monitoring must assess differentiated impacts, including and benefits, costs and risks, for each of the Community Groups and must include an evaluation by the affected Community Groups. | The PDD, section CM3.1 presents the variables that the project will monitor regarding its activities with local communities in the project zone, as well as the frequency with which the results obtained will be revealed. These variables were found to be adequate by the audit team.

The audit team confirmed that the plan includes all of the requirements of this indicator. |
|---|---|
| Evidence used to assess conformance | PDD, REDD Project Strategy and REDD Project Monitoring Plan. |
| Finding | This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised. |

Indicator CM4.2.- Develop and implement a monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified High Conservation Values related to community well-being.	In accordance with the information provided in the PDD, there are several project activities related to the maintenance or enhance of HCVs related to community well-being identified. In that sense, the REDD monitoring plan include indicators to measure its activities implementation; however, the monitoring plan developed in order to assess the effectiveness of that measures shall be clarified.

Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy and REDD Project Monitoring Plan.
Finding	**NC 06: PP shall provide a monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified High Conservation Values related to community well-being.** Final version of PDD has included information related to the monitoring plan to assess the e effectiveness of those measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified HCV related to community well-being, In that sense, as specific variables shall be monitor its state of conservations and the accessibility to the ACV, and the fulfilment of the management and conservation commitments. Thus, results will be analysed to draw conclusions related to effectiveness of measures. The audit team reviewed the PDD and the community monitoring plan and confirmed that the plan includes all of the requirements of this indicator. **NC 06 is closed.** This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator CM4.3.- Disseminate the monitoring plan, and any results of monitoring undertaken in accordance with the monitoring plan, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and summaries are communicated to the Communities and Other Stakeholders through appropriate means.	The monitoring plan was distributed to community representatives and the Project Management Committee. A three days' workshop was conducted in march 2015 called "Results of the Design and Implementation of Community Monitoring System in 7 Native Communities". During the project lifetime the results of monitoring will be shared with the Project Management Committee, the Community Consultative Committees and the community representatives as well. Furthermore, the results of monitoring will be made public available through de web site of CCBA for each verification

	process.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Monitoring Plan, and Report of the workshop "Results of the Design and Implementation of Community Monitoring System in 7 Native Communities".
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

4.3.5   GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits (Optional Criterion)

The project is either Smallholder/Community-led and implemented on land that they own or manage, and/or is explicitly pro-poor in terms of targeting benefits to globally poorer communities.

The project delivers equitable well-being benefits to Smallholders/Community Members, including short-term and long-term benefits and enhancement of security and empowerment of Smallholders/Community Members. Appropriate institutional and governance arrangements have been used to enable full and effective participation of Smallholders/Community Members in decision making, implementation and management of the project and in doing so has managed risks related to aggregating Smallholders/Community Members at scale.

Well-being benefits are shared equitably not only with the Smallholders/Community Members but also among the Smallholders/Community Members, ensuring that equitable benefits also flow to more marginalized and/or vulnerable households and individuals within them.

Indicator GL2.1.- a. Demonstrate that Smallholders/Community Members or Communities either own or have management rights, statutory or customary, individually or collectively, to land in the Project Area. The Smallholders/Community Members or Communities have rights to claim that their activities will or did generate or cause the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits. **OR** **b. Demonstrate that the Project Zone is in a low human development**	The project proponents are the communities of Callería, Curiaca, Puerto Nuevo, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca, Flor de Ucayali and Roya; who have property rights over the land where the project is located. Communities have statutory management rights to all land in the Project Area. All of the forest land in the project area is under communal tenure. The property rights of each community have been approved by the Peruvian state and evidence has been provided to the audit team. The climate, community and biodiversity benefits are directly attributable to the actions of the communities and the communities therefore have the right to claim that their activities are generating the project's multiple benefits.

