

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

Document Prepared By ECOCERT

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Summary

ECOCERT started the verification process on March, 2018 when the project proponent submitted the Monitoring Report 01-July-2013 to 30-June-2017 and supporting documents, such as the calculation spreadsheets and the non-permanence risk assessment. The field visit took place from March 19th to 24th March 2018 in which the auditors visited the project area, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts, and also reviewed the monitoring report and supporting documents. The purpose of the visit assessment was to determine the conformance of the project with respect to the VCS Standard and the validated PD. The scope of the verification was to assess the conformance of validated project, once implemented, with the VCS requirements and requirements in the validated P.D.

The auditor submitted to the PPs a final verification report version 1, in which 20 CARs and 1 CL, 2 FARs were reported. However, all these issues raised during the verification process were appropriately closed by means of corrections, more clear explanations and other supported documents.

Thus, once all issued detected were appropriate solved, ECOCERT have carried out this final verification report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with all of the verification criteria of VCS and CCBS. The assessment team has no restrictions or uncertainties with respect to the compliance of the project with the verification criteria; hence, the audit team concludes that the net GHG emissions reductions or removals 991,085tonnes CO2 equivalent, over the monitoring period, July, 1st 2013 to June 30th, 2017 has been quantified in accordance with VCS rules. Finally, a buffer discount rate of 17% was applied, that results in 822,601VCUs.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The objective of the verification audit was to conduct an independent assessment of the project to determine:

- The extent to which methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the validated project description, including the monitoring plan.
- The extent to which GHG emission reductions and removals reported in the monitoring report are materially accurate.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

Verification Scope: The scope of the verification audit is to verify the emissions reductions and/or removals of the project “Forest Management to reduce deforestation and degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo indigenous communities of Ucayali region”, against the Verified Carbon Standard v.3.7, the identified methodology and the validated PD throughout the monitoring period from July 1st, 2013 to June 30th, 2017

The objectives of this audit included a verification of the projects calculated removals with the Verified Carbon Standard requirements and any additional requirements of VCS AFOLU projects. In addition, the audit assessed the project with respect to the validated baseline scenarios presented in the PD.

Standard criteria:

The objectives of this audit included a validation of the project calculated removals with the Verified Carbon Standard requirements and any additional requirements of VCS AFOLU projects, besides the assessment of the additionality and the risk assessment report.

The scope was defined as follows:

- The project and its baseline scenarios;
- The physical infrastructure, activities, technologies and processes of the project;
- The GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs those are applicable to the project;
- The types of GHGs that are applicable to the project; and
- The project crediting period, as discussed in Section 3.2.10 of the monitoring report

Standard Criteria: In accordance with Section 5.3.1 of the VCS Standard, including the following documents:

- VCS Program Guide v 3.7 (Ref. 9)
- VCS Standard v.3.7 (Ref. 10)
- VCS AFOLU Requirements v.3.7 (Ref.11)

- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Report v 3.3 (Ref. 5)

1.3 Level of assurance

The assessment was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance of conformance against the defined audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope. Based on the audit findings, a positive evaluation statement reasonably assures that the project GHG assertion is materially correct and is a fair representation of the GHG data and information.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

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

- i) Proper use of communal land.
- ii) Capacity building for the management of natural resources.
- iii) Project finance and market linkages; and
- iv) Finally, strategic alliances.

With these actions, the project has reduced 822,601 tons of CO₂ emissions reductions for the monitoring period July 2, 2013 to June 30, 2017.

The project includes benefits for the communities involved and for the conservation of endemic biodiversity. The project is also seeking the Certification under the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Audit Team Composition

Name and role	Qualifications
Xavier Hatchondo (LA)	<p>Xavier Hatchondo is an environmental standards auditor. Xavier has worked in several GHG-reduction projects in Asia, South and Central America and Africa. He has also work experience on reforestation and sustainable agriculture projects in Madagascar, Costa Rica, Senegal, South Korea, India and Peru. He has 3 years' experience as lead auditor for VCS program. Xavier is currently Head of Climate & Forestry Business Unit of ECOCERT and member of the Gold standard Land Use and Forests, Technical Advisory Panel. Xavier has native proficiency in French and professional level in English. He also speaks Italian and Spanish.</p>
Liana Morera (A)	<p>Liana Morera is an agronomic engineer and economist with more than 10 years of experience in consultancy on carbon project activities in Latin America and France, including carbon projects formulation (for different standards: CDM, VCS) and capacity building activities to project developers and CDM DNA.</p> <p>Liana has additional qualifications regarding water, biodiversity and sustainable development. She is certification manager for private reforestation standards and lead auditor for VCS since 2013. She is currently GHG Project Manager at ECOCERT. Liana has native proficiency in Spanish, professional in English and French and basic knowledge of Portuguese</p>
Peter Schlesinger (TE)	<p>Peter Schlesinger has over 20 years of experience mapping and modeling environmental data using GIS and remote sensing technologies in developing countries for climate mitigation/adaptation and climate compatible development. He has worked for many years with forestry projects that generate carbon or conservation credits, long-term investment returns, and environmental and social co-benefits. Schlesinger is a seasoned expert in the support of Verified Carbon Standard-based REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation), CDM (Clean Development Mechanism), and GCS (Global Conservation Standard) -related forest carbon sequestration activities. As a pioneer in the development satellite image mapping of vegetation and modeling of forest carbon in Amazon tropical and Russian boreal forests, teaching, development and assessment of monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems are among his fortes. He has participated as technical support expert for the VV team of ECOCERT on VCS project validation activities in Peru. Peter has native proficiency in English. He speaks also Spanish, French and Russian.</p>
Tania Jacobo	<p>Agronomic engineer with a master degree in sustainable agriculture from the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina in Peru. Auditor since 2012, with wide experience in conducting inspections and assessment of compliance of groups of producers, private farms, processing and trade enterprises under different organic and sustainable standards. Work experience in climate change and rural development which provides a broad understanding of national agricultural reality. Since 2016 is part of the team of ECOCERT PERU SAC as Technique responsible and is part the team to auditors conducting control activities on organic, social responsibility & fair trade for ECOCERT subsidiaries in Latin America.</p>

	With current accreditation and extensive knowledge in the following standards: Regulation (EC) N° 834/2007, USDA NOP Standards, Naturland (agriculture and social), Peruvian Organic Production Standard, Bolivian Organic Production Standard and BIO TRADE in Peru, VCS and CCB worldwide
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2.2 Method and Criteria

As a first step of the validation & verification assessment a desk review of the Project Description (Doc. Ref. 1), the Non-permanence Risk Report (doc. ref. 4) and the Excel Workbooks on GHG project and baseline calculations (Doc. Ref 7, 8 and 9) was conducted from March,19th to 24th, 2018. An additional remote desk review of the remote sensing data and analysis conducted by the project developer was conducted in March 19th at AIDER office.

Then a field visit was conducted from 2018 March 20th to 23rd to realize a document review of additional information, make interviews with stakeholders, visit the project area and the leakage belt area and asses the implementation of the different activities proposed by the project. The resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the validation draft report as a first step to close this activity.

The verification of the project and its GHG emissions and removals assertions included the following assessment activities:

- Review of the project document, the non-permanence risk assessment and other relevant documentation such as Standard Operating Procedures;
- Review of carbon calculation spreadsheets
- Review of legal matters and project ownership
- Review of forest inventory field data sheets and forest inventory spreadsheet;
- Assessment of Project boundaries and the stand information
- Assessment of remote sensing data and analysis performed for the first monitoring period of the project
- Assessment of the monitoring plan proposed by the project proponent
- Assessment of the implementation and operation of the proposed project activity through visual inspection and through interviews with the project proponent's staff;
- Review of project information management system;
- Assessment of the skills of the team in charge of the forest inventory.

2.3 Document Review

Following table shows the list of all documents reviewed during the audit

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
1	VCS Project Description (31 July 2015)	English-PDD-UCAYALI (31-7-15).doc

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
2	VCS Monitoring Report final version JANUARY 2019	CCB_VCS_Monitoring_Report_v2 enero2019 english (CAR 20)
3	CCBS v3	
4	Non-Permanence Risk Report 2013-2017	VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool-v3.1_Ucayali.xls
5	Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation. VM0015 version 1.1	Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation. VM0015 version 1.1.pdf
6	VCS Standard v.3.7	VCS Standard v.3.7.pdf
7	AFOLU requirements	AFOLU requirements v3.6.pdf
8	KML files and GIS information	KML files
9	List of Activities developed by AIDER.	List of Activities developed by AIDER.
10	Report of Treatment and Classification of Landsat Satellite Images to Determine Deforestation during the project monitoring period – AIDER	Report of Treatment and Classification.pdf
11	Standard Operative Procedure to Deforestation Monitoring. AIDER.	Annex 5. POE Monitoreo de la Deforestación
12	Standard Operative Procedure for Information and data Storage. AIDER.	Annex 6. POE Almacenamiento de información
13	Monitoring of the REDD Strategy in the Forest of the Native Communities of Callería, Curiaca, Flor De Ucayali, Pueblo Nuevo, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca Y Roya. AIDER 2014	Monitoring of the REDD Strategy in the Forest of the Native Communities of Callería, Curiaca, Flor De Ucayali, Pueblo Nuevo, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca Y Roya. AIDER 2014
14	Lists of Attendances of workshops carried out in native communities of Calleria, Curiaca, Flor De Ucayali, Pueblo Nuevo, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca Y Roya.	Lists of Attendances of workshops carried out in native communities of Calleria, Curiaca, Flor De Ucayali, Pueblo Nuevo, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca Y Roya.
15	KML landmarks. Project área and exclusión área coordinates	KML landmarks. Project área and exclusión área coordinates
16	Spreadsheet-Baseline and Project Scenario of the REDD Project. AIDER	Spreadsheet-Baseline and Project Scenario of the REDD Project.
17	GHG Emission Calculation Spreadsheet 2013-2017	Hoja de cálculo - Emisiones del Proyecto REDD+ 2013_2017_v2.
18	Report of Treatment and Classification of Landsat Satellite Images to Determine Deforestation during the project monitoring period – AIDER 2017	Annex 3. Informe de Monitoreo Deforestación_2014-2017_180918.doc
19	Geodatabase_shp_2013_2017(v2)	Geodatabase_shp_2013_2017(v2)
20	BD_ucayali_2013_17.gdb	BD_ucayali_2013_17.gdb
21	Monitoring Report REDD + Ucayali_2013_2017_v2	VCS monitoring report ok .doc
22	Annexes_VCS Monitoring Report_2013_2017	Annexes_VCS Monitoring Report_2013_2017
23	Datos Validación deforestación	
24	Base_Datos_validación	
25	Bibliografía	

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
26	Report of deforestation monitoring	Annex 3. Informe de Monitoreo_Deforestación_2014-2017_180918.docx
27	3-Reporte Control y vigilancia-Puerto Nuevo	3-Reporte Control y vigilancia-Puerto Nuevo.xlsx
28	Denuncia de la CN Sinchi Roca-Dic 17	Denuncia de la CN Sinchi Roca-Dic 17.pdf
29	Denuncia Royá	Denuncia Royá.pdf
30	Informe visita ocular-Feb 17	Informe visita ocular-Feb 17.pdf
31	Memoria Taller EMCVC_AIDER_Final_2017	Memoria Taller EMCVC_AIDER_Final_2017.pdf
32	Resumen Proyecto de Inversión Ni Kaniti	Resumen Proyecto de Inversión Ni Kaniti.pdf
33	Actas de hitos-Puerto Nuevo.pdf	Actas de hitos-Puerto Nuevo.pdf
34	Informe cimentación de hito-Puerto Nuevo	Informe cimentación de hito-Puerto Nuevo.pdf
35	Assembly meetings/Actas de Asamblea	4c. Acta de acuerdo de la comunidad Pueblo Nuevo.pdf
36	4c2. Acta de acuerdo de la comunidad Puerto Nuevo	4c2. Acta de acuerdo de la comunidad Puerto Nuevo.pdf
37		4c3. Acta de acuerdo de la comunidad Royá.pdf
38		Minutes and powers CN Sinchi Roca.pdf
39		Minutes Assembly Calleria.pdf
40		Minutes Assembly Curiaca.pdf
41		Minutes Assembly Flor de Ucayali.pdf
42	Asambleas de rendición de fondos comunales :	Acta Calleria.pdf
43		Acta CN Flor de Ucayali.pdf
44		Acta entrega plan inversion CN Flor.jpg
45		Acta Royá.pdf
46		Acta aprobación plan de inversion_CN
47		Flor_05_18.pdf
48		CN Curiaca-mayo 2018.pdf
50		CN Pueblo NUevo.pdf
51		CN Royá.pdf
52		CN Royá.rar
53		CN Sinchi Roca.rar
54	Biodiversity Different Communities Monitorings:	Base de datos y procesamiento Fauna 28_08_2018.xlsx
55		Base de datos y procesamiento Flora_28_085_2018.xlsx
56		CN CALLERIA-Registro de fauna.pdf
57		CN CURIACA-Registro de fauna.pdf

