MONITORING REPORT

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

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Project Title	Forest management to reduce deforestation and degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo indigenous communities in the Ucayali region
Project ID	1360
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Project Location	Perú, Ucayali
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GHG Accounting/ Crediting Period	1 julio 2010 – 30 junio 2030; 20 años
Monitoring Period of this Report	1 julio 2019 – 30 junio 2020
History of CCB Status	CCB Validation Statement: 03 March 2020
Gold Level Criteria	Climate and community

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1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

1.1 Unique Project Benefits

Results or benefits	Achievements during the follow-up period	Section	Achievements during the life of the project
1) Estimated net emission reductions in the project area, measures with respect to the scenario without project.	263,196 tCO2-e annual generated by the project (period 2019-2020).	3.2.4	1,683,375.2 tCO2-e annual generated by the project (period 2010-2020).
2) Hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area, compared to the scenario without project.	761.60 hectares avoided being deforested (period 2019-2020).	3.2.2	6,771.70 hectares avoided of being deforested (period 2010-2020).
3) Community members who have improved their skills and / or knowledge as a result of the training provided as part of the project activities.	1,244 people trained in the framework of the workshops held during this period.	4.3.1	8,777 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.	2231 people (635 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have benefited from the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.		2231 people (635 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have benefited from the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.
5) Globally endangered or endangered species that benefit from reduced threats as a result of project activities, in the face of the scenario without project.	0		The species / conservation objects for monitoring are not under the category of "critical danger" or "danger of extinction".

1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
GHG emission reductions & removals	Net estimated emission removals in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	0	s/r	0
	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	263,196 tCO2-e	3.2.4	1,683,375.2 tCO2-e
Forest[1] cover	For REDD[2] projects: Number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	761.60 hectares	3.2.2	6,771.70 hectares
	For ARR[3] projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	0		0
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM[4] practices have occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	0		0
	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management has occurred as a	0		0

[1] Land with woody vegetation that meets an internationally accepted definition (e.g., UNFCCC, FAO or IPCC) of what constitutes a forest, which includes threshold parameters, such as minimum forest area, tree height and level of crown cover, and may include mature, secondary, degraded and wetland forests (*VCS Program Definitions*)
[2] Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) - Activities that reduce GHG emissions by slowing or stopping conversion of forests to non-forest land and/or reduce the degradation of forest land where forest biomass is lost (*VCS Program Definitions*)
[3] Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR) - Activities that increase carbon stocks in woody biomass (and in some cases soils) by establishing, increasing and/or restoring vegetative cover through the planting, sowing and/or human-assisted natural regeneration of woody vegetation (*VCS Program Definitions*)
[4] Improved forest management (IFM) - Activities that change forest management practices and increase carbon stock on forest lands managed for wood products such as saw timber, pulpwood and fuelwood (*VCS Program Definitions*)

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario			
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	1,244	4.3.1	8,777 community members trained in the framework of the workshops carried out during the life of the project.
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities	473		2,698 women trained in the framework of the projects executed in the verification period.
Employment	Total number of people employed in of project activities,[5] expressed as number of full time employees[6]	12		23 people who are part of the AIDER technical team that is in charge of the management, supervision and implementation of activities in the office and in the field.
	Number of women employed in project activities, expressed as number of full time employees	4		9 women who are part of the team mentioned in the previous metric.
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods[7] or income generated as a result of project activities	2,231 (635 families)	s/r	2,231 people (635 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have benefited from the economic income from the

[5] Employed in project activities means people directly working on project activities in return for compensation (financial or otherwise), including employees, contracted workers, sub-contracted workers and community members that are paid to carry out project-related work.
[6] Full time equivalency is calculated as the total number of hours worked (by full-time, part-time, temporary and/or seasonal staff) divided by the average number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the country, region or economic territory (adapted from UN System of National Accounts (1993) paragraphs 17.14[15.102];[17.28])
[7] Livelihoods are the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Krantz, Lasse, 2001. *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction*. SIDA). Livelihood benefits may include benefits reported in the Employment metrics of this table.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
				first sale of the project's carbon credits.
	Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	473	s/r	2,698 women benefited from the activity described in the previous metric.
Health	Total number of people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
	Number of women for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
Education	Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
Water	Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
	Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	project activities, measured against the without-project scenario			
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being[8] was improved as a result of project activities	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation,[9] measured against the without-project scenario	No change	s/r	There has been no change in the number of hectares of the project. The number of hectares of the project includes the biodiversity conservation areas that the project proposes to conserve.
	Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species[10] benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities,[11] measured against the without-project scenario	None	s/r	The species / conservation objects for monitoring are not under the category of "critical danger" or "danger of extinction".

[8] Well-being is people's experience of the quality of their lives. Well-being benefits may include benefits reported in other metrics of this table (e.g. Training, Employment, Health, Education, Water, etc.), but could also include other benefits such as empowerment of community groups, strengthened legal rights to resources, conservation of access to areas of cultural significance, etc.
[9] Biodiversity conservation in this context means areas where specific management measures are being implemented as a part of project activities with an objective of enhancing biodiversity conservation.
[10] Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species
[11] In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit

2 GENERAL

2.1 Project Description

2.1.1 Implementation Description

The project is developed in 7 native communities belonging to ethnic and Cacataibo Shibipo Conibo, which grouped occupy an area of 127,004.0 hectares. The purpose of the project is to conserve the forests of these communities with the advance of deforestation and degradation. It is proposed to reduce the pressure to change the land use in the project area with 4 components: i) proper use of communal land, ii) capacity building for the management of natural resources, iii) project finance and market linkages and iv) finally strategic alliances. These actions are intended to prevent the advance of deforestation.

The activities that have been developed during this period were: promotion of community forest management (timber and non-timber), strengthening indigenous organizations to understand REDD + and Compensation for Ecosystem Services, promoting local forest governance in 7 native communities for the proper management of natural resources, increased organizational and administrative capacities of authorities and community in the management of natural resources.

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

The verification period, comprising from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 and has managed to keep an average of 263,196 tCO2-e.

2.1.2 Project Category and Activity Type

Sectorial scope 14 – Agricultural, forestry and other land use
AFOLU Project category: Reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD)
Activity type: Avoid unplanned deforestation and degradation (AUDD), it is not a grouped project.

2.1.3 Project Proponent(s)

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2.1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Not applicable.

2.1.5 Project Start Date (G1.9)

The project start date is July 1, 2010.

- **Evaluation period of benefit for biodiversity and community**

The benefit evaluation period is done every 5 years.

2.1.6 Project Crediting Period (G1.9)

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

2.1.7 Project Location

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

Be attached to KLM format, the coordinates of the project area that will be delivered.

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

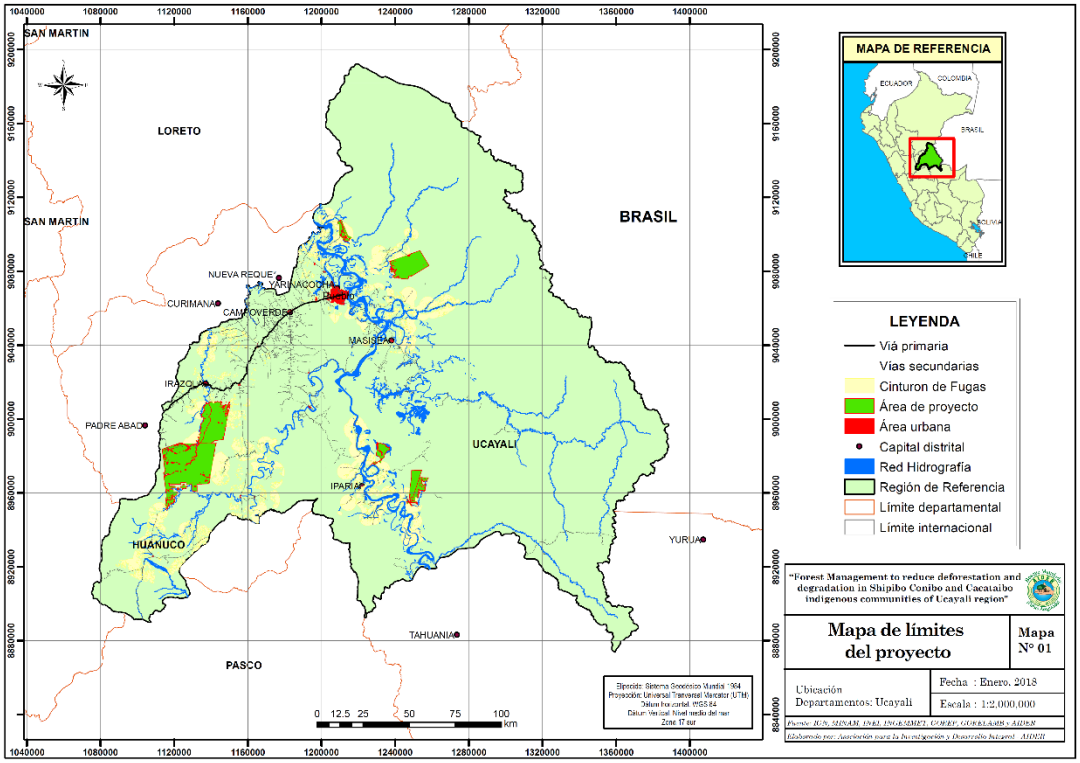

Figure 1. Map of the project boundary

2.1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology

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

2.1.9 Other Programs (G5.9)

- **Emission Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits:**

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

2.1.10 Sustainable Development

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

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

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

2.2 Project Implementation Status

2.2.1 Implementation Schedule (G1.9)

Date	Milestone(s) in the project's development and implementation
July 1, 2010	Project start date, in which the native communities that are members of the project began forest management activities, which are activities that lead to reducing GHG emissions.
February 2010 to August 2011	Project "Marketing of certified wood in quality and quantity, managed by Shipibo-Conibo Native Communities of the Ucayali Region"
September 2010 to September 2012	Project "Enhancement of shiringa forests for the production of rubber with rural hamlets and native communities of the Ucayali Region"
April 15, 2012	Start of the project "Enhancement of environmental services in managed forests of seven native communities of the Ucayali region", which allowed the financing of the PDD design, validation and first VCS verification.
October 31, 2012	Well Managed Forest Group Certification, which includes the Callería Native Community and Pueblo Nuevo del Caco
February 2012 to April 2014	Project "Enhancement of environmental services in managed forests of 07 Native Communities of the Ucayali Region"
July 31, 2015	Preparation of the VCS Project Description (final version approved by AENOR).
August 4, 2015	VCS validation report issued by AENOR.
August 21, 2015	Preparation of CCB PDD (final version and approved by AENOR).
August 24, 2015	CCB validation report and CCB Validation Statement issued by AENOR.
April 1, 2016	VCS Verification Statement issued by AENOR - Period 07/01/2010 to 06/30/2013.
Septiembre, 2017	Beginning of the Preinvestment phase of the Project: Forest Management to reduce deforestation in the Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo communities of Ucayali- "NII KANITI"
December 29, 2017	Signing of the agreement for the conservation of forests, between the PNCBMCC and the Calleria Native Community
February 11 and 12, 2019	Assembly of the Association of Indigenous Communities for the Conservation of Forests in Ucayali ACICOB, with the participation of the