country OR in an administrative area of a medium or high human development country in which at least 50% of the households within the Communities are below the national poverty line	
Evidence used to assess conformance	Resolutions for property land rights of Native Communities: Resolution Nº 000408-84-AG/DGRA; Resolution Nº 000205-97-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 1643 - 75 - DGRA-AR; Resolution Nº 00128-96-CTARU-DRA; Resolution N° 000147-96-CTAZ-DRA; Resolution N° 1645-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 000146-96-CTARU/DRA; Resolution N° 00291-85-AG-DGRA-RA; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 1646-75-DGRA-AR; Resolution N° 0244-93-AG; Resolution N° 3294-76-DGRA-AR and Resolution Nº 00537-86-AG-DGRA-AR
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL2.2.- Demonstrate that the project generates short-term and long-term net positive well-being benefits for Smallholders/Community Members. Include indicators of well-being impacts on Smallholder/Community Members in the monitoring plan. The assessment of impacts must include changes in well-being due to project activities and an evaluation of the impacts by the affected Smallholders/Community Members.	Whereas long term net positive well-being benefits cannot be assessed until future verification events, the current monitoring plan includes variables to assess the effect of the project on smallholder/community members. The project activities proposed aims to improve the well-being of the inhabitant of the seven communities. The project activities have been developed through the implementation of a participatory process and under a logical framework methodology then is expected to generate net positive impact on the well-being of the community members.

Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL2.3.- Identify, through a participatory process, risks for the Smallholders/Community Members to participate in the project, including those related to trade offs with food security, land loss, loss of yields and short-term and long-term climate change adaptation. Explain how the project is designed to avoid such tradeoffs and the measures taken to manage the identified risks. Include indicators of risks for Smallholders/Community Members in the monitoring plan.	As previously stated the entirety of the project design was developed through a participatory process. The audit team reviewed the social impacts assessment, along with the risks and mitigation measures defined in section CM2 and confirmed that the risks to community members have been identified and are included in the monitoring plan
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy; REDD Project Monitoring Plan, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa (AIDER), Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities (AIDER) and Social Baseline Assessment (AIDER
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL2.4.- Identify Community Groups that are marginalized and/or vulnerable. Demonstrate that the project generates net positive	The vulnerable groups have been identified in the PDD. Those groups are composed by elderly, women and children. As previously stated the entirety of the project design was developed through a participatory

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impacts on the well-being of all identified marginalized and/or vulnerable Community Groups. Demonstrate that any barriers or risks that might prevent benefits going to marginalized and/or vulnerable Smallholder/Community Members have been identified and addressed. Demonstrate that measures are taken to identify any marginalized and/or vulnerable Smallholders/Community Members, whose well-being may be negatively affected by the project, and that measures are taken to avoid, or when unavoidable to mitigate, any such impacts.	process and has considered the importance of the vulnerable groups. The audit team confirmed that the measures have been taken to identify more vulnerable and marginalized community members. It is expected that the project generates benefit to all the groups identified into the communities.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa, Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities, Social Baseline Assessment, Act of Establishment of the Project Management Committee and Reports of Workshops for Participatory Design of the REDD Project Strategy (February, April and May 2014).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL2.5.- Demonstrate that the project generates net positive impacts on the well-being of women and that women participate in or influence decision-making and include indicators of impacts on women in the monitoring plan	The project has encouraged the participation of women in the project governance structure through their participation in the project committees established. Furthermore, the project strategy has considered the importance of women in the economic activities as well as their role into family. The monitoring plan has included indicators to monitor

	the impacts on women.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, REDD Project Monitoring Plan, Act of establishment of the Project Management Committee, Acts of establishment of Consultative Committees of the Native Communities of Callería, Puerto Nuevo, Flor de Ucayali, Roya, Sinchi Roca and Pueblo Nuevo, and Interviews with Community representatives.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL2.6.- Describe the design and implementation of a benefit sharing mechanism, demonstrating that Smallholders/Community Members have fully and effectively participated in defining the decision-making process and the distribution mechanism for benefit sharing; and demonstrating transparency, including on project funding and costs as well as on benefit distribution.	As previously stated, the project benefit sharing mechanism has been designed in a participatory process to ensure that revenues are distributed equitably into the involved communities. A workshop with the community representatives of the Project Management Committee was performed in May 2014 in order to design the mentioned mechanism. The PDD described the main features of the benefit sharing mechanism to be implemented. Furthermore, during the project implementation the involved community in its condition of project participants will have fully and effectively participation in the decision making process trough the established management committee.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Acts of meetings between AIDER and the representatives of project involved communities, Reports of Workshops for Participatory Design of REDD Project Strategy
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL2.7.- Explain how	This indicator was described in section GL2.7 of the