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
58		CN FLOR DE UCAYALI-Registro de fauna.pdf
59		CN PUEBLO NUEVO-Registro de fauna.pdf
60		CN PUERTO NUEVO-Registro de fauna.pdf
61		CN ROYA-Registro de fauna.pdf
62		CN SINCHI ROCA-Registro de fauna.pdf
64		Ficha de Fauna_Observación.docx
65		Ficha de Flora_Censo forestal.docx
66		Reporte de monitoreo flora y fauna_30_08_2018.docx
67		Base de datos y procesamiento Fauna 28_08_2018.xlsx
68	Act of assemblies for all communities	1.pdf
69		10-03042020083454.pdf
70		11-03042020083606.pdf
71		12-03042020083731.pdf
72		13-03042020083917.pdf
73		14-03042020084036.pdf
74		15-03042020084129.pdf
75		16-03042020084311.pdf
76		2.pdf
77		3-03042020082533.pdf
78		4-03042020082657.pdf
79		5-03042020082807.pdf
80		6-03042020082918.pdf
81		7-03042020083008.pdf
82		8-03042020083142.pdf
83		9-03042020083259.pdf
84		
85		1-03042020062519.pdf
86		10-03042020063858.pdf
87		11-03042020064014.pdf
88		12-03042020064133.pdf
89		13-03042020064311.pdf
90		2-03042020062727.pdf
91		3-03042020062846.pdf
92		4-03042020063024.pdf
93		5-03042020063302.pdf
94		6-03042020063404.pdf
95		7-03042020063505.pdf
96		8-03042020063620.pdf
97	Conflicts Procedure:	Resolución de conflictos y reclamos-1 Rev SIMD.pdf

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
98	Meetings minutes	Acta ACICOB 16 Ago 17 (1).pdf
99		Actas de reuniones en comunidades.pdf
100	Diffusion of information	Carta Auditoria ECOCERT.pdf
101		Carta Visita Ecocert Curiaca.pdf
102		INFORME VIAJE CCNN. Mof-Joel.pdf
103		Memoria Taller EMCVC_AIDER_Final_2017.pdf
104	List of protected forest fauna	DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI.pdf
105	Strengthening of Community Forest Management through FSC Forest Certification in the forests of Native Communities Shipibo Conibo of the department of Ucayali	4. Informe 080716.pdf
106	the Wildlife Conservation Society as a tropical forest conservation tool).	https://www.wcs.org/our-work/solutions/climate-change
107	Plan de Negocio	ANEXO_50_Plan de Negocios CCNN Curiaca 08.01 And for each community
108	Legislative Decree No. 1310, 1295, 1337	Decrees Folder in pdf
109	Study 7 communities in UCayali	Resumen 2015 7_ccnn Ucayali

2.4 Interviews

The project proponent representatives and local stakeholders working with the project proponent or affected by the project were interviewed. These interviews were conducted throughout the audit, as in person conversations, during the field visit with parcels owners located in the leakage belt, and in AIDER main offices in Lima.

Auditors could also meet some community members that participate in the implementation of project activities by supporting the work of field technicians working with the project developer.

During the interviews ECOCERT verified the following:

- Stakeholder involvement, baseline, and communities benefits;
- Regulatory requirements, common practice and additionality;
- Implementation and operation of the proposed project activities;
- Implementation of the monitoring plan.

Following table is a list of people interviewed during the audit.

Audit date	Name	Title /organization/community
through audit	Percy Recavarren Estares	Ecosystem Services Coordinator. AIDER

Through audit	Sofia Molero	Social Specialist. AIDER
Through audit	Feilpe Canazo	Technician AIDER

Through audit	Felipe Canazo	Technician AIDER team.
Through audit	Carolina Reategui Rodriguez	Callería's communal forest monitoring team.
Through audit	Denis Rojas Sanchez	Callería's communal forest monitoring team.
Through audit	Carmen Bonzano Vasquez	Representative of Puerto Nuevo
Through audit	Freddy Guimares Rodriguez	Chief of Flor de Ucayali Community
Through audit	Nilder Fernandez perez	Representative of Sinchi Roca community.

The complete list of the attendance in each community is in APPENDIX II

2.5 Site Inspections

A visit to the project area was carried out by ECOCERT auditors on March, 19th to 24th, in order to collect evidence to support the validation & verification opinions expressed in the monitoring report. From March, 19th to 24th, ECOCERT auditors visited the communities of Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca, Flor de Ucayali and Calleria to assess the implementation and operation of the project activities through visual inspection and through interviews with the project participants.

During this visit ECOCERT team asked the project developer team to conduct measurement activities in order to assess the skills of the technical team to conduct inventory. Location of inventory parcels was verified with information previously uploaded to a GPS.

Site inspections were conducted from March, 20th to 23rd 2018. The objectives of the site visit were to assess the accuracy of the Monitoring Report including project implementation status, to assess conformance to the monitoring plan, to assess whether project activities are being implemented according to the project description, and to assess the quality of field data collection techniques. The audit team performed an on-site inspection of the project area on the dates detailed above observing the project area and vicinity to assess whether conditions are as described in the Project Plan. The audit team collected GPS tracking data and waypoints and took photographs to help correlate observations with mapping data supplied by the client in a KML file. The audit team observed inventory foresters and assistants collect field data on a sample of previously measured inventory plots, checking measurements and observing field procedures.

The following communities and plots were check on-site:

Date	Community
20/03/2018	Native Community of Calleria
21/03/2018	Native Community Puerto Nuevo
22/03/2018	Native Community Sinchi Roca
23/03/2018	Native Community Flor de Ucayali

Table Nº 3: Communities visited.

2.6 Resolution of Findings

Material discrepancies shall be resolved through the issuance of appropriate Corrective Action Requests.

A Corrective Action Request (CAR) is issued when a discrepancy with respect to a specific requirement is identified. This type of finding could only be closed upon receipt by ECOCERT of

evidence of corrective actions taken in response to the issuance indicating that the identified discrepancy had been corrected. Resolution of all open CARs was a prerequisite for issuance of a verification statement.

Other types of findings issues are characterized as follows:

Clarification Request (CL): A CL signified a need for supplementary information in order to determine whether a material discrepancy existed with respect to a specific requirement. Receipt of a CL did not necessarily indicate that the project was not in compliance with a specific requirement. However, resolution of all open CLs was a prerequisite for issuance of a verification statement.

Forward Action Request (FAR): A FAR is issued to highlight issues related to the project's implementation that require review during the next verification audit of the project. A FAR may lead to direct non-conformances if not addressed.

Unlike CARs, FARs are not formally closed.

Following the conducted verification activities 20 CARs, 1 CL were identified. Following responses provided by project proponent, all findings issued by the audit team during the validation & verification process have been closed. In accordance with Section 5.3.7 of the VCS Standard version 3, all findings issued during the verification process, and the impetus for their closure, are described in Sections 3 to 5 and Appendix I of the monitoring report.

2.6.1 Forward Action Requests

During the validation activities ECOCERT raised 2 forward actions requests. These FAR are described in Appendix 1.

2.7 Eligibility for Validation Activities

Non-Applicable

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

Use this section to provide details of all validation activities that took place during the verification, such as gap validation, validation of methodology deviations and project description deviations, and the inclusion of new project activity instances into grouped projects.

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project is eligible to participate under the VCS Program. There is no proof of participation under another GHG Programs

3.2 Methodology Deviations

No Methodology deviations identified

3.3 Project Description Deviations

No Project Deviations identified

3.4 Minor Changes to Project Description

CAR 15 was emitted on this section and it has been amended by the information below to close this CAR.

The monitoring methodology has been modified. For the case of fauna, it will be through direct and indirect sighting, for which a format has been developed to gather information in the field that includes the species sighted and the place. For the case of Flora de Ucayali, it is being done by compiling the census species for the forest use plans, in which the species with economic value are reported, which are potentially to be extracted from the communal forests. (Ref 107)

The detail of the modification can be found in the relevant section 5.3.1 “Biodiversity Monitoring Plan”

3.5 Grouped Project

Not applicable

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Public Comments

No comments were sent to Verra.

4.2 Summary of Project Benefits

Results	Monitoring Period	Crediting period
1) Estimated net emissions reductions in the project area, measured with respect to the scenario without project.	287,274.6 annual tCO ₂ -e generated by the project (period 2013-2017).	758,924.6 tCO ₂ -e per year generated by the project (period 2010-2017).

2) Hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area, compared to the scenario without a project.	3,419.8 hectares avoided from deforestation (2013-2017 period).	4,855.8 hectares avoided from deforestation (2010-2017 period).
3) Community and comuneros who have improved their skills and / or knowledge as a result of the training provided as part of the project activities.	7069 people trained in the framework of the workshops held during the life of the project.	7069 people trained in the framework of the workshops held during the life of the project.
4) People with better livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities.	2717 people (553 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have been benefited with the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.	2717 people (553 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have been benefited with the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.
5) Critically endangered species worldwide or in danger of extinction that benefit from reduced threats as a result of project activities, compared to the scenario without a project.	None	The species / objects of conservation for monitoring are not under the category of "critical danger" or "danger of extinction".

4.3 General

4.3.1 Implementation Status (G1.9)

In order to verify the implementation status reported in the MR, the audit team conducted an on-site inspection and multiple interviews as described in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 of this verification report. The audit team confirmed that the implementation is in accordance with that stated in the PD, and that no project description deviations were present.

During this verification process, ECOCERT has not detected project changes in regards of the project title, its purposes and objectives. As such, the project activity accurately reflects the proposed project which mainly consists of promoting sustainable economic activities, forest governance and establishing conservation agreements at previously identified critical areas. Through interviews with key staff, the auditor's team ratified the main objectives of the project activity.

ECOCERT checked the monitoring plan contained in the registered VCS-PD version 05 (Ref 1) on July, 2015 and compared it with the monitoring report for the period July 2013 – June 2017, to verify whether there was any difference that would cause an increase in estimates of the GHG emission reductions in the current monitoring period. ECOCERT has confirm the there are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set out in the project description and the applied methodology. Also, as required by the monitoring plan and the applied methodology "Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation VM0015, version 1.1" (Ref 5) the

project proponent effectively monitors the required parameters to determine the project's removals by sinks and emissions by sources.

The parameters reported, including source, frequency and review criteria as indicated in the monitoring plan were verified to be correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan of the VCS-PD. Necessary management system procedures including responsibility and authority of monitoring activities have been verified to be consistent with the PD. Knowledge of personnel associated with the project activity was also found to be satisfactory. For this monitoring period there are not remaining issues from previous verification.

The project has not participated nor been rejected under any other GHG programs. GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project are not included in an emission trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading. The project has not received or sought any other form of environmental credit. Neither has become eligible to do so since previous verification.

Hence, after a complete review of the different documents provided and the on-site visit, ECOCERT is able to confirm that the project implementation is in accordance with the project description contained in the registered PD of 31 July 2015 (Ref 1). There are not material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description.

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

4.3.2 Risks to the Community and Biodiversity Benefits (G1.10)

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

4.3.3 Community and Biodiversity Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

During this CCB verification period, participatory training workshops have been held to improve the livelihoods of the project communities. For more details about these workshops, the attendance lists

of the training workshops implemented during the verification period are available. Likewise, and in accordance with the proposal in the REDD + Strategy of the project regarding the control and monitoring of the communities, it has been supported that the communities with the most threatened of invasions (Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo) in the recognition of their Surveillance Committees and Community Forestry Control before the Regional Environmental Authority of Ucayali-Directorate of Forest Management and Wildlife (ARAU-DGFFS). On the other hand, and from the first advance sale of carbon credits of the project, the communities approved to make the payment corresponding to the first verification of the project (period 2010-2013), and also, to have an equitable communal fund for the 7 communities, from which they have been able to implement their community monitoring equipment, buy some equipment for the timber exploitation of their forests, carry out the delimitation of their territory and other activities necessary for the elaboration of their management plans.

4.3.4 Stakeholder Access to Information (G3.1- G3.3)

Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)

During the current verification period, the communities have had access to relevant documents regarding the implementation and financing of the project. This information has been disseminated through General Assemblies where it has been reported about¹:

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

Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (G3.1)

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

Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (G3.1)

The community of Flor de Ucayali didn't understand which benefits come from the project and how the potential benefits from carbon credits are distributed (CAR6).