	representatives of the 7 native communities of the Shipibo-Conibo and Cacataibo indigenous people that are members of ACICOB.
February 12, 2019	Signing of the "Agreement of commitment to commercialize products Alianza Comercial Nii Kaniti" between CITEINDIGENA and the Curiaca Native Communities, Pueblo Nuevo del Caco, Roya, Calleria, Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo.
March 2013 to February 2014	Establishment and Management of Forest Plantations in the Native Community Roya
March, 2019	The Forest Alliance project between USAID, Althelia and AIDER, with the 7 communities of the project, is started.
March, 2019	Start of the Project "Specialized assistance in the production of paiche (Arapaima gigas) in floating cages, in the Callería Native Community, Callería District, Coronel Portillo Province, Ucayali Region"
April 16, 2019	VCS / CCB verification report issued by ECOCERT.
July 24, 2019	VCS / CCB verification report issued by AENOR.
August 1, 2019	Compilation and analysis of information worked during the verification period 2018-2019
September, 2019	Actions to strengthen capacities in native communities on issues of: forest regulations, group standards, and FSC principles and criteria.
October 15, 2019	Completion of verification report period 2018-2019
October 28, 2019	Sending documentation to AENOR to start the field verification process
December, 2019	Actions to strengthen capacities in native communities on forest plantations
March 3, 2020	VCS / CCB verification report issued by AENOR (2018-2019)
August 1, 2020	Compilation and analysis of information worked during the verification period 2019 - 2020
November 17, 2020	Completion of verification report period 2019 - 2020
November 18, 2020	Sending documentation to AENOR to start the field verification process
February – March, 2021	The results obtained in the monitoring period were shared with the members of the 7 native communities
April 20, 2021	Beginning of the "field visit" virtually, until April 27. The representatives of the 7 native communities, the technical team and other stakeholders participated.

2.2.2 Methodology Deviations

Not applicable.

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

No changes have been made.

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

Not applicable.

2.2.5 Grouped Projects

Not applicable.

2.2.6 Risks to the Project (G1.10)

Table 1: Project Risks Table

Identify Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits	Actions needed to mitigate the risk
Financial Viability	That the activities envisaged in the Project's REDD + Strategy are not carried out.	The first advance sale of carbon credits for the project was made, and with the money obtained, the verification of the project was financed, as well as the implementation of a communal fund for communities to carry out communal activities, prioritized by themselves. Currently, there is an investment project that will allow the financing of the project until 2020.
Opportunity Cost	That the communities wish to work other types of crops than those initially proposed in the project design.	A proposal of productive activities has been worked out, according to the reality and needs of each community. This proposal includes agroforestry activities, forest plantations for commercial purposes, forest use, handicrafts, allowing the improvement of income and livelihoods for the families of the communities.

Project Longevity	That the communities no longer want 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, the communities have ratified their interest in continuing to participate in the project activities, authorizing, through their Community Chief or through the Community Assembly, each procedure or activity that has been carried out so far. The legitimacy of this process has been evidenced by the creation of ACICOB, which is the association that represents the 7 communities of the project.

2.2.7 Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

72 participatory training workshops have been held on various topics (forestry, sustainable businesses, control and surveillance, agroforestry, etc.) for the 7 project communities. For more details on these workshops, there are the attendance lists of the training workshops implemented during the verification period.

The communities continue to have a budget to implement their community monitoring teams and be able to carry out patrols, buy some equipment for the timber harvesting of their forests, carry out the boundaries of their territory and other activities necessary for the preparation of their management plans. During the verification period, the 7 communities have carried out 15 forest control and surveillance patrols.

Additionally, small craft enterprises have been supported, which are worked with women from 5 native communities of the project, in order to improve the embroidery technique for the production of haute couture garments. These ventures have resulted in the participation of community members in fairs of national and international relevance (Ruraq Maki), as well as in the manufacture and sale of sustainable fashion garments with reception in the national market, through the Peruvian companies "Las Polleras de Agus " and “Estrafalario”.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)

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

- ✓ REDD + project management model.
- ✓ Project activities to work during the next years for which there is funding.
- ✓ VCS / CCB verification report of the project.
- ✓ Progress reports and status to date of the activities carried out in the project (accountability).

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

ACICOB is the entity created to legitimize all the decision-making and accountability processes within the framework of the project actions (technical and financial). This association is made up of the 7 project communities and is made up of 1 representative (communal chief) from each community.

2.3.2 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (G3.1)

In November 2019, a meeting was held to prepare the ACICOB work plan. In the framework of this meeting, relevant information was communicated regarding the start of the current verification process.

It was planned to carry out the socialization of the results of the community monitoring plan, but due to COVID-19 it could not be carried out on the planned date, in the months of October to December 2020. Subsequently, it was planned to carry out the socialization as soon as the conditions of the pandemic improve and we finish the process, but due to VERRA's request for the online publication of the MR this was carried out between the months of February and March 2021, visiting echa community.

2.3.3 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (G3.1)

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

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

The call to these informative meetings is carried out by telephone (the majority of the community has a telephone signal through cell phones) and / or through formal letters addressed to the communal chiefs. Likewise, the AIDER technical team once again transmits the announcements orally, when they are in the communities.

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

The costs, risks and benefits of the project are part of the topics discussed in the assemblies (described in point 2.3.1 of this report). The financing scheme of the REDD + project, which will be assumed from the sale of carbon credits from the project to the Althelia fund, has been socialized through assemblies to the communities, knowing their risks and benefits.

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

This information, as well as the progress made in the implementation of all project activities, is shared with the communities in informative assemblies.

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

The validation process was communicated, as described in the PDD in the corresponding section. At that time, the communities were also informed about the verification process.

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

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

The communities were informed about the audit process to be carried out for this verification period and about the field visit, once the auditing company had the audit dates and the modality in which this process would be carried out, due to to the COVID-19 pandemic, the field visit was carried out virtually.
In February and March 2021 the results obtained in the monitoring report were shared with the 7 native communities.

According to the relationship of actors with whom the auditing company wishes to interview (in addition to the communities), meetings with these actors will be coordinated in a timely manner, which are generally state entities (Regional Government of Ucayali).

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

2.3.7 Stakeholder Consultation (G3.4)

The project continues to work in a coordinated manner with the communities, taking into account their consultation and decision-making processes through the ordinary and extraordinary General Assemblies, as well as informational meetings, according to the protocols provided in the Plan for Participatory Consultation (FPIC Plan) of the project.

The feedback that is received, both from the communities, external consultants that the project hires for specific activities, government actors, among others, allows the AIDER team to improve its intervention strategies in the field, whether in social, technical and / or economic. This feedback is taken into account for the monthly planning processes that the AIDER team carries out to schedule activities in the field, in an organized manner and in consultation with the native communities through their authorities.

2.3.8 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (G3.4)

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

As in the previous section (2.3.7), the results of the consultation process make it possible to improve action strategies in the field, as well as the planning processes of activities in the communities. Likewise, AIDER has a team in charge of monitoring, evaluation and learning, which promotes meetings every six months to

motivate reflection in the team and thus be able to modify strategies that are not working with the communities.

2.3.9 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (G3.5)

Described in point 2.3.7 of this report. It is worth mentioning that FPIC protocols are carried out for making important decisions at the community level, as specified in the latest reports.

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

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

Described in the PDD and also according to what is described in point 2.3.9 of this report.
In addition to the aforementioned, the project has a "Gender and Social Inclusion Plan", according to the social and cultural reality of the native communities and that seeks to implement actions that promote equity within the communities based on productive activities. , training and awareness that the project executes.

This Plan has been updated in September 2019, specifying specific actions on gender, according to the project activities. In October 2019, a training workshop on gender was held in 3 native communities (Curiaca, Roya and Pueblo Nuevo), in which the topic of gender stereotypes was addressed.

2.3.11 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (G3.7)

The REDD + project has a Policy of Conduct, and its guidelines express the rejection of any act of discrimination of the type: racial, ethnic, political, religious, sexual and cultural; and in the face of 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 all institutions involved in the design and implementation of their activities. This document will be transmitted verbally to the community, and a copy will also be given to them for evaluation at the community level.

The new gender and social inclusion plan includes a section that stipulates awareness-raising activities on inappropriate sexual behaviors. To date, an information meeting on this issue has been held with the project's technical and administrative team.