relevant and adequate information about predicted and actual benefits, costs and risks has been communicated to Smallholders/Community Members and provide evidence that the information is understood.	PDD. As previously stated the entirety of the project design was developed through a participatory process. AIDER as main proponent has developed a permanent communication with the community representatives. Several meetings and workshops the community population was conducted. During the project lifetime the results of monitoring will be shared with the Project Management Committee, the Community Consultative Committees and the community representatives as well. During the site visit, local population was interviewed regarding the project expectation. In the audit team opinion, the communities have an appropriate understanding of the benefits, cost and risk of the project.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Acts of meetings between AIDER and the representatives of project involved communities, Reports of Workshops for Participatory Design of REDD Project Strategy
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator GL2.8.- Describe the project's governance and implementation structures, and any relevant self-governance or other structures used for aggregation of Smallholders/Community members, and demonstrate that they enable full and effective participation of Smallholders/Community Members in project decision-making and implementation.	The project's governance structures, and roles and responsibilities have been detailed in section G.4.1 of the PDD. According to that, the REDD Project has 3 main component in its management structure: A REDD Management Committee, composed by representatives of each community. A Technical Advisor: AIDER. An Audit Committee: Composed by representatives of the Natural Resources Management Directorate of Regional Government of Ucayali, Indigenous Organisation (ORAU, FECONADIP, FECONAU).

Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, REDD Project Monitoring Plan, Act of establishment of the Project Management Committee, Acts of establishment of Consultative Committees of the Native Communities of Callería, Puerto Nuevo, Flor de Ucayali, Roya, Sinchi Roca and Pueblo Nuevo, and Interviews with Community representatives.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

Indicator GL2.9.- Demonstrate how the project is developing the capacity of Smallholders/Community Members, and relevant local organizations or institutions, to participate effectively and actively in project design, implementation and management.	Capacity building in natural resources management and organizational strengthening are considered as main activities of the REDD strategy. In that sense, a training plan has been developed. Several workshops have been performed in the seven communities. Lists of attendance of workshops have been provided to the audit team. In opinion of the audit team, the requirements of this indicator are fulfilled.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy; REDD Project Monitoring Plan, Lists of attendance of awareness and capacity building workshops performed in the seven involved communities.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

4.4 Biodiversity Section

4.4.1 B.1 Biodiversity Without–project Scenario

Original biodiversity conditions in the Project Zone and expected changes under the without-project land use scenario are described.

Indicator B1.1. Describe biodiversity within the Project Zone at the start of the project and threats to that	PDD gives a complete description of the biodiversity within the project zone and threats to that biodiversity. In total, 257 species of fauna (55 amphibians, 101

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biodiversity, using appropriate methodologies.	birds, 57 mammals and 44 reptiles) and 166 species of flora has been listed base on records and research from several organizations, such as forest management plans of the involved communities, Ucayali regional land use planning, Ucayali's Biodiversity Strategy and scientific articles developed by different authors in the project zone. The identified threats to the biodiversity come from the unsustainable resource use activities, such as illegal wood extraction, hunting, fishing and mining. The audit team has reviewed the evidence provided and considered that the information detailed in the PDD describe the biodiversity in the project zone properly.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Lists of Flora and Fauna of the Project Zone, Forest Management Plans of the Native Communities of Sinchi Roca, Roya, Callería, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo; Ucayali's Region Biodiversity Strategy, and scientific articles.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

| B.1.2. Evaluate whether the Project Zone includes any of the following High Conservation Values (HCVs) related to biodiversity and describe the qualifying attributes for any identified HCVs:

a. Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values;

i. protected areas

ii. threatened species

iii. endemic species | PDD gives enough details and evidence to conclude the presence of High Conservation Values into to the project zone.