The information transmitted to respond to this CAR has been checked by Ecocert show that meetings have been held with the actors involved in the project (native communities).(Ref 98- 99)

1

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

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

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

Information to Stakeholder on Verification Process (G3.3)

Following the information collected during the visit to the communities of Puerto Nuevo and Flor de Ucajali, people were not informed of the visit of ECOCERT auditors (CAR7).

The verification process was communicated, as described in the PDD in the corresponding section. At that time, the communities were also informed about the verification process; However, this activity has been carried out again in order to communicate back to the communities about this process and the visit dates of the verification company (Ref 100-103). Dissemination of the verification process).

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

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

Once the contract with ECOCERT was made in March 2018, the communities were again informed about the audit visit that would take place, according to the schedule approved by the auditors. (Ref 100- 103)

4.3.5 Stakeholder Consultation (G3.4 – G3.5)

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

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

Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (G3.4)

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

Stakeholder Consultation Channels (G3.5)

Ecocert emitted CAR 8. From the interviews, the audit team conducted at the visit to the communities of Florde Ucayali and Puerto Nuevo, the audit team concluded people from communities do not have the relevant information. The PP amended the following in the documentation and the monitoring report below.

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

Likewise, assemblies and informative meetings have been held, in which the communities were informed about the progress and status of the project to date. Ref (68-96)

4.3.6 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-making and Implementation (G3.6)

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

4.3.7 Anti-discrimination (G3.7)

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

4.3.8 Stakeholder Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.8)

Ecocert emitted CAR9, since the project proponent didn't keep records on grievances related to the project implementation.

Now the document "Guidelines for the management and resolution of disputes and conflicts " has been prepared, which will be socialized and implemented as part of the first activities to be carried out for the second verification (Ref 97)

4.3.9 Worker Relations (G3.9 – G3.12)

Worker Training (G3.9)

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

Community Employment Opportunities (G3.10)

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

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

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

Ecocert checked and asked more relevant information that during the verification period, 9 relevant modifications have been made regarding the labor legislation in Peru (CAR10):

- ✓ **Accuracy regarding the obligation to carry out occupational medical examinations at the beginning:** as established by the Occupational Health and Safety Law, it will only be mandatory to carry out these examinations at the beginning of the employment relationship when the worker carries out a high-risk activity.
- ✓ **Update of risk activities. Through Supreme Decree No. 043-2016-SA Ref 108, the list of risk activities is expanded, so that they are included in the coverage of the Supplementary Work Risk Insurance (SCTR):** it should be specified that this insurance is intended to cover those contingencies of workers caused by accidents at work and occupational diseases in cases where the activity of the company is classified as risky.
- ✓ **Use of technology in the signing of labor documents:** Legislative Decree No. 1310 Ref 108 establishes that in all types of labor documents, the employer can substitute his signature ographer and the manual seal for the following options: digital signature, electronic signature and micro forms.
- ✓ **Implementation of virtual media for the delivery of tickets and proof of payment.** The same device provides that when the payment of economic labor obligations is deposited into an account through companies of the financial system, the employer can substitute the printing and physical delivery of the bills or proof of payment for making the worker available to them. documents through the use of information and communication technologies. For this, it is required that the means used guarantee the proof of its issuance by the employer and an adequate and reasonable access by the worker. In this case, the worker's signature is not required.

- ✓ Conservation of labor documents. Legislative Decree No. 1310 (Ref 108) provides that, for all legal purposes, employers are obliged to keep documents and proof of payment of economic labor obligations only up to five (5) years after the payment is made. This period must be observed in its actions by the administrative, inspecting, judicial and arbitration bodies. On the other hand, it prescribes that in the case of the ONP, the employer may destroy the payroll information of periods prior to July 1999, after digitization with legal value or physically deliver it to said entity.
- ✓ Delimitation of the intervention authority of the National Authority of the Civil Service for effects on the principle of probity. One of the attributions of the National Authority of the Civil Service is the intervening one, in case of detecting irregularities in the administration or management of the human resources in matter of contests. Now, through Legislative Decree No. 1337 (Ref 108), the National Authority of the Civil Service will exercise, exceptionally, this attribution in case of request of a holder of the entity of the Executive Power, in cases of serious damage to the principle of probity and public ethics. In this sense, an intervenor will be appointed who will act as the disciplinary administrative procedure organ that motivated the intervention.
- ✓ Disabling the civil servant to provide services for five years. The sanctions of dismissal or dismissal that remain firm or that have exhausted the administrative route, and have been duly notified, entail the automatic disqualification for the exercise of the public function and to provide services for five years. During this period, the civil servant will not be able to re-enter to provide services to the State, under any form or modality. It is mandatory the registration of the server in the National Registry of Sanctions against Civil Servants and in the Register of Disability, as provided for by Legislative Decree No. 1295.
- ✓ Prohibition of providing services to the State for the commission of corruption offenses. According to Legislative Decree N ° 1295 (Ref 108), people with conviction and / or execution conviction, for any of the crimes provided in articles 382, 383, 384, 387, 388, 389, 393, 393-A, 394, 395, 396, 397, 397-A, 398, 399, 400 and 401 of the Penal Code, cannot provide services in favor of the State, in any form or form.
- ✓ Publicity of sanctions against civil servants. Sanctions registered in the National Registry of Sanctions against Civil Servants are public access as long as they remain in force.

Occupational Safety Assessment (G3.12)

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

4.3.10 Management Capacity (G4.2 – G4.3)

4.3.1 Required Technical Skills (G4.2)

In the table described in point 2.4.2 of the monitoring report, the experience of the team in charge of the activities in the native communities is evidenced, as well as the personnel that gives technical support to

the implementation of the project. Likewise, the documented curricula (CV) of key project personnel have been provided to the audit team, as requested.

4.3.2 Management Team Experience (G4.2)

Changes have been made to the technical staff that was initially informed in the PDD (Ref 1) of the project. These changes are evident in the table below:

Chart 1. Project team

Components	Name	Profession	Responsibilities	Experience
Management and Monitoring	Jaime Nalvarte Armas	Ing. Forestal Mg. Sc. (Management of Forest Resources)	AIDER Management	With training in politics, legislation and forest administration. Extensive professional experience in the management of the design and management processes of conservation projects, management and sustainable use of forest resources, with special emphasis on Forest Management with a participatory approach. Active participation in the design and implementation of REDD projects and national policies.
	Marioldy Sánchez Santivañez	Forestry Engineer with a Master's Degree in Social Management	Monitor the activities of the REDD project	Specialized in the formulation, planning and monitoring of development projects in the environmental field, with extensive experience working in the Amazon. With experience in the design of carbon forestry projects (REDD), with participation in two validation processes under the VCS and CCB standards.
Equipment for Climate, Carbon and Community	Percy Recavarren Estares	Ing. In Renewable Natural Resources (Forestry mention) with a Master's degree in Forestry and Forest Resources Management.	Direct and assist technically in the formulation and implementation and monitoring of the Project.	Experience in community zoning and zoning processes considering social, economic and environmental factors, with the use of GIS tools, as well as in the preparation and monitoring of environmental impact studies (EIA) in natural resource exploitation operations. With experience in the design and implementation of carbon forestry projects (REDD), with participation in a CDM and three validation processes under the VCS and CCB standards.
	Pío Santiago	Forest Engineer with a Master's degree in Forestry and Forest Resources Management	Technical coordination of the REDD + project.	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Experience in the implementation of FSC certification. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools.
	Sofía Molero	Sociologist	CCB Responsible.	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon

			Drafting of CCB verification report.	with indigenous populations and settlers. Experience in the implementation of FSC certification. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools.
	Sylvia Mayta	Forest Bachelor	Methodological support VCS	Knowledge of Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) standards.
Geographic information system	Luis Campos Carrera	Geographer Engineer	GIS Responsible	Advanced knowledge in the management, analysis and interpretation of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems.
	Robin Najar	Computer technician	Informatic support	Informatic support
Biodiversity	Roberto Gutiérrez Poblete	Biologist	Advisor in biodiversity monitoring and HCV	Work experience in zoology and ecology research in Protected Areas, with topics related to the implementation of research plans, management documents, monitoring, wildlife management and Vertebrate assessments; local development of native Amazonian (Machiguengas) and peasant (Quechua) communities. Zoologist with herpetological training and in Ecology.
Social	Danis Saavedra Del Aguila	Sociologist	Social Support	Experience in social project management and conflict management. Experience in the application of a gender and intercultural approach.
Economic financial	Paul Ramírez	Business management engineer	Commercial and financial support of the project	Experience in conducting business plans, market studies of forest products and economic feasibility analysis of projects.
Productive	Mayra Espinoza	Forestal engineer	REDD Strategy	Experience in forest management, scientific data collection, monitoring, logistics and technical assistance.
	Wilian Tuesta	Forestal engineer	REDD Strategy	Experience in field work with local populations and native communities, inventories of forest degradation and field validation of deforestation maps.

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

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

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

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

According to the "Manual of Standards and Administrative Procedures" and "Policy of Ethics and Conduct" of AIDER (Ref 108), the institution rejects all types of acts of corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, patronage, nepotism, extortion and collusion.

4.3.4 Commercially Sensitive Information (Rules 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)

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

This documentation has been delivered to the audit team, as requested.(Ref 33-53)

4.3.5 Rights Protection and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.1-G5.5)

Recognition of Property Rights (G5.1)

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

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.2)

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

Property Right Protection (G5.3)

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

Only in the case of Sinchi Roca NPP, there is a new group of invading cattle ranchers located in the community limits, these farmers have agreements of retribution to the community under the commitment

not to continue advancing in the deforestation and to alert the communal authorities regarding of other invaders.

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

4.3.1 Identification of Illegal Activity (G5.4)

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

However Ecocert emitted the CAR11 to correct and prevent the presence of the illegal activities identified in the project area and the specific activities implemented by the project to reduce these activities. This was closed by the following information (Ref 27-32)

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

4.3.2 Ongoing Disputes (G5.5)

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

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

The budget prepared by each community is another of the documents was checked by the audit team, as requested. Ref 107

4.3.3 Legal Status (G5.6)

Ecocert checked (CAR12) that the applicable laws were respected, the following relevant legislation has been approved:

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

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

4.4 Climate

4.4.1 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

All calculations of greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals were checked by the verifier. No errors were discovered that materially affect the stated greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals of the project. The methods used to estimate greenhouse gas benefits of the project were consistent with the methodology and the validated project document

Baseline Scenario Emissions.

Section 4.1 of the Monitoring Report and the calculation spreadsheet submitted to ECOCERT provide information related to the baseline emissions calculations.

ECOCERT has checked the calculations provided and confirmed that this amount of baseline removals are deducted from the GHG reported of the project and the baseline calculations are in conformance?

Net emissions for the project area in the baseline scenario and the present monitoring period 2013-2017 account 2,444,931.3 tCO₂-e according to the calculations.

Calculation of Project Emissions.

Calculation of emissions from project activities has been determined following monitoring plan in the methodology and validated PDD. Sources of GHG emissions are considered in accordance with the

registered Project Description. The deforestation in the project area was defined in accordance with the methodology and through the application of image interpretation done using geographical information systems.

The proponent submitted the file spreadsheet of REDD project emission calculation (period 2013-2017), containing calculations of emissions in the project scenario (ex-post) following the methodology.

For the present monitoring period, the area of the categories "forest" and "non-forest" in the project area and leakage belt has been calculated, the Forest Cover Maps for the project area and leakage belt have been updated along with the remaining forest area in the reference region.

Regarding monitoring changes in carbon stocks, the average carbon stock estimates for LU/LC classes do not change during the period established of the baseline and therefore monitoring of carbon stocks is not necessary for this monitoring period. This is in compliance with the methodology.

Carbon stocks are not subject to monitoring within the leakage belt, as this is optional per methodology and it is defined in the PDD. It is expected the increase carbon stocks in the leakage management areas due to project activities, but it is omitting in a conservative way. Therefore, carbon stocks have not been monitored within the areas of leakage management.

The non-CO₂ emissions from forest fires have not been monitored because it was excluded within the project boundaries during the project design and in accordance with the guidance of the applied methodology.

For monitoring of catastrophic events, the PPs used the National Disaster Risk System and its database. According to registers from this system for the current monitoring period no natural disturbances were reported.

The project does not consider planned activities leading to decrease the carbon stocks, and increases in carbon stocks are discarded as conservative measure.