2.3.12 Grievances (G3.8)

The document "Guidelines for the management and resolution of controversies and conflicts" is available, the same document that was prepared at the end of 2018.
This document was planned to be disseminated between January and March 2019 in the following order: First with the technical team, second with indigenous organizations and third with communities; the team began with the socialization, but due to internal problems of the federations, this was not completed, for this reason the process was not continued. Currently the document is in the process of updating.

During the monitoring period, no complaints or claims have been received from the participating communities or from other actors involved in the project.

2.3.13 Worker Training (G3.9)

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

In total, 72 training workshops have been held for the 7 project communities, indistinctly. Section 4.3.1 details the total number of participants, and also has the activity report corresponding to the verification period, which evidences and explains each of these training sessions (place, date, topic, attendees).

2.3.14 Community Employment Opportunities (G3.10)

Currently, 90% of the technical team has lived in Pucallpa since before the start of the project. Likewise, within the policies and strategies of community relations and capacity building, there are indigenous technicians and professionals as part of the AIDER staff for all the projects carried out at its Ucayali headquarters.

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

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

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

During the verification period, no relevant modifications have been made regarding the labor legislation in Peru.

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

2.3.16 Occupational Safety Assessment (G3.12)

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

2.4 Management Capacity

2.4.1 Required Technical Skills (G4.2)

In the table 2 described in point 2.4.2 of this report, the experience of the team in charge of the activities in the native communities, as well as the personnel that provides technical support to the implementation of the project, is evidenced.

2.4.2 Management Team Experience (G4.2)

Changes have been made to the technical staff that were initially reported in the project PDD. These changes are evidenced in the table below:

Table 2. Project staff

Components	Name	Profession	Responsibility	Experience
Management and Monitoring	Jaime Nalvarte Armas	Ing. Forestal Mg. Sc. (Forest Resources Management)	Institutional management of AIDER	With training in forestry policy, legislation and administration. Extensive professional experience in conducting the processes of design and management of projects for the conservation, 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	REDD + project management. Monitor REDD project activities	Specialized in formulation, planning and monitoring of development projects on environmental issues, with extensive work experience in the Amazon. With experience in the design of carbon forestry projects (REDD), with participation in validation processes under the VCS and CCB standards.
Climate, Carbon and Community Team	Percy Recavarren Estares	Engineer in Renewable Natural Resources (forestry mention) with Master's studies in Forests and Forest Resources Management	Technical management of the REDD + project. Direct and technically assist in the formulation and implementation and monitoring of the project	Experience in communal land use planning 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 operations for the use of natural resources. 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 Master's studies in Forests and Forest Resources Management.	Technical advice of the REDD project	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Experience in implementing FSC certification. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools.
	Sofia Molero	Sociologist	Responsible CCB of the REDD + project. Drafting of the CCB verification report.	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools.

			REDD + project social specialist.	Experience in developing social baselines, participatory diagnoses, participatory consultation processes.
	Sylvia Mayta	Forestal engineer	Head of the Ecosystem Services Area - VCS methodological support in the REDD + project	Knowledge of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). Methodological support in the preparation of VCS reports.
Geographic information system	Alejandro Rodriguez	Forestal engineer	GIS Manager	Advanced knowledge in the management, analysis and interpretation of Remote Sensors and Geographic Information Systems.
	Robin Najar	Computer technician	Informatic support	Informatic support.
Biodiversity	Roberto Gutiérrez Poblete	Biologist	Biodiversity and HCV monitoring advisor	Work experience in research in zoology and ecology in Protected Areas, with topics related to the implementation of Research plans, management documents, monitoring, fauna management and Vertebrate evaluations; local development of native Amazonian (Machiguengas) and rural (Quechua) communities. Zoologist with herpetological training and in Ecology.
Social	Russel Cumapa	Anthropologist	Head of Forest Governance - Social support and support in conflict management guide	Experience in managing social projects and conflict management. Experience in applying a gender and intercultural approach. Management of participatory tools for conducting diagnoses.
Economic financial	Berenice Brizuela	Business management engineer	Responsible for Sustainable Business - Commercial and financial support of the project	Experience in carrying out business plans, market studies of forest products and analysis of the economic feasibility of projects.
Productive	Mayra Espinoza	Forestal engineer	Responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation of the REDD + project. Monitoring the REDD + Strategy	Experience in forest management, scientific data collection, monitoring, logistics and technical assistance.
	José Chero	Environmental engineer	Technical monitoring of the REDD project.	Experience in forest management, scientific data collection, monitoring, logistics and technical assistance.
	Wilian Tuesta Victor Villanueva	Forestry engineers	Forest specialists - technical managers for the implementation of the REDD + Strategy.	Experience in field work with local populations and native communities, forest degradation inventories and field validation of deforestation maps.

2.4.3 Project Management Partnerships/Team Development (G4.2)

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

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

The first verification under CCB standards of the project was carried out during the years 2017-2018 through the auditing company ECOCERT.

The second verification under CCB standards of the project was carried out in May 2019 through the auditing company AENOR.

The third verification under CCB standards of the project will be carried out in by the end of 2020 and the beginning of 2021, through the auditing company AENOR.

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

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

The financial health of the implementing institution (AIDER) is evidenced in its financial statements, which are prepared annually by a certified accountant.

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

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

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

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

Likewise, the heads of the communities sign annually the “Issuance Deed of Representation”, a document in which the project's VCUs sale transaction is reported.

On the other hand, and as part of the protocols and good practices of information transparency, the status of the sale of carbon credits and / or all information related to the bonds is reported, through the informative assemblies that are held with ACICOB.

2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights

2.5.1 Recognition of Property Rights (G5.1)

During the execution of the REDD + project to date, the native communities Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca presented problems of invasion due to change of use by settlers for the installation of coca leaf crops, either near the boundaries of the community or in papaya growing areas.

Likewise, agreements and work plans have been drawn up with indigenous grassroots organizations, in order to be able to articulate the activities of control and surveillance of the communal territory and physical-legal sanitation of the communities in an integrated manner.

During this period, the project has supported with the performance of 15 patrols to the territory of the project communities.

During this period, technical assistance and financial support have continued for actions related to physical sanitation and monumentation of the territory of native communities, as well as other legal procedures to prevent the advance of this problem. In this regard, in September 2019, the head of the Roya community made a complaint to the Regional Environmental Authority of GOREU, where he presented the findings regarding illegal logging.

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

In addition to the processes described in the corresponding section of the PDD, and as mentioned in point 2.3.4 of this report, the FPIC Plan is in place to continue reinforcing this process with native communities.

2.5.3 Property Right Protection (G5.3)

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

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

2.5.4 Identification of Illegal Activity (G5.4)

As described in point 2.5.1 of this report, the communities have designed a budget to finance activities that reduce negative impacts on their territory and populations. This budget promotes the implementation of actions to attack the illegal activities described, especially regarding the invasion of their communal territory and illegal logging, also within their territory.

Likewise, and as part of the technical assistance actions of AIDER, the identification of critical routes for the monitoring of the territory was carried out, work that was carried out in conjunction with the community monitoring teams of each community, which are implemented in their totality so that they can carry out the respective patrols.

In September 2019, the head of the Roya community made a complaint to the GOREU Regional Environmental Authority, where he presented the findings regarding illegal logging.

2.5.5 Ongoing Disputes (G5.5)

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

2.5.6 National and Local Laws (G5.6)

During this period, no law framed in the environmental issue was approved.

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

3 CLIMATE

3.1 Monitoring GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.1.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

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

Data / Parameter	Leakage belt
Data unit	ha
Description	Boundary map leakage belt.
Source of data	Landsat 5 TM images 2000, 2005 and 2010

Value applied:	1 ha of forest patch as minimum threshold
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Analysis of mobility through a multi-criteria evaluation, for which factors maps based on fuzzy analysis and data collected through a participatory workshop were used
Purpose of Data	Determination of baseline scenario
Comments	-

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

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

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

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

Data / Parameter	***ABSLLki,t***
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the leakage belt at year t
Source of data	Procesing GIS
Value applied:	The values applied are in the annex I of Project Document-PD, 30c table.
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Results of the deforestation projected distribution within the reference region using spatial modeling.

Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	***Ctot,****cl*
Data unit	tCO2e ha -1
Description	Average carbon stock per hectare in all accounted carbon pools of LU/LC class cl
Source of data	The information wil be obtained through field measurements.
Value applied:	The values applied are in the annex I of Project Document-PD, 36 table.
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The inventory made for the carbon stock determination was exploratory type with temporary sample plots. As a base was used the stratification and variability of each stratum, which is the principle design of the optimal fixation. The sample plots were circular and concentrically nested. The quantification of the existent carbon was through allometric equations and root/shoot ratio.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	***Ctot,***fcl,t
Data unit	tCO2e ha -1
Description	Average carbon stock of all accounted carbon pools in nonforest class fcl at time t
Source of data	Bibliographic references J. Alegre and L. Arevalo. Carbon Stocks according to land use at two sites in the Peruvian Amazon.
Value applied:	The values applied are in the annex I of Project Document-PD, 42 table.
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Information from secondary sources for land converted to young secondary forest 3-10 years, pastures and burned areas. Information held in the region of Ucayali.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

3.1.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	$ABSLPA_{i,t}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the project area at year t.
Source of data	Procesing GIS
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Results overlay map of forest cover within the limits of the project area
Frequency of monitoring/recording	In each verification period
Value monitored	2,944 ha
Monitoring equipment	Project area boundary in shapefile format.
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. ENVI 5.0 y Arc GIS 9.3.1 Softwares GPS Garmin Oregon600
Purpose of the data	The Map of deforestation will be validate in the field through an unaligned systematic sampling, and calculation of accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the the methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. The mapping will be according to the Standard Operating Procedures developed for this purpose.
Data / Parameter	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	The calculation is done using an excel spreadsheet.
Comments	-

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

Frequency of monitoring/recording	In each verification period
Value monitored	1, 332 ha
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. ENVI 5.0 y Arc GIS 9.3.1 Softwares GPS Garmin Oregon600
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The Map of deforestation will be validated in the field through an unaligned systematic sampling, and calculation of accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the the methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. The mapping will be according to the Standard Operating Procedures developed for this purpose.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of leakage
Calculation method	The calculation is done using an excel spreadsheet.
Comments	-

3.1.3 Monitoring Plan

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

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

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

1.1.1 Monitoring of project implementation

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

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

From the date of validation and verification of the project, in Peru there is only a proposal for National Forest Monitoring System, which is not implemented. As such the project proponent was responsible for analyzing the existence of forest and non-forest in the project area and leakage belt.
The analysis consisted of determining the areas of forest and non-forest by 2020, and the increase of deforestation for the period 2019-2020 in the region of reference of the project. As input classification Landsat 8 OLI satellite images were used corresponding to 2019 and 2020 as shown in Table 3. All the methodology of analysis of deforestation is developed in the document "Monitoring deforestation."