Into the project area as HCV related to biodiversity has been identified as targets in order to be maintained or enhance the following:

Presence of several threatened species (chart 54). The audit team compared the list of threatened species in the PDD to the IUCN Red List and confirmed the existence of such species in the project zone

Mammal clay-licks as areas that support significant concentrations of a species during a specific time in their lifecycle; and |

iv. areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle. **b. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;** **c. Threatened or rare ecosystems.** **Identify the areas that need to be managed to maintain or enhance the identified HCVs.**	Nationally significant large landscape areas where viable populations of most occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. The project area is composed of large areas that support several species population and its ecological processes.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD. IUCN Red List, Lists of Flora and Fauna of the Project Zone, Forest Management Plans of the Native Communities of Sinchi Roca, Roya, Callería, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo; Ucayali's Region Biodiversity Strategy, and scientific articles provided.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.1.3. Describe how the without-project land use scenario would affect biodiversity conditions in the Project Zone.	The description of how the without-project land use scenario would affect biodiversity conditions in the Project Zone. In the without project scenario the pressure on the forest shall continue, affecting the essential ecological cycles. The audit team reviewed the description of how the without-project land use scenario would affect biodiversity conditions in the project zone and confirmed that given the baseline rates of deforestation assessed in the climate section that the without-project scenario would have deleterious effects on biodiversity, especially on threatened species such as *Ateles chamek, Tayassu pecari, Myrmecophaga tridactyla* and *Pipile cumanensis.* The audit agrees that the description is accurate based on commonly understood

	relationships between deforestation and biodiversity
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD. IUCN Red List, Lists of Flora and Fauna of the Project Zone, Forest Management Plans of the Native Communities of Sinchi Roca, Roya, Callería, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo; Ucayali's Region Biodiversity Strategy, and scientific articles provided
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

4.4.2   B2. Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

The project generates net positive impacts on biodiversity within the Project Zone over the project lifetime. The project maintains or enhances any High Conservation Values present in the Project Zone that are of importance in conserving biodiversity. Native species are used unless otherwise justified and invasive species and genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are not used.

B.2.1. Use appropriate methodologies to estimate changes in biodiversity, including assessment of predicted and actual, positive and negative, direct and indirect impacts, resulting from project activities under the with-project scenario in the Project Zone and over the project lifetime. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defendable assumptions.	Project activities will contribute to maintaining the natural forest dynamic reducing the pressure over the forest by unsustainable activities. Then, a net positive benefit to biodiversity is estimated. The estimates provided in the project documentation are clearly defined and defendable based on the commonly understood relationships between forest protection and biodiversity.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, IUCN Red List, Lists of Flora and Fauna of the Project Zone, Forest Management Plans of the Native Communities of Sinchi Roca, Roya, Callería, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo; Ucayali's Region Biodiversity Strategy, and scientific articles provided
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.2.2. Demonstrate that the project's	In the without-project scenario, the PDD mentions that

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net impacts on biodiversity in the Project Zone are positive, compared with the biodiversity conditions under the without-project land use scenario (described in B1).	the forest cover will loss and the fragmentation and degradation of habitants would raise the loss of biodiversity and would alter essential ecological processes. Project activities will contribute to maintaining the natural forest dynamic reducing the pressure over the forest by unsustainable activities. Then, a net positive benefit to biodiversity is estimated.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, IUCN Red List, Lists of Flora and Fauna of the Project Zone, Forest Management Plans of the Native Communities of Sinchi Roca, Roya, Callería, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo; Ucayali's Region Biodiversity Strategy, and scientific articles provided
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.2.3. Describe measures needed and taken to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity and any measures needed and taken for maintenance or enhancement of the High Conservation Value attributes (identified in B1.2) consistent with the precautionary principle.	Measures planned to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity and for maintenance or enhancement of the High Conservation Value attributes are described in section B.2.3 of PDD, such a fauna management, delimitation of areas for exclusion of timber activities, low impact logging, among others.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and REDD Project Strategy.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.2.4. Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values (identified in B1.2) are negatively affected by the	PDD explained in section B.2.3 the project activities and strategies are designed to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity and to strengthen the conservation and effective management of resources