Taking into account all these premises, the monitoring report sets out the table below for deforestation areas. In addition, the ex-post deforested areas per initial forest classes and post-deforestation classes within the project area and leakage belt are also detailed and, the total net carbon stocks changes in the project area resulting are calculated from discounting the ex-post carbon stock changes in the final non forest classes to the ex-post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes.

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

ECOCERT used the GIS package information and spreadsheet calculations to cross-checked data in monitoring report.

4.2.3 Calculation of Leakage

The deforestation in the leakage belt was defined in accordance with the VCS Methodology VM0015, version 1.1 (Ref 5)and through the application of image interpretation done using geographical information systems.

According to the VCS Methodology VM0015, version 1.1, two sources of leakage are potentially subject to monitoring, which are:

- Decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions associated with leakage prevention activities.

During this monitoring period, leakage prevention actions did not include measures to enhance cropland and/or grazing land areas, thus no reduction in carbon stocks nor an increase in GHG emissions occurred.

No displaced forest fires nor increase in GHG emissions due to activities implemented in the leakage management area, such as emissions from grazing animals, fertilizer, or fuel use, were identified.

- Decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions in due to activity displacement leakage.

The activities that cause deforestation within the project area in the baseline scenario could be displaced outside the project boundary due to the implementation of the AUD project activity. A greater decrease in carbon stocks within the leakage belt during the current monitoring period than those predicted ex-ante would indicate displacement of deforestation activities due to the project.

Leakage due to displacement activity was monitored by mapping forest cover change in the leakage belt.

The tables 9 and 11 of the monitoring report (Ref 21) shows the ex post annual deforestation area within the leakage belt, the carbon stock per hectare for above and below ground biomass of initial forest class incl, change post deforestation and the net changes in carbon stock.

According to the methodology, the ex-post deforestation above the baseline in the leakage belt area will be considered activity displacement leakage. Thus, leakage emissions due to activity displacement were calculated as the difference between the ex ante and the ex post assessment.

According to the methodology, as the result was >0, the total **ex post leakage is zero**. Therefore, no credits were discounted due to activity displacement leakage during this monitoring period.

The following table summarizes the leakage results:

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

Table : Leakage 2013-2017.

The project proponent referred the calculations of deforested areas contained in the spreadsheet REDD Project Emissions (period 2013-2017). The spreadsheet contained the deforestation areas per stratum in the leakage belt for the period 2013-2017. Ref 16

As result of the analysis, deforestation in Leakage belt measured ex-post is less that baseline deforestation estimated for leakage belt without project. Then, leakage emissions are not considered.

4.2.4 Calculation of emissions reductions or avoided emissions due to the project

Calculation of emission reductions has been provided. Audit has found the calculation traceable and in accordance with the methodology VM0015 “Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation”, version 1.1 Ref 5

The net GHG emissions reductions or removals were 991,085 tonnes CO₂ equivalent, the conservativeness 991,085 tonnes CO₂e, over the monitoring period, July 2, 2013 to June 30, 2017 and before the buffer is applied.

The following tables summarize the results:

Project year	Baseline emissions (tn CO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tn CO ₂ e)	Leakage (tn CO ₂)	Net GHG emissions reductions (tn CO ₂ e)
2013-2017	2,444,931.3	1,453,846.0	0	991,085

Table N° 5: Net GHG Emission Reductions 2013-2017.

If the buffer of 17% credits are considered, the net ex-post VCUs tradable are the following (the numbers were rounded for sake of conservativeness):

Project year	Ex-post net anthropogenic GHG emissions reduction (tn CO ₂ e)	Ex post buffer credits (tn CO ₂ e)	Ex post VCUs tradable (tn CO ₂ e)
2013-2017	991,085	168,485	822,601

Table N° 6: Ex post VCUs tradable 2013-2017.

4.4.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The data and parameters used to determine greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals are listed in section 3.2 of the monitoring report.

In accordance with the validated PD and applied methodology, carbon stocks/ha in the different strata are considered fixed, thus the proponent carried out no new forest inventory during the monitoring period of 2013-2017. On the other hand, PP has implemented standard operative procedures: monitoring deforestation and data and information storage.

Ecocert emitted CAR2, CAR3 and CAR4 on the misuse of deforestation a systematic unaligned sampling method that resulted in the CAR3: the recalculation of the confusion matrix and CAR4: the inaccuracy of forest cover maps. The method was improved after 3 rounds of questions by Ecocert and closed by the new information transmitted (Ref 26) and the information here (Ref. 19 - 26).

PPs were responsible for analysing the existence of forest and non-forest in the project area and leakage belt during project verification. They used a GIS information package. Section 3.3 of the monitoring report describes the steps followed to analyse the information. This information is deeper treated in a report where monitoring deforestation steps are described. Images of Landsat 8 OLI were used.

The deforestation monitoring method is presented in Annex 5 of the monitoring report Ref 21: SOP Deforestation Monitoring. Map validation of forest/non forest areas are based in literature review (Chuvieco 2008). The proponent explained the basis of the methodology and potential risk for field work, either due to accessibility, hazards or budget. Data collection is analysed through Kappa matrix in order to obtain confirmation or errors in the selection of coordinates for forest/non forest areas. During the site visit, some sample points was visited to verify the applied method.

ECOCERT has verified that AIDER monitoring crews implemented the monitoring plan as it is established in the validated P.D. ECOCERT also could evidence during on site visit that key workers are fully involved in monitoring events (training, measuring, archiving, reporting, quality control, etc). QA/QC procedures are considered strict at identifying, reviewing, and handling inconsistencies found. These procedures were developed by PPs for maintaining consistency and quality of data to answer also to CAR 18.

Roles and responsibilities along with data management and archival system are also detailed in the monitoring report. Interviews with project proponents and inspection of data and results demonstrated that the project proponents possess all of the competencies required for reporting of GHG emissions reductions on accurate way.

The assessment suggested that the data used to determine emissions reductions are of high quality and had been collected in a manner that is consistent with the VCS standard, methodology, and monitoring plan. Processing steps could be traced to the corresponding sections of the methodology and monitoring plan with transparency.

The monitoring plan provides means for internal data review and quality control, and the data presented by the project proponent included the results of these internal assessments. ECOCERT considers that information provided is finally sufficient and the quality of that information is appropriate to determine the GHG removals.

4.4.3 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

The project proponent is asked to implement the corrective action necessary to resolve this finding. (CAR 1)

Internal Risk

Project Management		
Risk Factor	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating

a)	Not applicable. Is not a forestation project	0
b)	The project has already issued carbon credits.	2
c)	Not applicable. The project proponent have a multidisciplinary team with experience in development and implementation of REDD projects. See: Annex A: Technical team responsible	0
d)	Not applicable. The project proponent have offices and a team in Ucayali region, 1 hour away from the project area.	0
e)	The project proponent have a multidisciplinary team with experience in development and implementation of REDD projects. See: Annex A: Technical team responsible	-2
f)	Not applicable	0
Total Project Management (PM) [as applicable, (a + b + c + d + e + f)]		0
Total may be less than zero.		

Financial Viability		
Risk Factor	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating
a)	Not applicable. The project have a 10 years cashflow. The project reach the breakeven point in year 1	0
b)	Not applicable. The project have a 10 years cashflow. The project reach the breakeven point in year 1	0
c)	Not applicable. The project have a 10 years cashflow. The project reach the breakeven point in year 1	0
d)	The project have a 10 years cashflow. The project reach the breakeven point in year 1. See: Flujo.REDD.Pucallpa-21.02.2017	0
e)	Not applicable. Project has secured more than 15% of funding	0
f)	The project has secured US\$ 415,384 (17% of funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven) from a grant of the International Tropical Timber Organization for the design and development of the REDD project.	2

	The project need US\$ 2,435,466 to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches the breakeven. See: Convenio AIDER – ITTO	
g)	Not applicable	0
h)	Not applicable	0
i)	Not applicable	0
Total Financial Viability (FV) [as applicable, ((a, b, c or d) + (e, f, g or h) + i)] Total may not be less than zero.		2

Opportunity Cost		
Risk Factor	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating
a)	The baseline activities are agriculture and cattle. In the opportunity cost analysis the papaya crop is the most profitable activity. The NPV of the papaya crop is more than 100% more profitable than the project activities.	8
b)	Not applicable	0
c)	Not applicable	0
d)	Not applicable	0
e)	Not applicable	0
f)	Not applicable	0
g)	The project proponent is a non-profit organization Asociación para la investigación y Desarrollo Integral	-2
h)	The communities involve in the project sign a commitment agreement to realize the project activities during the lifetime of the project. See folder: Annex C: Acta Asamblea Comunal PDD CCB Section G3.2	-2
i)	Not applicable	0
Total Opportunity Cost (OC) [as applicable, (a, b, c, d, e or f) + (g + h or i)] Total may not be less than 0.		4

Project Longevity

a)	Not applicable. The native communities involve in the project sign a commitment agreement to realize the project activities during the lifetime of the project.	0
b)	The communities involve in the project sign a commitment agreement to realize the project activities during the lifetime of the project (40 years) See folder: Annex C: Acta asamblea communal	10
Total Project Longevity (PL) May not be less than zero		10
Internal Risk		
Total Internal Risk (PM + FV + OC + PL) Total may not be less than zero.		16

External Risks

Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts		
Risk Factor	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating
a)	The communities involve in the project are the owners and have the use rights of the land.	0
b)	Not applicable. The communities involve in the project are the ownerships and have the use rights of the land.	0
c)	Not applicable. There are no disputes over land tenure or ownership. See Annex B: Map Location of Project Communities	0
d)	Not applicable. There are no disputes over land tenure or ownership.	0
e)	Not applicable. This is not a WRC project	0
f)	The communities involve in the project sign a commitment agreement to realize the project activities during the lifetime of the project See: Annex C: Acta asamblea comunal	-2
g)	Not applicable.	0
Total Land Tenure (LT) [as applicable, ((a or b) + c + d + e + f + g)] Total may not be less than zero.		0

Community Engagement

Risk Factor	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating
a)	Consultation process have been carried out to the communal assembly in each community involve in the project. See: See: PDD CCB Section G3.2	0
b)	No consultation were applied outside the project boundary.	5
c)	The project will implement productive activities inside the native community and in its buffer zone that will generate social and economic benefits for the people. The cashflow of the project (commercially sensitive information) shows the amounts allocated to the promotion of productive activities which generate the benefits mentioned above. The project will be validated under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB), showing positive net benefits for the populations involved.	-5
Total Community Engagement (CE) [where applicable, (a + b + c)] Total may be less than zero.		0

Political Risk		
Risk Factor	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating
a)	Not applicable.	0
b)	Not applicable.	0
c)	The governance score calculated using "World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)", average for the years 2012 – 2016 is -0.18 ² See: Annex D: Governance Score 2012 – 2016	2
d)	Not applicable.	0
e)	Not applicable.	0
f)	Peru is part of the REDD+ Readiness process financed by the World Bank. The jurisdiction of the project is part of the GCF taskforce RPP.pdf	-2
Total Political (PC) [as applicable ((a, b, c, d or e) + f)] Total may not be less than zero.		0

External Risk

² http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp#

Total External Risk (LT + CE + PC) Total may not be less than zero.	0
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Natural Risks

Fire	
Significance	No Loss. Fires are located in areas where farmers perform controlled burns. The community monitoring team have not reported the occurrence of forest fires in this period.
Likelihood	Less than every ten years.
Score (LS)	0
Mitigation	0.25 The project proponent has a Plan for prevention and control of forest fires. The project proponent has experience in fire control in reforestation projects in the Ucayali region. See: Plan de Prevención y Control de Incendios Forestales

Pest and Disease outbreaks	
Significance	Insignificant (less than 5% loss of carbon stocks) or transient (full recovery of lost carbon stocks expected within 10 years of any event)
Likelihood	Less than every ten years.
Score (LS)	2
Mitigation	0.5 The project activities include to implement agroforestry systems already adapted to the natural conditions in the project area. The project will use native species already adapted to the project area and this will prevent the pest and disease outbreaks. The project proponent has mitigation measures for pest and disease outbreaks to be implemented in the project. Also indicate that there has not been registered information of pests and diseases by the National Service of Agricultural Health – SENASA (for its acronym in Spanish), in the project area. See: Plan de protección forestal

Extreme Weather	
Significance	No loss The project area is a natural forest that is part of the Peruvian amazon and where extreme climates like: hurricanes, storms and extreme droughts have not been registered to date. In this area only heavy rains are presented in the months of November to March, event that occurs every year in this period of months. This type of event is not a risk that could affect more than 5% of the project area, because it always has been ongoing, and physiographic characteristics of the project area makes it less vulnerable to these risks.
Likelihood	Less than every ten years.
Score (LS)	0
Mitigation	1 None of the above.