Table 3. Images used for the analysis of deforestation (forest and non-forest)

Satellite - sensor	Source	Type	Description	
			Path – Row	Capture Date
LANDSAT 8 - OLI/TIRS	Google Earth Engine	RASTER	6-66	28/06/2020
				12/06/2020
				27/05/2020
				11/05/2020
				25/04/2020
				24/03/2020
				5/02/2020
				20/01/2020
				4/01/2020
				17/11/2019
				13/08/2019
				28/07/2019
				12/07/2019
			6-67	27/05/2020
				25/04/2020
				20/01/2020
				17/11/2019
				1/11/2019
				29/08/2019
				12/07/2019
			7-66	19/06/2020
				18/05/2020
				27/01/2020
				10/12/2019
				20/08/2019
				19/07/2019
				3/07/2019
			7-67	19/06/2020
				3/06/2020
				18/05/2020
				27/01/2020
				3/07/2019

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

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

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

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

1.1.4 Monitoring impacts of distribution and other catastrophic events

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

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

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

1.2 Monitoring of leaks

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

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

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

- **Monitoring of changes in carbon stock**

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

- **Monitoring of increase in GHG emissions**

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

1.2.3 Total estimated ex-post leak

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

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

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

a. Update information of agents, drivers and underlying causes of deforestation.

b. Adjustment the component of change in land use and land cover baseline.
c. Adjust the carbon component of the baseline.

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

The results of the Community Monitoring Plan will be socialized in the project communities during the months of February – April 2021, so the results of this process will be informed in the next monitoring report.

3.2 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.2.1 Baseline Emissions

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

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

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

Project year *t*	Stratum *i* of the reference region in the project area	Total	
		annual	cumulative
	$ABSLPA_{i,t}$	$ABSLPA_t$	*ABSLPA*
	ha	ha	ha
2019-2020	2,944	2,944	18,260

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

Project year *t*	Stratum *i* of the reference region in the leakage belt	Total	
		annual	cumulative
	$ABSLLK_{i,t}$	$ABSLLK_t$	*ABSLLK*
	ha	ha	ha
2019-2020	15,893	15,893	167,712

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

Areas deforested per forest class *icl* within the project area							Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
IDicl>	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Name >	Colina baja	Colina media	Complejo de orillares	Terraza alta	Terraza baja	Terraza media	$ABSLPA_t$ annual	*ABSLPA* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2019-2020	402	217	307	307	368	1,343	2,944	18,260

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

Areas deforested per forest class *icl* within the leakage belt area											Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt area	
IDicl>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Name >	Colina alta	Colina baja	Colina media	Complejo de orillares	Lomada	Montaña alta	Montaña baja	Terraza alta	Terraza baja	Terraza media	$ABSLPA_t$ annual	*ABSLPA* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2019-2020	165	2,623	1,741	3,536	113	326	552	1,819	2,647	2,371	16,285	151,819

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

Area established after deforestation per class fcl within the project area			Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
ID_{cl}	1	2		
Name >	Vegetación no bosque	Suelo desnudo	$ABSLRR_t$ annual	cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2019-2020	2,875	69	2,944	18,260

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

Area established after deforestation per class *fcl* within the leakage belt			Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt	
ID_{cl}	1	2		
Name >	Vegetación no bosque	Suelo desnudo	$ABSLRR_t$ annual	*ABSLRR* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		

2019-2020	15,904	381	16,285	167,712

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

Project year t	**Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestacion) forest classes in the project area**												**Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the project area**	
	IDicl=Colina baja		*IDicl=Colina media*		*IDicl=Complejo de orillares*		*IDicl=Terraza alta*		*IDicl=Terraza baja*		*IDicl=Terraza media*		*annual*	*cumulative*
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e
2019-2020	402	441.7	217	257.3	307	295.7	307	281.7	368	248.6	1,343	442.2	1,095,921.2	5,638,083.1

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

Project year t	**Baseline carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestacion) not-forest classes in the project area**		**Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the project area**	
	IDicl=non-forest		*annual*	*cumulative*
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	**Ctot icl**	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$
	ha	t CO_2e ha^{-1}	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e
2019-2020	2,944	8.4	24,698.3	24,698.3

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

Project year t	**Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes**		**Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes**		**Total baseline carbon stock changes in the project area**	
	annual	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*
	$CBSLPAi_t$	*CBSLPAi*	$CBSLPAf_t$	*CBSLPAf*	$CBSLPA_t$	*CBSLPA*
	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e
2019-2020	1,095,921.2	5,638,083.1	24,698.3	24,698.3	1,071,222.9	1,071,222.9

3.2.2 Project Emissions

In the following tables, the ex-post calculations of the monitoring period 2019 - 2020 is shown. The calculations were reported annually according as the baseline was elaborated. The deforestation which occurred in the period 2019 - 2020, reported in hectares, a division was made (three) to generate number of hectares per year and emissions of CO2-e.

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

Project year *t*	Stratum *i* of the reference region in the project area	Total	
		annual	cumulative
	$ABSLPA_{i,t}$	$ABSLPA_t$	*ABSLPA*
	ha	ha	ha
2019-2020	2,217	2,217	2,217

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

Project year *t*	Stratum *i* of the reference region in the leakage belt	Total	
	1	*annual*	cumulative
	$ABSLLK_{i,t}$	$ABSLLK_t$	*ABSLLK*
	ha	ha	ha
2019-2020	1,332	1,332	1,332

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

Areas deforested per forest class *icl* within the project area							Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
IDicl>	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Name >	Colina baja	Colina media	Complejo de orillares	Terraza alta	Terraza baja	Terraza media	$ABSLPA_t$ annual	*ABSLPA* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2019-2020	508	105	12	815	8	769	2,217	2,217

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

Areas deforested per forest class *icl* within the leakage belt area							Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt area	
IDicl>	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Name >	Colina baja	Colina media	Complejo de orillares	Terraza alta	Terraza baja	Terraza media	$ABSLPA_t$ annual	*ABSLPA* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2019-2020	458	223	59	286	9	297	1,332	1,332

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

Area established after deforestation per class fcl within the project area			Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
ID_{cl}	1	2		
Name >	Vegetación no bosque	Suelo desnudo	$ABSLRR_t$ annual	*ABSLRR* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2019-2020	2,165	52	2,217	2,217

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

Area established after deforestation per class *fcl* within the leakage belt			Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt	
ID_{cl} Name >	1	2		
	Vegetación no bosque	Suelo desnudo	$ABSLRR_t$ annual	*ABSLRR* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2019-2020	1,301	31	1,332	1,332

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

Project year t	**Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestacion) forest classes in the project area**												**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the project area**	
	IDicl=Colina baja		*IDicl=Colina media*		*IDicl=Complejo de orillares*		*IDicl=Terraza alta*		*IDicl=Terraza baja*		*IDicl=Terraza media*		*annual*	*cumulative*
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e
2019-2020	508	441.7	105	257.3	12	295.7	815	281.7	8	248.6	769	442.2	826,626.3	48,927,111.7

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

Project year t	**Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestacion) not-forest classes in the project area** *IDicl=non-forest*		**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the project area** *annual*	*cumulative*
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e
2019-2020	2,217	8.4	18,599.8	18,599.8

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

Project year t	**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes**		**Total ex - forest carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes**		**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the project area**	
	annual	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*
	$CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e	*CBSLPAi* tCO_2-e	$CBSLPAf_t$ tCO_2-e	*CBSLPAf* tCO_2-e	$CBSLPA_t$ tCO_2-e	*CBSLPA* tCO_2-e
2019-2020	826,626.3	48,927,111.7	18,599.8	18,599.8	808,026.5	808,026.5

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

Project year *t*	Total carbon stock decrease due to planned activities		Total carbon stock increase due to planned activities		Total carbon stock decrease due to unavoided unplanned deforestation		Total carbon stock change in the project case	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	$\Delta CPAdPA_t$	$\Delta CPAdPA$	$\Delta CPAiPA_t$	$\Delta CPAiPA$	$\Delta CUDdPA_t$	$\Delta CUDdPA$	$\Delta CPSPA_t$	$\Delta CPSPA$
	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e
2019-2020	0	0	0	0	808,026.5	808,026.5	808,026.5	808,026.5

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

Project year *t*	Total ex post carbon stock decrease due to planned activities		Total ex post carbon stock increase due to planned activities		Total ex post carbon stock decrease due to unavoided unplanned deforestation		Total *ex post* net carbon stock change		Total ex post estimated actual non-CO_2 emissions from forest fires in the project area	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	$\Delta CPAdPA_t$	$\Delta CPAdPA$	$\Delta CPAiPA_t$	$\Delta CPAiPA$	$\Delta CUDdPA_t$	$\Delta CUDdPA$	$\Delta CPSPA_t$	$\Delta CPSPA$	$EBBPSPA_t$	$EBBPSPA$
	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e
2019-2020	0	0	0	0	808,026.5	808,026.5	808,026.46	808,026.5	0	0

3.2.3 Leakage

The following tables is show baseline leakage belt calculations, also the ex post monitoring period from 2017 to 2018 calculations.