project.	in contributing to the protection of High Conservation Values. Through the implementation of the activities included in the REDD Project strategy conservation of critical habitats and species identified in sections B.1.2 are allowed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and REDD Project Strategy.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.2.5. Identify all species used by the project and show that no known invasive species are introduced into any area affected by the project and that the population of any invasive species does not increase as a result of the project.	Species that will be used are described in Chart 59. The species are native or have been validated in the project zone. The PDD described in chart 58 the species considered as invasive for Peru based on the Global Invasive Species Database from IUCN. Based on this information and species to be used by the project, it is concluded that no invasive will be applied.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and Global Invasive Species Database
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.2.6. Describe possible adverse effects of non-native species used by the project on the region's environment, including impacts on native species and disease introduction or facilitation. Justify any use of non-native species over native species.	Only five non-native species: Pineapple, kudzu, mucuna, five finger fruit, and citrus fruit are the considered by the project. The PDD describes their characteristics, and justify why their use is acceptable within the proposed project activities. Most of them are suited to the region. In the case of fruits, they have a market and their management is well known by local communities and the others are used as vegetation cover. Likewise, risks of pests and diseases will be reduced as these species will be used beside others.

Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, interviews with PPs and local communities.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.2.7. Guarantee that no GMOs are used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals.	In accordance with the PDD no GMOs will be used in the project activity. The audit team visited community forests in the project zone and confirmed that no species are used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals. Moreover, the official Peruvian policy at this time is to not allow the use of GMOs
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, on-site visit, interviews.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.2.8. Describe the possible adverse effects of, and justify the use of, fertilizers, chemical pesticides, biological control agents and other inputs used for the project.	Inputs such as fertilizers, chemical pesticides, or biological control agents are not considered for this project.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and REDD Project Strategy.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.2.9. Describe the process for identifying, classifying and managing all waste products resulting from project activities.	The PP has developed a Waste Management plan, which was provided to the audit team.

Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and Project Waste Management plan.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

4.4.3   B3. Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

Negative impacts on biodiversity outside the Project Zone resulting from project activities are evaluated and mitigated.

B.3.1. Identify potential negative impacts on biodiversity that the project activities are likely to cause outside the Project Zone.	The PDD identifies displacement of illegal activities outside the project zone as a potential negative impact; however, the surrounding lands are deforested and degraded with scarcity of valuable resources. Thus, negative impacts could be received by other private properties without permanent protection or surveillance and valuable resources
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy, Lists of Flora and Fauna of the Project Zone, Ucayali's Region Biodiversity Strategy, Economic and Social Assessment of Ucayali Region and Assessment of Wildlife of Forests of Eight Native Communities in the Peruvian Amazon.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.3.2. Describe the measures needed and taken to mitigate these negative impacts on biodiversity outside the Project Zone.	The project strategies to mitigate displacement of illegal activities outside the project zone are included in the PDD. The project will promote sustainable economic activities, such as forest management, agroforestry and ecotourism, and will focus on strengthening governance.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and Project Strategy.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the

	PDD, then, no findings were raised

B.3.3. Evaluate unmitigated negative impacts on biodiversity outside the Project Zone and compare them with the project's biodiversity benefits within the Project Zone. Justify and demonstrate that the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive.	The PDD describe some mitigation measure to mitigate negative impacts over the biodiversity outside the project zone. The project strategies to mitigate displacement of illegal activities outside the project zone are based on strengthening local and regional forest governance. Furthermore, the promotion of sustainable production activities in the buffer zone will avoid deforestation and degradation, resulting in more benefits to biodiversity. Based on the information provided above the audit agrees that the net impact of the project on biodiversity is positive.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and REDD Project Strategy.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

4.4.4   B4. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

Biodiversity impact monitoring assesses the changes in biodiversity resulting from project activities within and outside the Project Zone.

B.4.1. Develop and implement a monitoring plan that identifies biodiversity variables to be monitored, the areas to be monitored, the sampling methods, and the frequency of monitoring and reporting. Monitoring variables must be directly linked to the project's biodiversity objectives and to predicted activities, outcomes and impacts identified in the project's causal model related to biodiversity (described in G1.8).	The PDD first version described the monitoring targets, such as timber species, primates, the jaguar among others, and its importance. However, information of which parameter will be monitor, its frequency, responsible among other characteristics shall be described.

Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and REDD Strategy
Finding	**NC 03: PP shall clarified the parameters to be monitor, its frequency, methods and responsible among other characteristics.** Final version of PDD has included additional information regarding the monitoring. The audit team reviewed the PDD and biodiversity monitoring plan and confirmed that includes all of the requirements of this indicator. The audit team confirmed that the plan includes a comprehensive identification of the biodiversity variables to be monitored, the areas to be monitored, the sampling methods, and the frequency of monitoring and reporting. **CL 03 is closed** This indicator has been correctly addressed.

B.4.2. Develop and implement a monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified High Conservation Values related to globally, regionally or nationally significant Biodiversity (identified in B1.2) present in the Project Zone	In accordance with the information provided in the PDD, there are several project activities related to the maintenance or enhance of HCVs identified. In that sense, the REDD monitoring plan include indicators to measure its implementation. However, the monitoring plan developed in order to assess the effectiveness of that measures shall be clarified.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, REDD Project Strategy and REDD Project Monitoring Plan.
Finding	**NC 07: PP shall provide a monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified High Conservation Values related to Biodiversity** The PDD final version has included the monitoring plan for the project activities that would impact over the HCV identified. In addition, in order to assess the effectiveness of those measures taken to maintain or

	enhance all identified HCV, specific indicator has been listed in section B.4.1 of the PDD.
	NC 07 is closed.
	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

B.4.3. Disseminate the monitoring plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and summaries are communicated to the Communities and Other Stakeholders through appropriate means.	The monitoring plan was distributed to community representatives and the Project Management Committee. A three days' workshop was conducted in march 2015 called *"Results of the Design and Implementation of Community Monitoring System in 7 Native Communities"*.
	During the project lifetime the results of monitoring will be share with the Project Management Committee, the Community Consultative Committees and the community representatives as well. Furthermore, the results of monitoring will be made public available through de web site of CCBA.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, report of the workshop *"Results of the Design and Implementation of Community Monitoring System in 7 Native Communities".*
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised

4.4.5 GL3. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (Optional Criterion)

Not Applicable.

5   VALIDATION CONCLUSION

The review and cross-check of explanations and justifications in the PDD v 03 dated on 21 August 2015 with sources detailed in the report have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to determine the accomplishment of all stated criteria of the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard v.3. The summary of Climate, Community and Biodiversity benefits that will be generated by the project included on the cover page of the PDD is accurate.

The project provides significant support to assist Communities in adapting to the impacts of climate change. The project strategy will support the development of sustainable economic activities, thus improving the life condition of the community and its resilience to face climate change impacts.

The project is led and implemented by the communities on land that they own and delivers equitable well-being benefits to Community Members and among them, including short-term and long-term benefits and enhancement of security and empowerment of community Members. Appropriate institutional and governance arrangements have been used to enable full and effective participation of Community Members in decision making, implementation and management of the project.
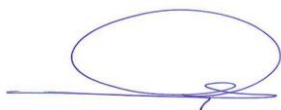
In opinion of AENOR, the project meets all relevant requirements for the CCB Standards third edition, including Climate Change Adaptation and Exceptional Community Benefits, qualifying the project for Gold Level.

Hence, AENOR is recommending the project for registration by CCBA.