Geological Risk	
Significance	No loss. No volcanoes in the project area. Not enough slope or altitude for avalanche.
Likelihood	Not applicable.
Score (LS)	0
Mitigation	1

Score for each natural risk applicable to the project (Determined by (LS × M))	
Fire (F)	0
Pest and Disease Outbreaks (PD)	1
Extreme Weather (W)	0
Geological Risk (G)	0
Other natural risk (ON)	Not applicable.
Total Natural Risk (as applicable, F + PD + W + G + ON)	1

Overall Non-Permanence Risk Rating and Buffer Determination
Overall Risk Rating

Risk Category	Rating
a) Internal Risk	16
b) External Risk	0

c) Natural Risk	1
Overall Risk Rating (a + b + c)	17

4.4.4 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (CL4.2)

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

4.4.5 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Adaptation Measures (GL1.3)

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

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

4.4.6 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1.4)

The project proponent was asked to provide in this section the evaluation of the different impacts monitored during the period 2010-2017 as proposed in the PDD and shall demonstrate that the net well-being impacts of the project are positive to access Gold Level criteria on Climate Change for CCBS (CAR 19). This was closed and amended in section 4.1.3.

4.5 Community

4.5.1 Community Impacts (CM2.1)

The assessment of the different impacts on community sounds relevant regarding AIDER table below;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

The project proponent was asked to clarify if there are negative impacts resulting from project implementation and ECOCERT emitted CL 1.

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

Measures considered to mitigate impacts in areas identified as HCV

HCV	IMPORTANCE AND USES	MEASURES CONSIDERED TO MITIGATE IMPACTS IN THE HCV CONSIDERED IN THE REDD + STRATEGY	ACTIONS CARRIED OUT 2010-2017
Rivers	Water, main means of communication	Protection of riverine forests	FSC Certification: CCNN Calleria, Roya, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca. Currently, only Calleria and Roya CCNN have this certification. Design of REDD + project. Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests. Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of oxbow lakes, handicrafts with shiringa, bombonaje, seeds).
Areas of palms of shebón e irapay	Areas where leaves are extracted for the roof of houses.	Palm management and enrichment with tree species feeding fish.	Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of oxbow lakes).
Broken and oxbow lakes	Fishing zone	Fishing management	Sustainable productive activities (management of cochas and paiche)
Collpas and	Hunting area	Wildlife management	Monitoring of biodiversity,

HCV	IMPORTANCE AND USES	MEASURES CONSIDERED TO MITIGATE IMPACTS IN THE HCV CONSIDERED IN THE REDD + STRATEGY	ACTIONS CARRIED OUT 2010-2017
hunting areas			according to PDD.
Cemetery and places of shamanism	Cultural value	Exclusion of productive activities	Monitoring of AVC identified in the PDD.
Forest management areas and non-timber forest products collection areas	Activity of wood exploitation and collection of supplies for handicrafts and other tools such as canoes, oars, bows, et.	Timber and non-timber forest management Control and surveillance	Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests. Control and monitoring of communal forests (patrols with GPS).

4.5.3 Net Positive Community Well-being (CM2.3)

According to the proposal in the PDD, the following impacts are expected

Net impacts in NC Puerto Nuevo

Actors	Impacts	Situation
The Communal Chief, Municipal Agent, Lieutenant Governor	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the communal management of these actors continues.
Ronderos	Positive	Included in control and surveillance activities, since they also work with the support of the National Police.
Shiringueros Committee	Positive	The implementation of projects during the verification period has allowed the execution of activities for the production of shiringa latex and even products made with this resource. The REDD + Strategy will provide continuity for the forest management of this resource.

Net impacts in NC Sinchi Roca

Actors	Impacts	Situation
The Communal Chief, Municipal Agent and Lieutenant Governor	Positive	It continues with the strengthening and generation of capacities for the communal management of these actors.

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

Net impacts in NC Pueblo Nuevo

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

Net impacts in NC Curiaca

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

Net impacts in NC Roya

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

Net Impacts in NC Flor de Ucayali

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

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

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

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

4.5.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM2.4)

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

4.5.5 Other Stakeholder Impacts (CM3.2-CM3.3)

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

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

- ✓ Monumentation of the communities of Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca: this action has effectively delimited both communities in a concerted manner, thus minimizing conflicts over the possession and use of the territory in both communities.
- ✓ Foundation of the Puerto Nuevo NPP: this action has allowed to physically formalize the monumentation of the communal territory, which will prevent possible invasions by third parties.
- ✓ Foundation of the Sinchi Roca NPP: this action has allowed to physically formalize the monumentation of the communal territory, which will prevent possible invasions by third parties.

- ✓ Linderamiento of the territory of the Roya NPP, with respect to its adjoining (CN Puerto Belén): this action has allowed a first step towards the monumentation of the territory of both communities, thus minimizing conflicts over the possession and use of the communal area of both.

However Ecocert emitted the CAR14: measures taken since the project start date to mitigate the negative well-being impacts on other stakeholders, added below (Ref 33-34);

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

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

4.5.6 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.3)

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

4.5.7 Community Monitoring Plan (CM4.1, CM4.2, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)

Describe the steps taken to verify that the community impact monitoring has been carried out in accordance with the project's validated design. Include details that identify:

4.5.8 Community Monitoring Plan (CM4.1, CM4.2, GL1.4, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)

CM4.1:

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

CM4.2:

In 2015 a "Study of forests of high conservation value in seven certified native communities of the Ucayali Region" was elaborated (Ref 109)

GL2.2:

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

GL2.3:

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

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

GL2.5:

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

4.5.9 Community Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)

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

Ecocert issued CAR13, No evidence was found that the results from the implementation of the monitoring plans have been communicated to the communities. (Ref 35-42)

4.5.10 Optional Gold Level: Short-term and Long-term Community Benefits (GL2.2)

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

Ecocert emitted the CAR15, some information is not clear regarding the number of beneficiaries of different activities and how these activities are contributing to the well-being of communities.

The information below was completed here to close this CAR.

INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	COMMUNITY BENEFITS
Number of Boards of Directors that make the sustainable use of their natural resources in their community.	Short term	Semiannual	Self-evaluation workshop with the comuneros and Board of Directors	7 Boards of Directors (one for each community) participate in activities, training and other actions for the improvement and efficient and sustainable use of their natural resources.
Number of community members aware of climate change, adaptation and mitigation.	Short term	Semiannual	Self-evaluation workshop with comuneros	7069 community members trained in the framework of the workshops held during the verification period.

INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	COMMUNITY BENEFITS
Number of committees created to improve the management of the productive activities of the community.	Long term	Annual	Meeting with the delegates by committee for the review and evaluation of their activities.	7 committees: 1 Reforestation Committee (Roya), 3 Craft Committees (Callería, Pueblo Nuevo and Curiaca), 1 Paiche Committee (Callería), 1 Shiringa Committee (Puerto Nuevo), 1 Wood EPO (Roya).
Number of community members that improve and strengthen their capacities for the management of their natural resource.	Long term	Annual	Self-evaluation workshop with the comuneros	7069 community members trained in the framework of the training workshops held during the verification period.
Number of committees are made up of men and women	Long term	Annual	Meeting with the committees	7 committees created, with the participation of men and women.
Number of Boards of Directors that promote the development of sustainable productive activities in their communities, within the framework of gender equity.	Short term	Semiannual	Meeting with Boards of Directors and review of productive activities report	7 Boards of Directors (one for each community) participate in activities, training and other actions for improvement and good productive practices in their community. Of the 7 communities, only Callería has managed to elect a community leader to date.
Number of women trained for the development of sustainable productive activities.	Short term	Semiannual	Training workshops	2076 women trained in the framework of the projects executed during the verification period.
Number of women who exercise roles that were previously recognized as only for men	Long term	Annual	Self-evaluation workshops with women	4 women from Callería were directly involved in the fishing activity for commercial purposes, through the respective committee. Fishing is an activity that in the Shipibo idiosyncrasy is related to man.
Number of producing families benefited with new sustainable productive activities	Long term	Annual	Review of project activity reports and visit to plots / Surveys	1106 families among the 7 communities are benefiting from the productive activities and training carried out by AIDER.

4.5.11 Optional Gold Level: Smallholder/community member Risks (GL2.3)

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

4.5.12 Optional Gold Level: Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups (GL2.4)

According to the activities implemented to date, Ecocert checked the following:

Community Group	Women from the native communities of the project
Net positive impacts	The implementation of the REDD + Strategy has allowed the traditional productive activities of the communities to be strengthened, with the purpose of improving economic income and generating community and community capacities, so that their continuity is possible over time, according to a transfer of knowledge that also involve vulnerable populations within communities, as is the case of indigenous women.
Benefit access	Training-action (access to training and opportunity to implement what has been learned through the implementation of productive activities, such as crafts, wood cubing, paiche breeding.
Negative impacts	While the native communities are themselves vulnerable populations, indigenous women are in a category of greater vulnerability, being culturally relegated in terms of training and paid work. The involvement of women in these types of activities, could imply negative impacts on their family relationships, having to devote part of their time to access training and / or work in productive ventures, "leaving aside their work at home." These possible impacts are being considered to work together at the family level, with reflective training on gender, environment and family issues.

4.5.13 Optional Gold Level: Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)

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

4.5.14 Optional Gold Level: Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)

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

More evidence was finally provided to answer to CAR16 that Ecocert find out during the interviews with the members of the community Flor de Ucayali, that the community was not aware of the sharing mechanism and how the shares are justified. The project proponent was asked to implement the corrective action necessary to resolve this finding (REF 35-53)

4.5.15 Optional Gold Level: Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)

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

4.5.16 Optional Gold Level: Smallholders/Community Members Capacity Development (GL2.9)

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

4.6 Biodiversity

CAR17 was emitted by Ecocert because no evidence was found that a monitoring has been conducted according to the validated monitoring plan in order to confirm changes in the identified indicators in the validated PD.

Sections B2.1 to B2.4 have been modified by the following below and here (Ref 54 – 67)

4.6.1 Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

In 2015, the Wildlife Monitoring Plan was drawn up within the framework of the Project "Strengthening of Community Forest Management through FSC Forest Certification in the forests of Native Communities Shipibo Conibo of the department of Ucayali - Peru" Ref (105) (applicable only to the Callería communities, Roya, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo), identifying important wildlife species for their conservation, based on their presence, ecosystemic importance and conservation status, such as:

1) Sachavaca or tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*)

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

The tapir is categorized as a Near Threatened (NT) species according to national legislation (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI).

2) Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)

By occupying extensive territories, the jaguar is considered an umbrella species (since its protection includes that of other species that inhabit its range of distribution) and landscape species (considered by the Wildlife Conservation Society as a tropical forest conservation tool).Ref 106

The monitoring of the jaguar provides information on the state of the forest. Also, it is relatively easy to observe, at least indirectly; its tracks allow it to be monitored, while other important carnivores, such as the harpy eagle, are difficult to detect and, therefore, to quantify. It is considered as an almost threatened species (NT), according to national (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) Ref 104

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

The following table was obtained about flora species with some category of threat, applicable for the communities Callería, Roya, Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo:

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

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

Source: Study of High Conservation Value Forests in seven certified native communities of the Ucayali region, 2015. Ref 109

4.6.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

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

4.6.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B2.2)

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

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

4.6.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

Describe the steps taken to verify that no high conservation values were negatively affected by the project.

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

- ✓ In the execution of activities for the FSC certification, the capacities of the local population in the native communities of Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo were strengthened.
- ✓ Within the framework of the Project "Strengthening Social Capital and its articulation for forest management in the process of alternative development of the Aguaytía basin, Ucayali Region", activities were carried out to strengthen the capacities of the local population on conservation and effective management of the resources of the communities involved.
- ✓ In the framework of the Project "Strengthening Social Capital and its articulation for forest management in the process of alternative development of the Aguaytía basin, Ucayali Region" training workshops were held on productive economic activities that ensure sustainability such as the management of forests and agroforestry, allowing the reduction of existing pressures on resources due to inadequate practices. In this way, greater use was made of current agricultural and forest areas, maintaining the state of primary forests, increasing plant cover through the implementation of agroforestry systems, reducing the effect of fragmentation and destruction of forests.