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

Project year t	**Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestacion) forest classes in the leakage belt**									
	IDicl=Colina alta		*IDicl=Colina baja*		*IDicl=Colina media*		*IDicl=Complejo de orillares*		*IDicl=Lomada*	
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}
2019-2020	165.45	398.1	2,623.2	441.7	1,741.1	257.3	3,535.6	295.7	112.9	311.1

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									Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
IDicl=Montaña alta		*IDicl=Montaña baja*		*IDicl=Terraza alta*		*IDicl=Terraza baja*		*IDicl=Terraza media*		*annual*	*cumulative*
$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e
326.0	305.7	551.7	247.9	1,819.0	281.7	2,647.1	248.6	2,371.1	442.2	5,208,304.8	48,927,111.7

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

Project year t	**Baseline carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestacion) not-forest classes in the leakage belt**		**Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the leakage belt**	
	IDicl=non-forest		*annual*	*cumulative*
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	***Ctot icl***	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$
	ha	t CO_2e ha^{-1}	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e
2019-2020	16,285.4	8.4	136,636.5	136,636.5

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

Project year t	**Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes**		**Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes**		**Total baseline carbon stock changes in the leakage belt**	
	annual	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*
	$CBSLPAi_t$	*CBSLPAi*	$CBSLPAf_t$	*CBSLPAf*	$CBSLPA_t$	*CBSLPA*
	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e
2019-2020	5,208,304.8	48,927,111.7	136,636.5	136,636.5	5,071,668.3	5,071,668.3

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

Project year t	**Ex - post carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestacion) forest classes in the leakage belt**						
	IDicl=Colina baja		*IDicl=Colina media*		*IDicl=Complejo de orillares*		*IDicl=Terraza alta*
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	**Ctot icl** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	**Ctot icl** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	**Ctot icl** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha
2019-2020	457.5	441.7	222.6	257.3	59.4	295.7	286.3

Continue …

					Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
	IDicl=Terraza baja		*IDicl=Terraza media*		*annual*	*cumulative*
Ctot icl t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	**Ctot icl** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	**Ctot icl** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2e	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2e
281.7	127.1	248.6	297.1	442.2	520,555.4	520,555.4

Table 12. Ex - post carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestacion) not-forest classes in the leakage belt

Project year t	**Ex - post carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestacion) not-forest classes in the leakage belt** *IDicl=non-forest*		**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the leakage belt** *annual*	*cumulative*
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e	$\Delta CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2-e
2019-2020	1,331.7	8.4	11,173.0	11,173.0

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

Project year t	**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes**		**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes**		**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the leakage belt**	
	annual	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*
	$CBSLPAi_t$	*CBSLPAi*	$CBSLPAf_t$	*CBSLPAf*	$CBSLPA_t$	*CBSLPA*
	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e
2019-2020	520,555.4	520,555.4	11,173.0	11,173.0	509,382.3	509,382.3

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

Project year *t*	Total *ex ante* baseline carbon stock change		Total *ex post* net actual carbon stock change		Total *ex post* 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
2019-2020	5,071,668.3	5,071,668.3	509,382.3	509,382.3	4,562,286.0	4,562,286.0

3.2.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The table 36 shows the ex post estimation of reductions in total net GHG emissions generated by the project and the ex-post calculation of the Verified Carbon Units (VCU) achieved in the monitoring period from july 2019 to june 2020.

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

Project year *t*	Baseline carbon stock changes		*Ex post* project carbon stock changes		*Ex post* leakage carbon stock changes		*Ex post* net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions		*Ex post* VCUs tradable		*Ex post* buffer credits	
	annual $\Delta CBSLPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Delta CBSLPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $\Delta CPSPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Delta CPSPA$ tCO_2-e	annual ΔCLK_t tCO_2-e	cumulative ΔCLK tCO_2-e	annual $\Delta REDD_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Delta REDD$ tCO_2-e	annual VCU_t tCO_2-e	cumulative VCU tCO_2-e	annual VBC_t tCO_2-e	cumulative VBC tCO_2-e
2019-2020	1,071,222.9	1,071,222.9	808,026.5	808,026.5	-	-	263,196	263,196	223,717	223,717	39,479	39,479

3.3 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

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

In accordance with the activities proposed in the project's REDD + Strategy and the activities proposed in the corresponding section of the PDD, the communities have been supported in the following activities:

- Patrols in the territories of each native community;
- Capacity building in forest governance issues, in the CVCFC intervention procedure, elaboration of coexistence norms;
- Handicraft replica training,
- Training in Forest Legislation and Wildlife and a vigilance committee;
- Training in shady cocoa handling issues and afroforestry systems.
- Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots
- Establishment of forest plantations

More details about the activities and their evidence can be seen in the activity report and its annexes.

4 COMMUNITY

4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts

4.1.1 Community Impacts (CM2.1)

During this period, the following real and / or expected impacts for the communities are evident:

Community Group	Native Communities of the project
Impact	Community organization
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real profit
Change in Well-being	Communities are being supported in strengthening their Boards of Directors, through training in administration, accounting, among other important topics for the improvement of the management of their authorities. Likewise, it is supporting itself in the boundaries of its communal territory, through georeferencing activities. For this activity, we have been working with the Vigilance Committees of each community, who have been constantly trained by the project, for which they are also supported in the implementation that they require for their patrol work and negotiations with the forest authority.

Community Group	Native Communities of the project
Impact	Technical capabilities
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real profit
Change in Well-being	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 Community Surveillance and Monitoring Committee, which now have the recognition of the competent forest authority.

Community Group	Native Communities of the project
Impact	Economic communal organization
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real profit
Change in Well-being	During this period, trainings have been carried out for artisan women from 5 Shipibo Conibo native communities to improve their ancestral embroidery processes, in order to be able to work hand in hand with two sustainable fashion companies in the country, which will allow them to improve their family income and empower women to carry out jobs led by them. As a result of these trainings, the design, placing on the market and sale of sustainable fashion products (clothing, accessories) has been achieved, which has meant the income of money in the families of these artisans, as well as the strengthening of their capacities. techniques in business, since they have learned other ways to sell their crafts.

	Likewise, through the company Citeindigena, the sale of articles made with certified wood from some of the project communities has been achieved. The sale of these items allows to cover operating costs for the maintenance of this company, and therefore, allows the sustainability of the project proposal, while the articulating axis of sustainable businesses (Citeindigena) continues to operate.

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

Community Group	Native Communities of the project
Impact	Natural resource management
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real profit
Change in Well-being	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	Land tenure and security
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Forecasted profit
Change in Well-being	The project activities have been contributing to the achievement of physical-legal sanitation of the territory of communities with problems of delimitation of their limits. Therefore, it has helped in mitigating territorial conflicts with neighboring communities. Likewise, having the Community Surveillance and Monitoring Committees recognized by the forest authority has a positive impact on the security of indigenous territories, avoiding the incidence of illegal activities.

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

4.1.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

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

Table 3: Measures considered to mitigate impacts in the areas identified as HCV

HCV	IMPORTANCE AND USES	MEASURES CONSIDERED TO MITIGATE IMPACTS ON HCV CONSIDERED IN THE REDD + STRATEGY	ACTIONS TAKEN 2010-2020
Rivers	Water, main communication route	Protection of riparian forests	FSC Certification: CCNN Calleria, Roya, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca. Currently, only the CCNN Callería and Roya have this certification. REDD + project design. Monitoring deforestation of communal forests. Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of lakes, crafts with shiringa, bombonaje, seeds).
Shebón and irapay palm areas	Areas where sheets are extracted for the roof of houses	Palm tree management and enrichment with fish feeding tree species	Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of lakes).
Streams and lakes	Fishing zone	Fishing management	Sustainable productive activities (management of lakes and paiche).
Clay licks and hunting areas	Hunting area	Wildlife management	Biodiversity monitoring, according to PDD.
Cemetery and places of shamanism	Cultural value	Exclusion of productive activities	Monitoring of HCVs identified in the PDD.
Forest management areas and collection areas for non-timber forest products	Activity of wood harvesting and collection of supplies for crafts and other tools such as (canoes, oars, bows, etc.)	Timber and non-timber forest management. Control and surveillance	Monitoring deforestation of communal forests. Control and surveillance of communal forests (patrols with GPS).

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

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

TAble 4: Net impacts in Puerto Nuevo

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

Actors	Impacts	Status
		management of these actors.
Ronderos	Positive	Included in control and surveillance activities, since they also work with the support of the National Police.
Shiringueros committee	Positive	The implementation of projects during the verification period has allowed the execution of activities for the production of shiringa latex and even products made with this resource. The REDD + Strategy will provide continuity for the forest management of this resource.

Table 5: Net impacts in Sinchi Roca

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

Table 6: Net impacts in Pueblo Nuevo

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

Table 7: Net impacts in Curiaca

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

Table 8: Net impacts in Roya

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

Rabe 9: Net impacts in Flor de Ucayali

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

Table 10: Net impacts in Calleria

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

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

Activities	Indicator	Results Period 2019-2020
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 Callería.
1.9 Wildlife management	Number of communities that implement wildlife management.	There is a biodiversity monitoring plan for the 7 communities. In point 5.3.1 of this report the results of the same are available.

4.1.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM2.4)

The microzoning 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.

The activities carried out by the control and surveillance committees of communities include these areas

for patrolling.