Madrid, 2015-08-24

Luis Robles Olmos   Manuel García-Rosell

Authorized Person   Validation Team Leader

6 APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCE PROVIDED

1. CCB PDD "Forest Management to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities of Ucayali Region". Version 01.
2. CCB PDD "Forest Management to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities of Ucayali Region". Final Version.
3. Community assembly acts for project acceptance of the Native Communities of Callería, Puerto Nuevo, Flor de Ucayali, Roya, Sinchi Roca and Pueblo Nuevo.
4. Resolution Nº 000408-84-AG/DGRA (21/06/1984) and Resolution Nº 000205-97-CTARU-DRA (01/04/1997). Land property rights of Callería Community.
5. Resolution N° 1643 - 75 - DGRA-AR (19/06/1975) and Resolution Nº 00128-96-CTARU-DRA (19706/1996). Land property rights of Curiaca Community.
6. Resolution N° 000147-96-CTAZ-DRA (19/06/1996). Land property rights of Flor de Ucayali Community.
7. Resolution N° 1645-75-DGRA-AR (19/06/1975) and Resolution N° 000146-96-CTARU/DRA (19/06/1996). Land property rights of Pueblo Nuevo Community.
8. Resolution N° 00291-85-AG-DGRA-RA (10/05/1985) and N° 0244-93-AG (12/07/1993). Land property rights of Puerto Nuevo Community.
9. Resolution N° 1646-75-DGRA-AR (19/06/1975) and Resolution N° 0244-93-AG (12/07/1993). Land property rights of Roya Community.
10. Resolution N° 3294-76-DGRA-AR (21/06/1976) and Resolution Nº 00537-86-AG-DGRA-AR (30/6/1986). Land property rights of Sinchi Roca Community.
11. Social Baseline Assessment. AIDER. 2013.
12. REDD Project Strategy.
13. REDD Communication Plan.
14. REDD Project Monitoring Plan.
15. Project Procedure for Solid Waste Management.
16. Capacity Building Plan. 2012.
17. AIDER's Institutional Policy.
18. Report of Community Awareness activities performed. 2012

19. Reports of Workshops for Participatory Design of REDD Project Strategy. February, April and May 2014.

20. Participatory Rural Appraisal of Two Cacataibo Communities. Pucallpa. AIDER. 2013,

21. Participatory Rural Appraisal in Five Shipibo-Conibo Communities. AIDER. 2013

22. Training Plan for Forest Resource Management

23. VCS "Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation" VM0015, version 1.1

24. Registered VCS PDD of REDD Project "Forest Management to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities Of Ucayali Region".

25. VCS Methodological procedure appendix of REDD Project "Forest Management to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities of Ucayali Region".

26. VCS Risk Report of REDD Project "Forest Management to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities Of Ucayali Region".

27. REDD Project Cash Flow.

28. Additionallity assessment.

29. Lists of attendance of awareness and capacity building workshops performed in the seven involved communities.

30. Acts of meetings between AIDER and the representatives of project involved communities for presentation of Project Design Document CCB and VCS. 21 and 22 May 2014.

31. Acts of establishment of Consultative Committees of the Native Communities of Callería, Puerto Nuevo, Flor de Ucayali, Roya, Sinchi Roca and Pueblo Nuevo.

32. REDD Project brochure.

33. KML Files

34. List of Fauna of Project Zone

35. List of Flora of Project Zone.

36. Act of establishment of the Project Management Committee.

37. GHG emission reduction calculation spreadsheets,

38. Diversity and Conservation of Mammals of Ucayali, Peru. Quintana et al. Published in "Ecologia Aplicada" July-December 2009.

39. Contribution of Genetic Distances Studies to the Taxonomy of *Ateles*, Particularly *Ateles*

paniscus paniscus and *Ateles paniscus chamek.* Sampaio *et al.* International Journal of Primatology, Vol. 14, No. 6, 1993

40. Assessment of Wildlife of Forests of Eight Native Communities in the Peruvian Amazon. Wong and Gagliardi. 2006.

41. General forest management plan of the Native Community of Sinchi Roca. Vidaurre, 2004.

42. General forest management plan of the Native Community of Roya. AIDER, 2011.

43. General forest management plan of the Native Community of Callería. AIDER, 2013.

44. General forest management plan of the Native Community of Curiaca. AIDER, 2008.

45. General forest management plan of the Native Community of Pueblo Nuevo del Caco. AIDER, 2003.

46. Ecological and Economic Zoning Proposal for the Aguaytia River Basin. IIAP, 2002

47. Ucayali's Regional Biodiversity Strategy. CAR Ucayali, 2006.

48. Economic and Social Assessment. Ucayali Region. BCR, August 2012.