4.6.5 Invasive Species (B2.5)

Communities of the Ucayali region" in the seven communities has worked with only native species in the primary forest, mostly timber as shown in the following tables: Ref 96

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

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

Elaboración: Propia

Source: Maderable Business Plan of the CN Callería, 2014. (Ref 107)

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

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

Elaboración: Propia

Source: Wood Business Plan of the Curiaca NPP, 2014. Ref 107

Native species used for productive activities at Flor de Ucayali

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

Elaboración: Propia

Source: Maderable Business Plan of the Flor de Ucayali NPP, 2014. Ref 107

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

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

Native species used for productive activities in Puerto Nuevo

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

Source: Wood Business Plan of Puerto Nuevo, 2014. Ref 107

Native species used for productive activities in Roya

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

Elaboración: Propia

Source: Wood Business Plan of Roya, 2014 (Ref 107)

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

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

Source: Complementary Management Plan of Roya, 2014. Ref 107

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

The following activities were carried out:

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

Native species used for productive activities in Sinchi Roca

Cuadro N° 05: Especie Total Aprovechable

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

Elaboración propia

Source: Wood Business Plan of Sinchi Roca, 2014.

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

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

Elaboración propia

Source: Wood Business Plan of Pueblo Nuevo, 2014. Ref 107

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

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

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

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

:

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

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

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

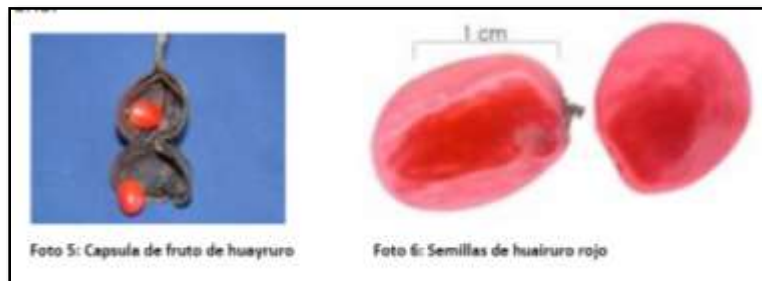
We worked with the following species in the mentioned communities:



Seed of *Sapindus saponaria*



Seed of *Thevetia peruviana*



Seed of *Ormosia macrocalyx*



Seed of Caoba

4.6.6 Impacts of Non-native Species (B2.6)

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

4.6.7 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)

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

4.6.8 Inputs Justification (B2.8)

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

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

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

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

- On September 3, 2015, the Sinchi Roca NPP was located in vulnerable zones in order to resolve conflicts between settler farmers and the Sinchi Roca NPP. In this activity, coordination was held with the Ucayali and Huánuco Regional Agriculture Directorate, in

addition to IBC, the foundation of milestones 1, 2 and 3 of the Sinchi Roca NPP was carried out, according to the Territorial Demarcation Plan of the Community.



Preparation vertex placement 3

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



Teamwork for foundation of milestone 3 adjacent to Puerto Azul.



Milestone foundation 5

4.6.10 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

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

4.6.11 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (B4.1, B4.2, GL3.4)

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

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

B4.2:

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

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

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

The effectiveness of measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified high conservation values related to community well-being.

For projects validated to the Gold Level for exceptional biodiversity benefits, verify that the monitoring results include the identified indicators of:

Population trends of each trigger species.

Threats to trigger species.

Provide and justify an overall assessment as to whether the biodiversity monitoring plan was carried out in accordance to the validated project description.

4.6.12 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

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

4.6.13 Optional Gold Level: Trigger Species Population Trends (GL3.3)

Not Applicable.

4.6.14 Optional Gold Level: Effectiveness of Threat Reduction Actions (GL3.4)

Not Applicable

4.7 Additional Project Implementation Information

Not applicable.

4.8 Additional Project Impact Information

Not Applicable

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

Monitoring period: From July 1st, 2013 to June 30th, 2017

Verified GHG emission reductions and removals in the above verification period before buffer:

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
2013-2017	2,444,931.3	1,453,846.0	0	991,085

APPENDIX 1: FINDINGS

CAR 1 dated 03/18: Non permanence risk tool
The Non-permanence Risk tool template presented by the project proponent for verification is version 3.0. However, the Non-permanence Risk tool template valid is version 3.1 from October 2016 according to VCS website. The project proponent is asked to implement the corrective action necessary to resolve this finding.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: updated the tool to version 3.1, of agreement as requested (see respective folder of the CAR).
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The version has been updated and correspond to the last version of VCS program and requirements Ref 4
Status: Closed
CAR 2 dated 03/18: VCS Monitoring plan – data and parameters monitored: forest cover maps
QA/QC procedures described for the elaboration of forest cover maps indicates that for the validation of maps of deforestation a systematic unaligned sampling method will be applied. However, following the results from the analysis of data and accuracy assessment provided, the project proponent seems not to apply this sampling method. The project proponent shall clarify the sampling method utilized for validation and justify if this correspond to the sampling method indicated in the validated QA/QC procedures. Further, the project proponent shall justify the size of the sampling.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: 02/2019 To respond to this CAR, there is the report "treatment and classification of Landsat satellite images 8 oli, to determine the increase in deforestation in the 2014-2017 period in the region of reference for the REDD +"forest management project to reduce " deforestation and forest degradation in shipibo-conibo and Ucayali region cacataibo communities"(see respective folder of the CAR).
AIDER response: 02/2019 A new work for the interpretation of images was made to quantify deforestation of the 2013-2017 period, under the methodology suggested by VCS and remedy the observations of the Verifier. In the report "Annex 3. Review of monitoreo_deforestacion_2014 - 2017 "and the folder" data deforestation and validation of map ", this all the same information.
ECOCERT answers to PP responses: 03/2019: The data and analysis transmitted are now accepted Ref 26
Status: Closed
CAR 3 dated 03/18: VM0015, 2.5 Map accuracy assessment
According to the information provided by the project proponent in the monitoring report, the calculation of map accuracy is over 90%. However, following the assessment conducted by the team on training sites and validation points the map accuracy seems to be below 60%. Further, the accuracy per defined classes is under 80% which is not in conformance with the applied VCS methodology VM 0015. The confusion matrix is therefore not correct.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: 12/2018 The accuracy of the map is 91.94%, and the sub classes is 88%. For further reference, check report "treatment and classification of Landsat satellite images 8 oli, to determine the increase in deforestation

<p>in the 2014-2017 period in the region of reference for the REDD +"forest management project to reduce " deforestation and forest degradation in shipibo-conibo and Ucayali region cacataibo communities"(see respective folder of the CAR).</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: 01/2018</p> <p>The map accuracy presented in the current confusion matrix shows the value to be 85/95 = 0.89%, while the subclass accuracy for forest measures is 92% and deforestation class is 88%. Section 2.5 of VM0015 states that "The minimum overall accuracy of the Forest Cover Benchmark Map should be 90%". Therefore there is insufficient map accuracy in the current product. Section 6.2, Table 9, p. 25 suggests it is a confusion matrix of the forest and deforestation classes for 2014-2017. There are insufficient records in years 2014, 2015, and 2016. If these points are truly random then increasing the amount of points should not effect the accuracy presented. The subclass producer accuracy for forest cover (ExP) and omission (ErO) are incorrect, because the total value should be 112, not 90.</p> <p>AIDER response: 02/2019</p> <p>A new work for the interpretation of images was made to quantify deforestation of the 2013-2017 period, under the methodology suggested by VCS and remedy the observations of the Verifier. In the report "Annex 3. Review of monitoreo_deforestacion_2014 - 2017 "and the folder" data deforestation and validation of map ", this all the same information.</p>
<p>ECOCERT answers to PPs responses: The data and analysis transmitted are now accepted Ref 26</p>
<p>Status: Closed</p>

<p>CAR 4 dated 03/18: Forest cover maps</p>
<p>Following the answers to CAR 2 and CAR 3 the project proponent is asked to review the information on forest cover maps for the relevant verification period, including if relevant the GHG removals from the project implementation.</p>
<p>Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification</p>
<p>Client Response:</p> <p>The calculations, which are found in the respective worksheet (see respective folder of the CAR) have been newly. Also, attached file with updated information from the report of monitoring 2013-2017 and its respective annexes (see respective folder of the CAR).</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses:</p> <p>The CAR4 folder sent is missing Annex 1; throughout the PDD is mentioned Annex I. Application of methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation VM0015, version 1.1. (Ref 5) and something called "Standard Operating Procedures". There is nothing in the documentation provided called "Standard Operating Procedures".</p> <p>Even though the new confusion matrix (Análisis_Datos_Validación.xlsx) shows a > 90% overall accuracy, there are no supporting GIS data presented to Ecocert to verify their calculation. For example, the new confusion matrix says the overall accuracy is 91.94%, but though The auditor can calculate that value from their matrix, there are no supporting GIS data to allow to arrive at that same number.</p> <p>The reported ExP value, in the client's new Confusion Matrix table (the producer accuracy, is incorrect, because the value reported to us as "90" in cell d12 should actually be "112"), and then the subsequent Ex0 (Error of Omission is incorrect). The PP don't explain their sample size calculation. The PP declare using systematic random sampling but the GIS data presented say otherwise. There is nothing systematic nor random about the points used for sampling.</p> <p>Overall, the material presented on the GIS and remote sensing side is insufficient to determine if the PP followed the suggested operating rules laid out in VM0015.</p> <p>AIDER response: 02/2019</p>

A new work for the interpretation of images was made to quantify deforestation of the 2013-2017 period, under the methodology suggested by VCS and remedy the observations of the Verifier. In the report "Annex 3. Review of monitoreo_deforestacion_2014 - 2017 "and the folder" data deforestation and validation of map ", this all the same information.
ECOCERT answers to PPs responses 03/2019; The data and analysis transmitted are now accepted Ref 19 -26
Status: Closed

CAR 5 dated 03/18: CCB Standard Rules 3.5.3 2) Monitoring report template
The project proponent has provided separate versions of the VCS monitoring report and the CCB monitoring report. The CCB monitoring report is not in conformance with the monitoring report template according to CCB standard rules. Further, following the CCB standards rules, a project looking for verification under VCS and CCB and submitted for public comments after the 01 January 2018 shall use the joint CCB & VCS Monitoring report template. The project proponent is asked to implement the corrective action required to resolve this finding.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: Report has been adapted to the new format of report VCS/CCB, which has been sent to Markit/Verra for online publication.
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent has implemented the corrective action necessary to close this finding. A new monitoring report has been provided under the adequate template. Ref 21
Status: Closed

CAR6 dated 03/18: CCB Standards G3.1 Stakeholder access to information
Following the information collected during the visit to the communities, main stakeholders are not always informed on the project implementation; potential costs, risks and benefits. In the Flor de Ucayali community it was found that the inhabitants were not aware of the activities that the project is implementing in their community and don't understand which benefits come from the project and how the potential benefits from carbon credits are distributed.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: a) During the visit of audit from ECOCERT, was given a copy of the minutes of General Assembly where discussed the proposal of pre investment financed with the sale of carbon credits, which was approved by each community. In these meetings discussed, among other issues: the REDD + project management model. The draft REDD + investment fund Althelia contract. Investment of the communal Fund obtained from the first sale of the draft Redd carbon credits. Designation of AIDER and members of each community as a proxy to work and negotiate with Althelia. For the lifting of this CAR, and as complementary to the already presented to ECOCERT information enclosed: 1) minutes of meeting in communities, which held exhibitions on forest management and the draft REDD +, and where the population was also informed about the possibilities that at this time (April 2017) needed for the sale of carbon credits from the REDD + Project.
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: Additional information has been provided to the team as evidence of the information provided to communities participating in the project. The CAR is closed. A FAR is raised to provide follow up on the information that is being provided to the communities on activities financed by the sale of carbon benefits generated by the project. (FAR1) (Ref 98- 99)
Status: Closed

CAR7 dated 03/18: CCB Standards G3.3 site visit information and opportunities to communicate with auditor
Following the information collected during the visit to the communities of Puerto Nuevo and Flor de Ucajali, people were not informed of the visit of ECOCERT auditors. According to members of the community interviewed, people that were very interested in the project did not have the opportunity to express their opinion to the verification team.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ For the answer of this CAR, supplied the following information: report by crew of AIDER, where are reported the meetings in the communities for the socialization of activities carried out to date (October of 2017) in the framework pre investment in the project phase. At these meetings communicated also on verification visit to be held in the first quarter of 2018. Memory of the training workshop on the functions and powers of the team's monitoring, control and community surveillance of the REDD + project, conducted in December 2017 and where it is reported the verification process to be held in the first quarter of 2018. (For further reference, see "results - point d. 'Presentation of the draft REDD + and the process of verification and validation of carbon in the communities'). Copies of the charge of receiving letters sent to the heads of 7 communities, communicating the visit by ECOCERT.
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent has presented evidence proving that the communities were informed on the auditors visit. A FAR is raised to ensure that for the next period, the communication channels implemented will permit that the information is adequately spread among all the members of the communities concerned (see FAR2). (Ref 100-103).
Status: Closed

CAR8 dated 03/18: CCB Standards G3.5 stakeholder consultation channels
During the visit to the communities of Flor de Ucajali and Puerto Nuevo, it was found that people from communities do not have the relevant information on share of benefits and implementation of the project. According to people interviewed, the chef of each community participates in meetings with AIDER and are being informed of the project implementation but this information is not transmitted to the community. This situation was not observed in the communities of Calleria et Sinchi Roca, where people was aware of the project and its implementation.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: <p>For the lifting of this CAR, supplied the following information: statement of extraordinary Assembly of the year 2014 where it advises communities on the draft REDD +. Review done by technical team of AIDER, where are reported the meetings in the communities for the socialization of activities carried out to date (October of 2017) in the framework of the phase of pre project investment. Letters sent to the heads of the communities in which they are informed about the technical visit which AIDER and Althelia for reporting the progress of the phase of pre investment in each community. These cards have the signature of reception of the heads.</p> <p>a) In addition, and as mentioned in point b) CAR 6, in the coming months (date yet to be defined with the communities) will be extraordinary general assemblies in each community to present the final version of the investment project worked during these months by the technical team of AIDER, for the approval of the communities.</p>
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent has presented the relevant documents and information to close the finding. The documents presented permit to close the finding. Ref (68-96) See FAR1.