4.2 Other Stakeholder Impacts

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

As proposed in the PDD, during the current monitoring period, the following actions have been carried out:

- ✓ Beginning of the georeferencing process of the Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca communities: this action has effectively delimited both communities in a concerted manner, thus minimizing conflicts over the ownership and use of the territory in both communities. Only in the Sinchi Roca NPP has the georeferencing process been completed. To date, it is pending that the forestry authority processes the field data taken in Sinchi Roca and processes the cartographic base so that they can return to the community to socialize said information
- ✓ In October 2019, the Regional Directorate of Agriculture Ucayali-Area of Native Communities, receives the georeferencing report of the communal territorial expansion plan titled CN Flor de Ucayali, to continue with the process.
- ✓ In August 2019, the residents of the Sinchi Roca Native Community met in a general assembly to discuss the following agenda: Georeferencing and complaints. Where 28 people attended, preparing their minutes and signing them as a sign of agreement.
- ✓ In December 2019, in the Sinchi Roca Native Community the residents met in an extraordinary assembly to discuss the following agenda: Forest committee report, georeferencing, year-end report, municipal agent report, the problem of the records of agrarian possession granted by the Minister of Agriculture Aguaytía headquarters to the invaders who are in the communal territory and works of the forest program. Where 58 people attended, preparing their minutes and signing them as a sign of agreement.

4.2.2 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.3)

The 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 since 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 together with frequent monitoring will be one of the first measures that the communities that make up the project will take in coordination with the competent authorities and the other identified actors.

4.3 Community Impact Monitoring

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

CM4.1:
According to the Monitoring Plan described in the PDD, the following results are obtained for the current verification period, which are evidenced in the following matrix:

Table 11: Community Impact Monitoring Matrix

Period: July 2019 – June 2020									
Monitoring Objective: to collect information that allows orienting the project activities and the technical assistance of AIDER, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.									
Results	**Activities**	**Indicators**	**Information collection tool**	**Responsable**	**eriodicity**	**Sampling location**	**Baseline 2010**	**jun -20**	**Observations**
R.1 Community members of the 07 native communities make an appropriate environmental use of the communal territory in the exercise of good forest governance	1.1 Participatory realization of the microzoning of the 07 CCNN 1: 20,000. Use of land and vegetation.	CCNN with technical land use planning.	Direct observation	Operator and communal authorities	Quarterly	7 CCNN	0	0	Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca have initiated efforts to clean up the limits of the communal territory; however, it has not yet finished, so this indicator cannot yet be 100% met. These actions are being financed from the money obtained from the annual sale of carbon credits to Althelia.

		07 land use and vegetation maps					0	0	To date, the CCNN have not yet drawn up the maps, as they still do not have the legal physical sanitation of their territories. Callería and Roya have a forest map and not a forest map, worked with the support of the Forest Program.
	1.2 Develop agroforestry, silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Number of community members who manage agroforestry plots	Technical visits notebook	Operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	69	20 members of the Agroforestry Committee of the CN Pueblo Nuevo. 23 members of the Agroforestry Committee of CN Curiaca. 26 members of the Agroforestry Committee of CN Roya.
		Number of community members that implement silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Technical applications notebooks	Beneficiaries	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0	To date, no activities related to these issues have been carried out.

	1.3 Promote community forest management (timber and non-timber)	07 CC.NN with community forest management of timber and non-timber species.	Direct observation	Community operator and authorities	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	3	Calleria: It has an Intermediate Management Plan. Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo: They have a high-scale Management Plan.
		01 Intercultural training plan under the field school methodology, designed and implemented on productive and environmental aspects	Knowledge development process surveys. Progress report	Community Monitoring group and operator	Biannual Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	6	There are 4 training modules: a) sustainable land management, b) forest and land governance, c) control and surveillance of the territory, d) business strengthening and e) module on production and establishment of organic cocoa in agroforestry systems.
		At least 10 training manuals designed and used by community members	Focus groups	Community Monitoring group and operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0	Manuals will be developed for the aforementioned training plans.

		No. of training workshops held in the communities	Workshop reports	Community monitoring	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	72	72 training workshops within the framework of development projects carried out during the verification period.
	1.5 Implement a communication strategy to sensitize the population to climate change and the conservation and management of RR.NN (fire control, PES) others.	01 permanent communication strategy aimed at community members.	Report on the use of the strategy	Community Monitoring	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	1	There is 1 communication plan for the project, which contains the tools and key messages to work in the communities. During this period, 1 awareness campaign has been carried out at CN Sinchi Roca.
		Number of people trained in climate change, adaptation and mitigation	Participant surveys	Community Monitoring group and operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN		1,218	1,218 community members trained in the framework of the 72 workshops held during the verification period.
		07 murals placed in communities to raise awareness	Random interviews	Group operator	Biannual	07 CCNN	0	3	The CCNN Callería, Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo

		about deforestation, degradation, fire control.							have murals installed.
	1.6 Enrichment of the forest with forest species	05 communal forests plant forest species	Interviews with participating community members	Group operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	During this period, no actions have been taken for this indicator.
R.2 Development of social capacities for the administration of RRNN by the authorities and community members.	2.1 Increase in the organizational and administrative capacities of the authorities and community members in the management of RR.NN	Number of people who increase their capacities for organizational management	Random interviews	Community monitoring group and operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		35	The Board of Directors of each community (5 members for each community) are those who have been trained in administration, leadership and other issues related to community management. This has been done through the association that brings together the 7 communities (ACICOB).
		Number of people who increase their capacities for an adequate administration of the organization (control,	Random interviews	Community Monitoring group and operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	During this period, there have been no training sessions on these topics.

		planning, evaluation)							
		05 workshops to strengthen organizational and administrative capacities.	Survey	Group operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN		0	During this period, there have been no training sessions on these topics.
		07 updated life plans for planning your social, economic and environmental development.	Direct observation	Group operator	Annual	07 CCNN		6	There is a life plan for the CCNN Callería, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Flor de Ucayali, Roya and Sinchi Roca. Currently, work is being done on updating the CN Roya life plan.
	2.2 Promotion of forest and local governance in the 07 CC.NN for the adequate administration of the RR.NN.	07 groups organized to monitor their RRNN / led by community authorities.	Focus groups	Group operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	7	At the beginning of 2018, these groups were called ¨ Community forest surveillance and control committees ¨, which are in charge of monitoring the communal territory and forest resources

									and have the recognition of the Regional Government of Ucayali.
	2.3 Strengthen indigenous organizations to understand REDD + and PES.	Number of workshops and accompaniment to REDD + activities by their leaders.	Random interviews	Community Monitoring group and operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		72	The 72 workshops reported have had the participation of community leaders and / or authorities.
	2.4 Train key actors in preventive measures to reduce illegal loggers / mining and coca in community boundaries.	No. of workshops on preventive measures to reduce illegal loggers / mining.	Random interviews	Community Monitoring group and operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		72	The 72 workshops reported contribute to training and sensitizing community members, community leaders and authorities for the implementation of activities and actions that prevent activities such as illegal logging.
	2.5 Reactivate and implement community groups for the control and surveillance of communal	07 groups implemented to carry out control and surveillance activities.	Direct observation	Community Monitoring group and operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		7	There are community forest surveillance and control committees ¨, which are in charge of

	territory and RR.NN.								monitoring the communal territory and forest resources and are recognized by the Regional Government of Ucayali. In this verification period, the 7 CCNNs have carried out a total of 15 patrols in their territories: 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Curiaca, Puerto Nuevo, 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 3 in Sinchi Roca, 2 in Roya, 1 in Curiaca and 4 in Callería.
	2.6 Boundary and placement of milestones in the communal boundaries.	Number of km bounded in 07 native communities	Direct observation	Community Monitoring group and operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	The boundaries of the communities have not yet been completed. To date, Sinchi Roca, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo and Puerto Nuevo have made the request for georeference of communal

									territory of the titled expansion plan.
	2.7 Encourage the resolution of intercommunal and intercommunal conflicts for the use of communal territory and RR.NN	Number of landmarks placed on the communal boundaries	Direct observation	Community monitoring group and operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	The boundaries of the communities have not yet been completed. To date, Sinchi Roca, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo and Puerto Nuevo have made the request for georeference of communal territory of the titled expansion plan.
R.3 Community members of the 07 CCNN are financed to develop sustainable productive projects, they are linked to a market by marketing their products	3.1 Improve traditional agricultural areas in association with temporary and permanent crops	01 Guidelines for the Resolution of intracommunal and intercommunal conflicts elaborated and applied	Random interview	Community monitoring group and operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		1	The CCNN have 1 document of · ¨ Guidelines for the resolution of conflicts and controversies ", which has been implemented since January 2019.
	3.2 Improve and implement agricultural techniques for food and commercial	Number of agricultural ha improved with temporary and permanent crops in the 07 CC.NN	Technical sheets	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	During this period, no work has been done on this indicator.

	safety purposes.	07 CCNN implemented with equipment, tools according to their sociocultural reality and using the appropriate techniques.	Random interviews	Community Monitoring	Annual	07 CCNN		7	The 7 CCNN have equipment and tools for surveillance control activities (helmets, machetes, boots, GPS).
	3.3 Articulate agricultural and forest products in the local and national market	Number of products articulated to a local and regional market.	Survey	Group operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		1	Through Citeindigena, a new line of products has been developed from wood waste from the CCNN. These are notebooks and blogs, which have been inserted into the market through a store located in Pucallpa (“Prove it”) and also by direct sale through Citeindígena staff. Currently, artisans from 5 of the project communities are developing a line of embroidered textile products,

									which will be sold through two locally recognized sustainable fashion stores ("Las polleras de Agus" and "Strafalario).
	3.4 Strengthen the financial capacities of organized groups for the efficient, transparent and responsible management of funds related to the sustainable management of the territory	05 strengthening workshops in the administration of funds.	Survey	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	There have been no workshops on these topics during the period.
		Number of organizations with capacities to manage credit funds for women and men.	Survey	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	The majority of CCNNs cannot access bank loans since they do not have bank accounts that serve as financial guarantees with the banks. With the approval of the investment phase of the project, work will be done on the structuring of a financial vehicle that will allow the

									communities, either through ACICOB, to manage and pay the funds allocated for the business lines.
		Number of organized groups that have managed to channel financial funds for the development of their activities.	Survey	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	07 CCNN		1	The CCNN, through the formation of ACICOB and with the support of AIDER in its capacity as technical advisor, obtained financing, through the investment modality, of the REDD + project for a period of 5 years. This financing will also allow the realization of productive activities according to the reality of each community.
	3.5 Organize and associate product groups	Number of organizations are associated						2	The CCNN of the REDD + project have formally formed ACICOB and also the company Citeindígena (for

									the sale and articulation of the timber and non-timber production of the CCNN to the market).
	4.1 Generate strategic alliances between the communities and the State to strengthen the management of RR.NN	01 strategic alliance for cooperation and training between the State and the communities.	Survey	Operador del grupo	Biannual	07 CCNN		1	Letter of intent between the Regional Management of Economic Development of the Regional Government of Ucayali, Althelia, USAID and AIDER, to promote joint actions in favor of the project.
	4.2 Train community members through the intervention of State representatives.	10 training workshops						0	No workshops during this period.