Status: Closed
CAR9 dated 03/18: CCB Standards G3.8 Grievances
According to the validated PD, the project proponent has a grievance redress procedure. However, the specific procedure is not described in the PD. The monitoring report presented by AIDER for verification makes only reference to the procedure in the PD and no additional information is provided. According to AIDER representatives, the specific procedure is the AIDER procedure for conflict resolutions from native communities. This procedure had not been communicated to the communities by the time the onsite visit was conducted. Further, following the review of this document, auditors consider that such procedure does not represent an adequate mechanism of grievance redress procedure. The project proponent does not keep records on grievances related to the project implementation. The project proponent is asked to implement the corrective action necessary to resolve this finding.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: 22.09.2018. in the verification visit, the document "Guide to procedures for the resolution of conflicts and complaints in rural populations involved in REDD + projects" was presented to the audit team. Turns to attach this document, as part of the documentary evidence required for the lifting of this CAR. It is noteworthy that socialization and implementation of the procedure for the resolution of complaints will be part of the activities to perform at the next check, including enhancements that may be of this document, after a review the send a technical team. 14.12.2018: Access to the internet in the communities is very limited, so he never was strategic to send emails to inform communities on visits and other topics. The means of communication is usually via telephone. With respect to claim working mechanism, this document has no further information about their progress, since recently it will be implemented during this period, since it is a new document that has not been validated in the field and that is why it is mentioned q EU for the next period will be results on its implementation. In addition to this document, recently improved a FPIC Protocol (prior, free and informed consultation) project, which also will be validated in field for the next period. 06.02.2019 sending the modified version of the document "guidelines for handling and dispute resolution. and conflicts for review where detailed treatment being currently done with the communities of the project
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: 09.11.2018: The project proponent indicates that the document already presented to the team at verification is the relevant document describing the mechanism of grievance. However, the team considers that the description in section IV of this document does not permit to evaluate if the mechanism of grievance is adequate. Relevant section indicates that the people have all the electronical addresses and telephone numbers necessary to contact the technical team of the project, however, the conditions presented in some communities clearly indicate the absence of the equipment necessary to send electronical messages or make calls. Further, section seems to indicate that only written messages are taken into account as claims because this facilitates the follow up. The project proponent in its answer does not provide additional information on recording and follow up claims. Additionally, the team ask the project proponent to justify why the grievance mechanism will be communicate to the communities only for the second verification period given the relevance of such a mechanism for the people involved. The finding remains open. 15.12.2018: The new document proposed does not really propose a mechanism of grievance but a process of conflict resolution. The finding remains open 08.02.2018: The updated document provided by the project proponent describes the mechanism of grievance proposed and implemented today by the project. Ref 97
Status: Closed

CAR10 dated 03/18: CCB standard G3.11 relevant laws and regulations related to worker's rights
The project proponent is asked to correct the information concerning the relevant laws and regulations related to worker's rights and if necessary to indicate how the project respect the new relevant legislation.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: The G3.11 section has been amended in the reporting of verification, according to the observations of the audit team.
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent has conducted the relevant correction in the monitoring report. Ref 21
Status: Closed

CAR11 dated 03/18: CCB standard G5.4 Identification of illegal activity
The project proponent is asked to give specific information on the illegal activities identified in the project area and the specific activities implemented by the project to reduce these activities since the project start date.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: a) For the answer of this CAR, the following information is enclosed: copy of the complaint of illegal activities of the year 2017 in the CN Sinchi Roca, carried out by the community leader of that time. Copy of the report of the public prosecutor where there is evidence of the appropriation of the territory of the CN Sinchi Roca for illegal activities such as illegal logging and aggravated theft of territory. Report by the Committee on Control and surveillance of the CN port new where there is evidence of the routes of patrols carried out between 2016 and 2017. Copy of the complaint of illegal activities (illegal logging) of the year 2017 in CN rust, carried out by the head of the community. Memory of the training workshop on the functions and powers of the team's monitoring, control and community monitoring of the draft REDD +, made in December 2017 and where was the identification of critical areas for the monitoring, control and surveillance communal. (For further reference, see "results/").
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent has provided adequate information con illegal activities identified in the project area. The project proponent has provided information on specific activities the project implements to reduce the incidence of such illegal activities. Ref 27-32
Status: Closed

CAR12 dated 03/18: CCB standard G5.6 National and local laws
The project proponent is asked to update and correct the information on relevant national and local laws that have gone into effect since the project start date and could affect the project and its implementation. The project proponent shall provide assurance that the project is in compliance with this regulation and where relevant demonstrate how compliance is achieved.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: 22.09.2018: The G5.6 section has been amended in the reporting of monitoring, according to the observations of the audit team. 14.12.2018: as long as the project works with native communities carrying out forest management, all actions carried out for timber extraction are framed in the Peruvian regulations current and relevant on the subject, since it is a requirement indispensable to the marketing and/or management of resources from community forests. If the ECOCERT team considered that this explanation should be in the report, will be 06.02.2018 this section of the report has been modified.

<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses:</p> <p>09.11.2018: The project proponent has updated section 2.5.6 of the joint VCS and CCB monitoring report. Current version indicates the relevant national and local laws that have gone into effect since the project start date. However, the project proponent does not provide assurance that the projects in compliance with this regulation and when relevant how this compliance is achieved. The finding remains open</p> <p>15.12.2018: The project proponent is asked to include the information provided in the relevant section of the report</p> <p>08.02.2019. The relevant section in the report has been adapted. The project is in conformance with relevant national and local laws Ref 21 section 2.5.1</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>

<p>CAR13 dated 03/18: CCB standards CL4.2, CM4.3, B4.3 dissemination of monitoring plans and results</p>
<p>During the onsite visit it was found that the monitoring plans have not being communicated neither explained to the communities. No evidence was found that the results from the implementation of the monitoring plans have been communicated to the communities.</p>
<p>Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification</p>
<p>Client Response:</p> <p>22.09.2018: Plans of monitoring climate, community and biodiversity will be socialized in the communities of the project between the months of October-November 2018, as part of the activities to be implemented in the next period. 14.12.2018: The dissemination of the present report of monitoring is planned for the period October-November of this year, so we thought that, for these months, you would have the report with all the CARs that are cured. It is for this reason that we have not even made the socialization of the report (final version), and this will be done when we have all the CARs remedied by ECOCERT. 06.02.2019: Attached is Act that evidence be presented information about verification process to representatives of the communities.</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses:</p> <p>09.11.2018: The project proponent is asked to provide to the team evidence on the organization of these meetings with the communities.</p> <p>15.12.2018: As required by the standard, the project proponent shall provide evidence of the dissemination of information concerning the monitoring plans and results made before the verification activity</p> <p>08.02.2019: The project proponent has provided the minutes of a meeting conducted with communities to inform the participants on the results of the implementation of the project and the monitoring. Ref 35 -42</p> <p>Status: Closed</p>

<p>CAR14 dated 03/18: CCB Standards CM3.2 other stakeholder impacts mitigation</p>
<p>The project proponent is asked to describe the measures taken since the project start date to mitigate the negative well-being impacts on other stakeholders that where identified in the validated PD.</p>
<p>Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification</p>
<p>Client Response:</p> <p>22.09.2018: This section has been amended in the reporting of verification, according to the indications of the audit team. For the lifting of this CAR, supplied the following information: table summary of monumentation of Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca communities. Minutes of milestones and Foundation of the new port CN report. Minutes of milestones and the CN Sinchi Roca Foundation report. Application of linderamiento in the territory of CN rust, made by the heads of the Roya CN and</p>

<p>CN Puerto Belen (adjacent community). Photographs of the borders between the CN rust and CN Puerto Belen. 06.02.2019 it is becoming to send the report to ECOCERT team check this CAR, as well as the respective annexes.</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: 09.11.2018 The project proponent is asked to include in section 4.2.1 of the monitoring report additional explanation on how the activities indicated help to mitigate the potential negative impacts to other stakeholders 08.02.2019: The project proponent has included additional information in the relevant section. Minutes of meetings and reports of activities have been provided to the team for verification Ref 33-34</p>
<p>Status: Closed</p>

<p>CAR15 dated 03/18: CCB Standards GL2.2. Optional Gold Level: short term and long term benefits</p>
<p>The project proponent has to demonstrate in the monitoring report on how the project is generating short term and longterm net positive well-being benefits for community members. Some information is not clear regarding the number of beneficiaries of different activities and how these activities are contributing to the well-being of communities.</p>
<p>Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification</p>
<p>Client Response: 22.09.2018 GL2.2 section has been amended in the reporting of verification, according to the observations of the audit team. 14.12.2018 the description of the benefits of this section has been made according to the type of indicator and the methodology for their measurement, which were validated during the PDD. Therefore, that has been given accurate information about the results of their measurement.</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: 09.11.2018: The project proponent provides information on section 4.4.1 of the monitoring report on some identified results from the implementation of the project, however, the information provided is too general and does not permit to evaluate the real benefits in terms of well-being of communities. The project proponent is asked to provide additional information on how the activities described are contributing to the well-being of communities. The finding remains open. 08.02.2018: the updated version of the monitoring report includes additional and complete information of benefits from the implementation of the project. Ref 21</p>
<p>Status: Closed</p>

<p>CAR16 dated 03/18: CCB Standards GL2.6 Optional Gold Level: benefit sharing mechanisms</p>
<p>A benefit sharing mechanism has been developed by the project proponent with the communities. A copy of the agreement signed by representatives of the communities has been provided to the auditors. However, following the interviews with the members of the community Flor de Ucayali, it was found that the community was not aware of the sharing mechanism and how the shares are justified. The project proponent is asked to implement the corrective action necessary to resolve this finding.</p>
<p>Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification</p>
<p>Client Response: For the clearing of this CAR, turns to deliver a copy of the minutes of meetings conducted in each community, where there is evidence of the presence of community members and comuneros present during the exhibition the communal fund distribution mechanism. Copy of the minutes of meetings conducted in the month of may, where was the accountability of expenditure of Community funds is</p>

also attached. This accountability of comuneros and comuneras was attended and was approved by themselves. (The processes described in paragraphs a) and b) show that the communities have been advised and consulted jointly.

ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent has presented relevant evidence to close this finding (Ref 35 -53)

Status: Closed

CAR17 dated 03/18: CCB Standards B2.1 to B2.4, B4.1-B4.2 Biodiversity changes and benefits, biodiversity monitoring

The project proponent is asked to demonstrate in the monitoring report the biodiversity changes acquired or expected from the project implementation. The information presented in the monitoring report for verification includes a list or identification of species of fauna and flora present in the project area but no evidence was found that a monitoring has been conducted according to the validated monitoring plan in order to confirm changes in the identified indicators in the validated PD.

Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification

Client Response:

22.09.2018:

B2.1-B2.4 and B4.1-B4-2 sections have been modified in the report of verification, according to the recommendations of the audit team. With respect to sections B4.1 and B4.2 which make reference to the monitoring of biodiversity of the project, Plan has been an adjustment to the plan of monitoring presented in the DDA (this change is being reported in item 2.2.3 Minor Changes to Project Description (Rules) ((3.5.6)).