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 point 4.4.1 of this report).

GL2.3:
What is described in the PDD regarding the governance of the project, is reinforced with the constitution of ACICOB, thus minimizing possible conflicts between the communities, since it centralizes the management of the project in a single entity, with legal status and governance recognized and accepted by all its members. members.

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

GL2.5:
In addition to what is described in the PDD, the effective scope of the positive impacts on the women of the communities has been measured, as observed in point 4.4.1 of this report.

4.3.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)

It was planned to carry out the socialization of the results of the community monitoring plan, but due to COVID-19 it could not be carried out on the planned date, in the months of October to December 2020. Subsequently, it was planned to carry out the socialization as soon as the conditions of the pandemic improve and we finish the process, but due to VERRA's request for the online publication of the MR this was carried out between the months of February and March 2021, visiting each community.

4.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits

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

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

INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	COMMUNITY BENEFITS
Number of Boards of Directors that make the sustainable use of their RRNN in their community.	Short term	Biannual	Self-evaluation workshop with community members and Board of Directors	7 Boards of Directors (one for each CCNN) participate in activities, trainings and other actions for the improvement and efficient and sustainable use of their RRNN.
Number of community members sensitized on climate change, adaptation and mitigation.	Short term	Biannual	Self-evaluation workshop with community members	1,218 community members trained in the framework of the workshops held during the verification period.
Number of committees created to improve the management of the productive activities of the community.	Long term	Annual	Meeting with the delegates by committee for the review and evaluation of their activities	Support is being given to the formalization of the crafts committee of the communities, so that they can produce crafts of high standards, according to the market. Currently, artisans from 5 of the project communities are developing

INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	COMMUNITY BENEFITS
				a line of embroidered textile products, which will be sold through two locally recognized sustainable fashion stores ("Las polleras de Agus" and "Strafalario).
Number of community members who improve and strengthen their capacities to manage their RRNN.	Long term	Annual	Self-evaluation workshop with community members	1,218 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 committees	The Control and Vigilance Committees are made up of men, and in the case of Pueblo Nuevo, Flor de Ucayali, Roya, it is also made up of a woman from each of these two communities.
Number of Boards of Directors that promote the development of sustainable productive activities in their communities, within the framework of gender equity.	Short term	Biannual	Meeting with Boards of Directors and review of the report on productive activities	7 Boards of Directors (one for each CCNN) participate in activities, training and other actions for the improvement and good productive practices in their CCNN. Of the 7 CCNN, only Callería and Flor de Ucayali have managed to elect a communal head to date, although currently the heads are men.
No. of women trained for the development of sustainable productive activities.	Short term	Biannual	Training workshops	487 women trained in the framework of the projects carried out in the verification period.
Number of women who play roles that were previously recognized as only for men	Long term	Annual	Self-assessment workshops with women	For this period, the Forest Control and Surveillance Committees of the 7 communities do not have the participation of any women.
Number of producer families benefited from new sustainable productive activities	Long term	Annual	Review of project activity reports and visit to plots / Surveys	635 families among the 7 CCNNs are being benefited with the productive activities and training carried out by AIDER.

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

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

Community Group	Women from the native communities of the project
Net positive impacts	The implementation of the REDD + Strategy has made it possible to strengthen the traditional productive activities of the communities, in order to improve economic income and generate capacities in community members, so that their continuity is possible over time, according to a transfer of knowledge that also involve vulnerable populations within communities, such as indigenous women.

Benefit access	Training-action (access to training and the opportunity to implement what has been learned through the implementation of productive activities, such as handicrafts. During this period, 3 handicraft training workshops have been held to improve the ancestral embroidery techniques that women perform The business idea is that these artisans can work directly with recognized brands that recognize their art and can pay them for their services Currently, there are agreements with two major textile companies that will work with these artisans.
Negative impacts	Although 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 have negative impacts on their family relationships, as they have to dedicate part of their time to access training and / or work in productive enterprises, "putting aside their work at home." These possible impacts are being considered to be worked on together at the family level, with reflective training on gender, environment and family issues, through the training and awareness actions provided for in the project's "Gender and Social Inclusion Plan".

4.4.3 Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)

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

4.4.4 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)

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

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

4.4.5 Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)

The governance structure of the project described in the PDD is reinforced with the formation of ACICOB and the granting of powers to 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 management and administration of the community.

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

The technical assistance provided by the project promoted the constitution of ACICOB, and with it, the generation of a space for consultation in which the heads of the communities and / or authorities elected 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 on them, as described in point 4.4.5 of this report.

5 BIODIVERSITY

5.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

5.1.1 Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

Change in Biodiversity	Hunting pressure
Monitored Change	The communities hunt all year round, but with higher incidence in the rainy season (November to March). During the COVID-19 pandemic, they have continued with their hunting activities for self-consumption, this because their mobilization for the commercialization of their products and to receive support from outsiders has been limited for several months. The hunting pressure of the most hunted species, 6 mammals (Pecari tajacu, Dasyprocta fuliginosa, Alouatta seniculus, Cuniculus paca, Cebus apella, Cebus albifrons) and 1 bird (Penelope jacquacu), was calculated in 7 native communities: Callería, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires. The Añuje (Dasyprocta sp.) Is one of the most hunted and consumed species in the Peruvian Amazon, (Tovar, nd). Similarly, Pecari tajacu is among the most hunted species, largely for its meat and tannery trade, it is also one of the species with the highest demand for meat in the market (Perez-Peña, 2017).
Justification of Change	It is important for native communities to hunt, specially these species due to their protein value, both in the aforementioned and in primates of the genus Alouatta, Lagothrix and Ateles (Ministry of Women and Social Development, sf; Castro, sf). The great pressure exerted by the native community Callería, which may be influenced by the number of inhabitants, compared to the other communities, is obvious.

5.1.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

In this period, the species hunted by members of the native communities were not monitored, but they have continued with the activity due to what is mentioned in section 5.1.5 .: During the COVID-19 pandemic they have continued with their activities. hunting activities for self-consumption, this due to the fact that their mobilization for the commercialization of their products and to receive support from outsiders has been limited for several months.

This activity takes place between 5 am and 7 pm, depending on the species you are looking for. Generally, the most hunted species are the ronsoco, the sivestre duck and the majas.

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

Fauna sighting:

In total, during the period between July 2019 and June 2020, 317 wildlife sightings were recorded in 7 native communities (Calleria, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Flor de Ucayali).

According to the 2015 study, the category of indicator species was assigned to those whose presence indicates the level of the state in which the ecosystems where the sighting has been made are located, and to a study in general. Based on this, in this report, the presence and / or absence of said indicator species for the 7 native communities shown in the following tables was determined through the records sighted:

Table 12. Indicator mammalian species registered for 7 communities in the period July 2019 - June 2020

Specie	Common name	Callería	Junín Pablo	Buenos Aires	Nuevo Loreto	Pueblo Nuevo	Curiaca	Roya
Alouatta seniculus	mono coto	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tapirus terrestris	sachavaca	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mazama americana	venado colorado	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Panthera onca	jaguar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
***Leopardus* sp.**	tigrillo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Eira barbara	manco	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Noctilio leporinus	murciélago	-	x	x	x	-	-	-
Sciurus pyrrhinus	ardilla roja	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pteronura brasiliensis	lobo de río	-	x	x	x	-	-	-

It is observed that both Noctilio leporinus and Pteronura brasiliensis were registered only in the Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires and Nuevo Loreto communities. The other species that complete the list were recorded in the 7 communities.

Table 13. Indicator bird species registered for 7 communities in the period July 2019 - June 2020

Specie/Community	Common name	Callería	Junín Pablo	Buenos Aires	Nuevo Loreto	Pueblo Nuevo	Curiaca	Roya
Mitu tuberosum	paujil	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Pipile cumanensis	pava goliazul	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Penelope jacquacu	pucacunga	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Psophia leucoptera	trompetero	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Crypturellus undulatus	panguana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ara chloroptera	guacamayo verde	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

With respect to indicator birds, *Mitu tuberosum* and *Psophia leucoptera* were sighted in the Callería, Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Pueblo Nuevo and Curiaca communities. The remaining species that complete the list were recorded in the 7 communities.