Likewise, and as complementary information for the lifting of this CAR, supplied the following information: report of monitoring biodiversity (from July 02 2010 to June 30, 2017): methodology has been modified from the monitoring. In the case of wildlife, will be through direct and indirect, watching for which a format of information has been developed in field collecting sighted species and place ("Wildlife observation card" attached). In the case of flora, is being done through the collection of the species surveyed for forestry plans, in which the species with economic value, which are potentially to extract itself from the communal forests are reported (Se (Deputy "Tab of Flora forest census"). It should be noted that species surveyed for use are part of a forest management Plan, which ensures that the exploitation of these species are the result of the productivity.

ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses:

09.11.2018. The project has provided additional information on biodiversity changes and benefits. The monitoring methodology described in the validated PDD has been adapted but the changes have not been described in the monitoring report section 2.2.3. The finding remains open. The project proponent is asked to implement the corrective action necessary to close this finding.

08.02.2019: section 2.2.3 of the updated version of the monitoring report includes explanation of the changes related to validated PDD. Additional information on modification of biodiversity monitoring could be found in section 5.1 of the monitoring report. (Ref 54 – 67)

Status: Closed

CAR18 dated 03/18: QA/QC Procedures

The project proponent is asked to review its QA/QC procedures concerning the management of the information and data. Following the verification activities conducted by the team there were found major problems in the document recording system and inconsistencies in the information provided by the main documents presented for verification, generated by a lack of adequate information management system.

Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
<p>Client Response: Currently, AIDER comes working on the implementation of the knowledge management unit, for which hired two consultants for the design of the Organization and operation of this unit. The documents prepared by the consultants, details the information that has AIDER and that must be classified, orderly and managed. Also, this document will serve to the person responsible for that unit, line managers and coordinators of Headquarters, to learn the material which has each worker of AIDER, both at the headquarters and other offices. Copy of the documents prepared by the consultants, as evidence for the audit team is attached. Also, from 2018 AIDER has a virtual platform called Office 365, which has been enabled for all workers of AIDER. Within this application, there is a cloud of storage called "OneDrive", which is being implemented.</p> <p>06.02.2019 The described mechanism (knowledge management unit) and tool OneDrive are media currently boasts AIDER for the management and collection of information. Promptly sent evidence describing the operation of this unit, which refers to actions that search and defined responsibilities that asks the ECOCERT team. The area of institutional monitoring (ordered in the person of Sofia Molero) will be responsible for the track to the appropriate order and the storage. In addition, Mayra Espinoza (responsible of monitoring headquarters Pucallpa) will track specific storage of the information staff on this project in particular. It is shipping document which explains the operation of the receipt of information from the staff of AIDER OneDrive tool, and this is the first phase of work of the institution towards the improvement of the procedures of control.</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: 09.11.2018: The information provided by the project proponent does not resolve the finding. There is no evidence of the existence of a QA/QC procedures describing how the information and data of the REDD project is managed and stored, with relevant actions and defined responsibilities. The finding remains open 20.02.2018; Ecocert agrees with the new documents for the management of data quality. The QA QC system have been transmitted in the one drive with the others CARs answers Ref 21</p>
Status: Closed

CAR19 dated 03/18: CCB Standards GL1.4 Optional Gold Level: Adaptation to Climate Change
<p>Section GL1.4 "Adaptation to climate change" refers to the same section of the PDD. The PDD describes the different actions of adaptation proposed and implemented by the project proponent to the native communities.</p> <p>The project proponent is asked to provide in this section the evaluation of the different impacts monitored during the period 2010-2017 as proposed in the PDD and shall demonstrate that the net well-being impacts of the project are positive to access Gold Level criteria on Climate Change for CCBS.</p>
Timeline for Clarification: Prior to verification
<p>Client Response: This section has been amended in item 4.1.3 of the monitoring report; However, it is noteworthy that the indicators proposed in the section GL1.4 of the PPD are part of the plan for monitoring Community described in section CM4.1 of the PPD.</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: Sections 4.1.3 and 4.3.1 of the updated monitoring report provides the required information necessary to close this finding. Ref 21</p>
Status: closed

CAR20 dated 11/18: Language of Project Documentation
3.5.11 The language in which project documents may be developed depends on the template used.
1) Where projects use the CCB Program independent of a recognized GHG program, the CCB Project Description Template and/or CCB Monitoring Report Template may be completed in a

<p>locally appropriate language, if the validation/verification body has competency in that language. In cases where the project description and/or monitoring report are developed in a language other than English, at least a summary of the project description and/or monitoring report shall be developed in English. Requirements of this summary are set out in Section 3.5.12 below.</p> <p>2) The CCB & VCS Project Description Template and the CCB & VCS Monitoring Report Template shall be completed in English</p>
<p>Timeline for Clarification: Prior to verification</p>
<p>Client Response: CCB section were not yet to be translated into English, because we had hoped to have the final version (with cleared CARs) to start the translation. However, it will start with the translation according to the request.</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The translation has not been done and the monitoring report is not ready. The client cannot transmit a corrected version at first assessment.</p>
<p>AIDER response: 29 /01/2019 English version is attached.</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses 02/2019: The English version has been transmitted. Ref 21</p>
<p>Status: closed</p>

CLARIFICATION REQUESTS

<p>CL1 dated 03/18: CCB standards CM2.2 Negative community impact mitigation</p>
<p>The project proponent is asked to clarify if there are negative impacts resulting from project implementation and if any to provide the information on mitigation measures implemented to reduce these impacts</p>
<p>Timeline for Clarification: Prior to validation</p>
<p>Client Response: The CM2.2 section has been amended in the monitoring report, according to the observations of the audit team.</p>
<p>ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent has provided the required clarifications in section 4.1.2 of the updated monitoring report</p>
<p>Status: Closed</p>

FORWARD ACTION REQUESTS

<p>FAR1 dated 11/18: CCB Standards G3.1 Stakeholder access to information and CCB Standards G3.5 stakeholder consultation channels</p>
<p>The project proponent shall, by the time of the next verification, provide substantial evidence on the actions taken by the project proponent to kept communities informed on a regular basis of the general implementation of the project in each community including the investments and activities financed by the sale of carbon benefits.</p>
<p>FAR2 dated 11/18: CCB Standards G3.3 site visit information and opportunities to communicate with auditor</p>
<p>The project proponent shall, by the time of the next verification, provide substantial evidence on the actions taken to ensure that the communication channels existing in the communities assure that all</p>

the members of the communities concerned are informed on the auditors visit and the opportunities they have to express their opinions on the implementation of the project

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ATTENDANCE

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OPENING & CLOSING MEETING ATTENDANCE FORM

VERIFICATION VALIDATION

Name / Nombre :	Function / Cargo:	Present at / Presente en:			Signature / Firma
		Opening meeting / Reunión de apertura (DATE)	Document Review / Revisión Documental	On site evaluations / Evaluación campo	
AION MAREDA	Auditor	X	X	X	<i>[Signature]</i>
Peter Schlesinger	Expert	X	X		
Percy Recaman E.	Coord. SSGE AIDER	X	X		<i>[Signature]</i>
JAMES MOLUARE A	DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO	X			<i>[Signature]</i>
Sofia Molero	Spanish social	X	X	X	<i>[Signature]</i>
XAVIER HATCHONDO	Lead Auditor	X	X	X	<i>[Signature]</i>
Tania Jacobo Soñelo	Auditora		X	X	<i>[Signature]</i>
Miguel Ángel Espinoza	Monitor del país		X	X	<i>[Signature]</i>
Pío Santiago Puertas	COORDINADOR REGIONAL VERIFICACIONES		X	X	<i>[Signature]</i>
Oliver G. Díaz Arroyo	Regente Ferretaf		X	X	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Puerto Nuevo **OPENING & CLOSING MEETING ATTENDANCE FORM**

VERIFICATION VALIDATION



Name / Nombre	Function / Cargo	Present at / Presente en:			Closing meeting / Reunión de cierre (DATE)	Signature / Firma
		Document Reviewer / Revisión Documental	On site evaluation / Evaluación campo	Closing meeting / Reunión de Cierre (DATE)		
Gerardo Aguado T.	Coordinador					<i>[Signature]</i>
Carolina Carra C.	Coordinadora					<i>[Signature]</i>
Roger Pery Oro	Coordinador					<i>[Signature]</i>
Hevia Bongono Vargas	Coordinadora					<i>[Signature]</i>
Gustavo Santoro Usuga	Coordinador					<i>[Signature]</i>
Geovillano Aguado Borge	Coordinador					<i>[Signature]</i>
Lorena Bongono Vargas	Coordinadora					<i>[Signature]</i>
Ibóni Trichet Garcia	Coordinadora					<i>[Signature]</i>
Heberle Aguado Feliciano	Coordinadora					<i>[Signature]</i>
Amorosa Bongono	Coordinadora					<i>[Signature]</i>
Peter Becerra E.	AIOR					<i>[Signature]</i>



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OPENING & CLOSING MEETING ATTENDANCE FORM

VERIFICATION VALIDATION

Name / Nombre :	Function / Cargo:	Present at / Presente en:		Closing meeting / Reunión de Cierre (DATE)	Signature / Firma
		Opening meeting / Reunión de apertura (DATE)	On site evaluation / Evaluación campo		
Joel Marañón Argueta	Comunidad		X	X	[Signature]
Felipe Canales Jorobeta	Comunidad				[Signature]
MILDER FERNANDEZ POYER	Presidente Inga		SINCHI POYER		[Signature]
Claudia Garcia Gomez	Comunidad				[Signature]
Alfredo Garcia Ruiz	Comunidad				[Signature]
Walter Negria Jorobeta	Comunidad				[Signature]
ELVIS BOLIVAR BOVICANO	Comunidad				[Signature]
SERAFIN SANCIA PEREZ	Comunidad				[Signature]
Yen Anderson Joverhuasi	Comunidad				[Signature]
Magali Flores Rodriguez	Comunidad				[Signature]
Heltz					[Signature]

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OPENING & CLOSING MEETING ATTENDANCE FORM

VERIFICATION VALIDATION

Name / Nombre :	Function / Cargo:	Present at / Presente en:			Closing meeting / Reunión de Clausura (DATE)	Signature / Firma
		Opening meeting / Reunión de apertura (DATE)	Document Review / Revisión Documental	On site evaluations Evaluación campo		
Gilmer Perez Ayuda	Co-ordinator / Presidente					
Gustavo Vasquez Turza	Co-ordinator / Vice Presidente					
Marino Acosta Torres	Co-ordinator / Presidente					
Victor Priado Moron	Co-ordinator / Presidente					
Alfonso Vasquez Solano	Co-ordinator / Presidente					
Alfonso Rios Vasquez	Co-ordinator / Presidente					
Alfredo Rojas Flores	Co-ordinator / Presidente					
Osvaldo Rodriguez	Co-ordinator / Presidente					
Jesús Antonio Lopez	Co-ordinator / Presidente					



CALLERIA

Proyecto: Manejo de Bosques para Reducir Deforestación y Degradación
Indígenas SHIPIBO CONIBO Y CACATAIBO de la Región Ucayali

NOMBRE	CARGO	COMUNIDAD	Firma
Sofia Moteo D.	Operadora Social	Calleria	[Firma]
Percy Rocaverman E.	Coord. SSEE	Calleria	[Firma]
Felipe Camargo B.	Eq. Tec AIDER	AIDER	[Firma]
Wilhem Tuesta Sajani	Eq. Técnico AIDER	AIDER	[Firma]
Carolina Reategui Puchunau	Comunera	Calleria	[Firma]
Pedro Rosbal Mori Carara	Sub jefe	Calleria	[Firma]
Denis Rojas Sanchez	Agente Municipal	Calleria	[Firma]
Jacob Rodriguez Vallen	Comunero	Calleria	[Firma]
José Reategui Anauani	Comunero	Calleria	[Firma]

FLOR DE LEYALI

23 Mayo

NOMBRE	CARGO	FIRMA
1. Freddy Guimaraes Rodriguez	Jefe	[Signature]
2. Hilario Herrera Benito	Comunero	[Signature]
3. Teodinda Rojas Herrinca	Comunero	[Signature]
4. Karina Guimaraes Najin	Comunero	[Signature]
5. Chelva Guimaraes Raymond	Comunero	[Signature]
6. Mari Li Agustina Rodriguez	Comunero	[Signature]
7. Reyes Vargas Pacaya	Comunero	[Signature]
8. Reynaldo Mori Pereira	Comunero	[Signature]
9. Eva Pineda Josevicha	Comunero	[Signature]
10. Antonia Vargas Garza	Comunero	[Signature]
11. Claudia Rodriguez Shapiro	Comunero	[Signature]
12. Lina Patricia Vargas Pades	Comunero	[Signature]
13. Debara Bardales Guimaraes	Comunero	[Signature]
14. Saul Mastinez Guimaraes	Comunero	[Signature]