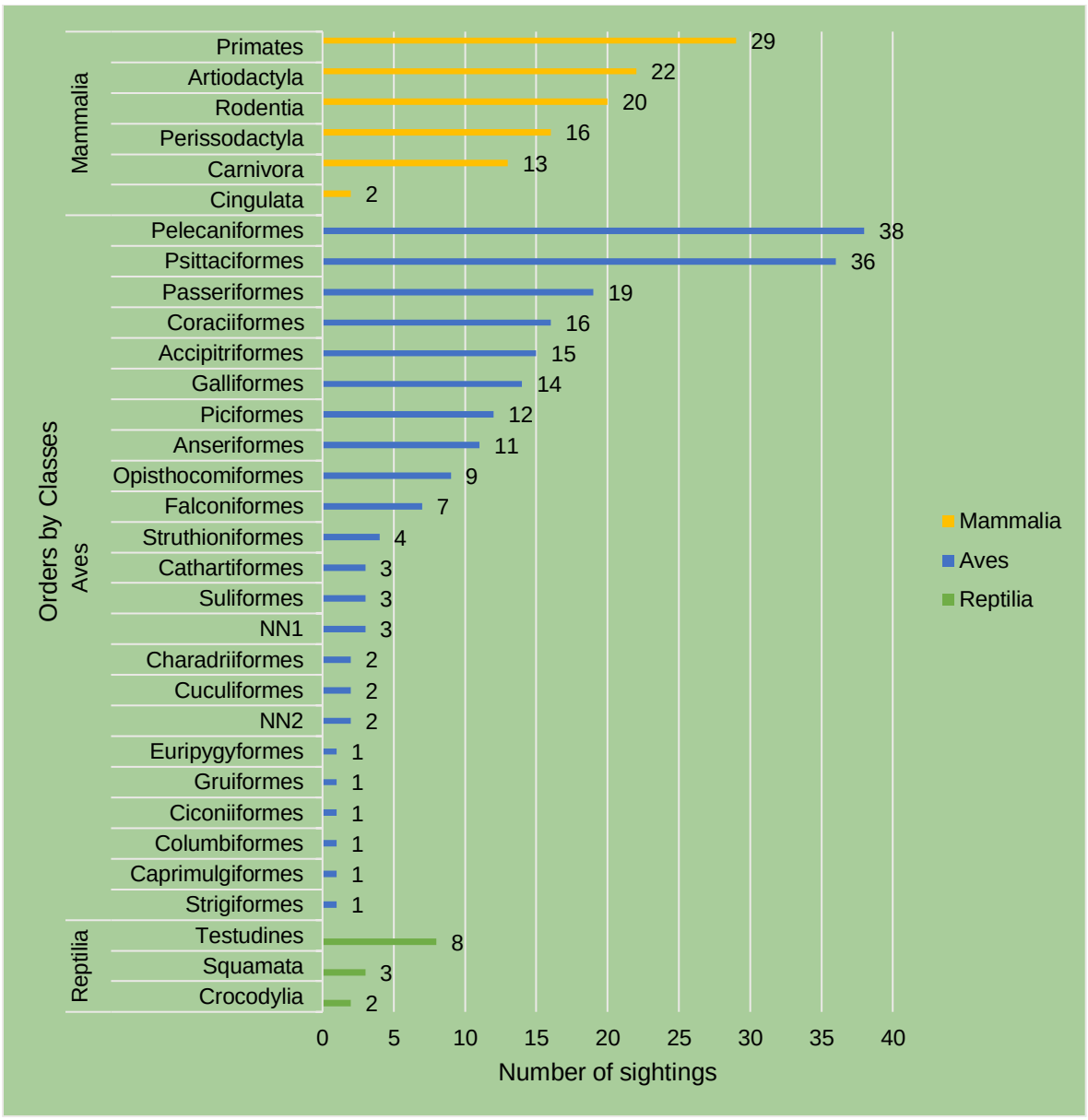

Figure 2: Number of wildlife sightings by taxonomic order, distributed in 3 classes for the period July 2019 - June 2020

Between the period July 2019 - June 2020, 30 orders were registered: 6 of mammals, 21 of birds and 3 of reptiles, and another two unidentified. These orders of Birds (NN1 and NN2), as shown in figure 2, correspond to two species with common names “tive” and “shurero / sharara”, which were not identified in order, genus and species. Due to the fact that a common, local or regional name does not allow a correct taxonomic identification, there is the possibility that both orders (NN1 and NN2) may or may not refer to the same taxon. Pelecaniformes (herons) was the most sighted order with 38 records, followed by Psittaciformes (parrots and macaws), with 36 records. Other orders of birds with considerable records are Passeriformes (chiefs and silvadores), Coraciiformes (kingfishers) and Accipitriformes (eagles and hawks), with 19, 16 and 15 records, respectively. Regarding mammals, Primates (monkeys) with 29 records were the most sighted, followed by Artiodactyla (deer, peccaries and cetaceans) with 22 records. Rodentia (rodents) with 20 records and Perissodactyla (tapirs) with 16 records are also among the most sighted. In the reptiles’ class, the order Testudines (turtles) was the most sighted, with 8 records in total. Squamata (snakes and iguanas) with 3 records, and Crocodylia, with 2, complete the sightings of this class. The orders

with the fewest sightings are found in Aves: Euripygyformes, Gruiformes, Ciconiiformes, Columbiformes, Caprimulgiformes and Strigiformes, all with only 1 record.

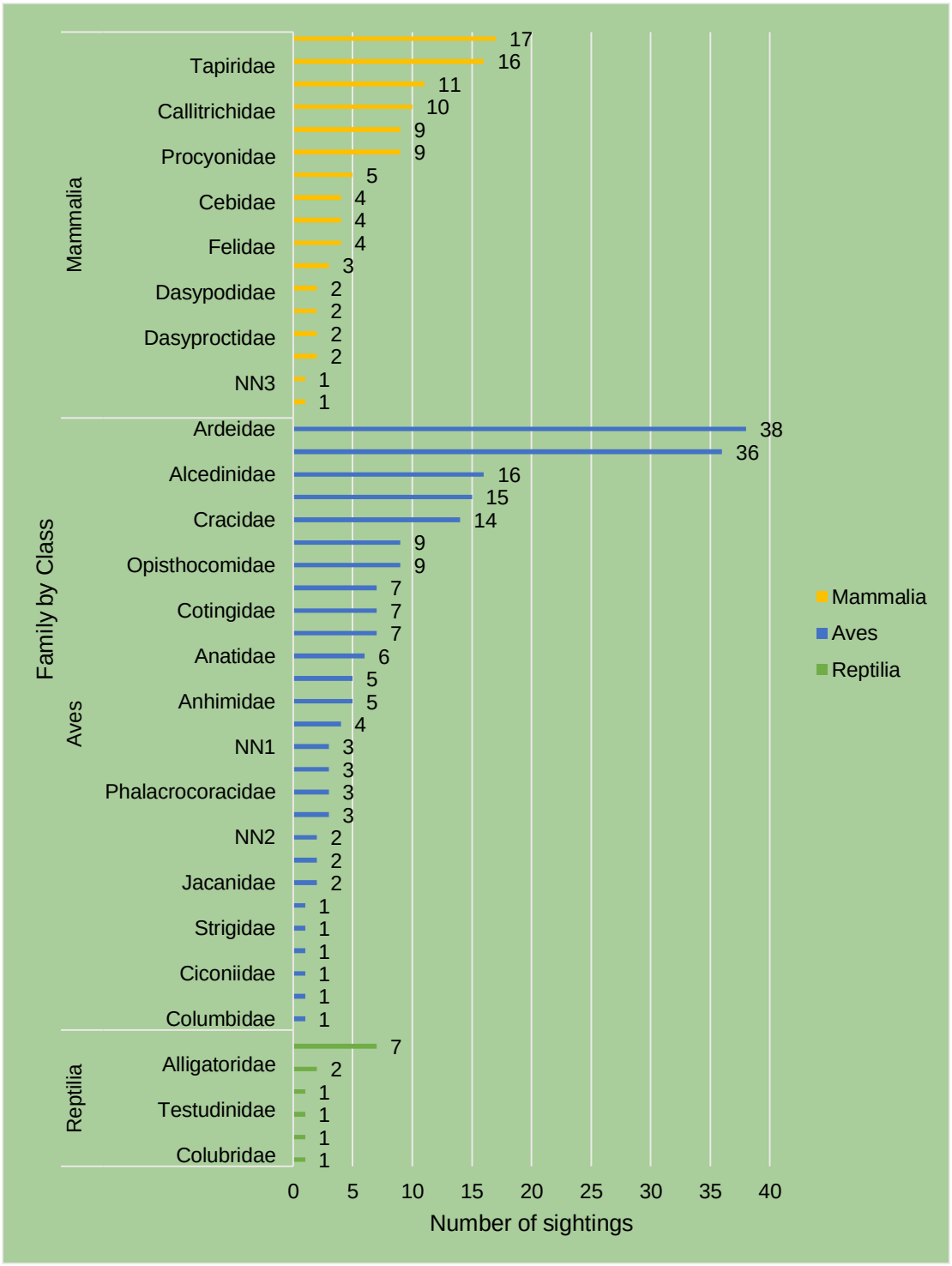

Figure 3: Number of wildlife sightings per family, distributed in 3 classes, for the period July 2019 - 2020

A total of 46 families were registered: 15 of mammals, 25 of birds, and 6 of reptiles, and another 4 unidentified families. Two of the latter belong to the 2 orders of unidentified birds previously explained in the previous paragraph (NN1 and NN2). The other two families (NN3 and NN4) correspond to unidentified primates that, in the same way as supported by the orders NN1 and NN2, may or may not refer to the same taxon. The most widely sighted families, by far, are Ardeidae (herons) with 38 records, and Psittacidae (parrots and macaws), with 36 records. The next family, with less than half the sightings of the first two, is Tayassuidae (sajinos and huanganas), with 17 records, followed later by Tapiridae (tapirs) and Alcedinidae (kingfishers), both with 16 records. The reptile family with the most sightings is Podocnemididae (taricayas), with 7 records, followed by Alligatoridae (alligators), with only 2 records. The families with the fewest sightings, grouped by class are: in mammals, iniidae; in birds, Rallidae, Strigidae, Nyctibiidae, Ciconiidae, Eurypygidae and Columbidae; in reptiles, Boidae, Testudinidae, Viperidae and Colubridae, all counting with only 1 record.

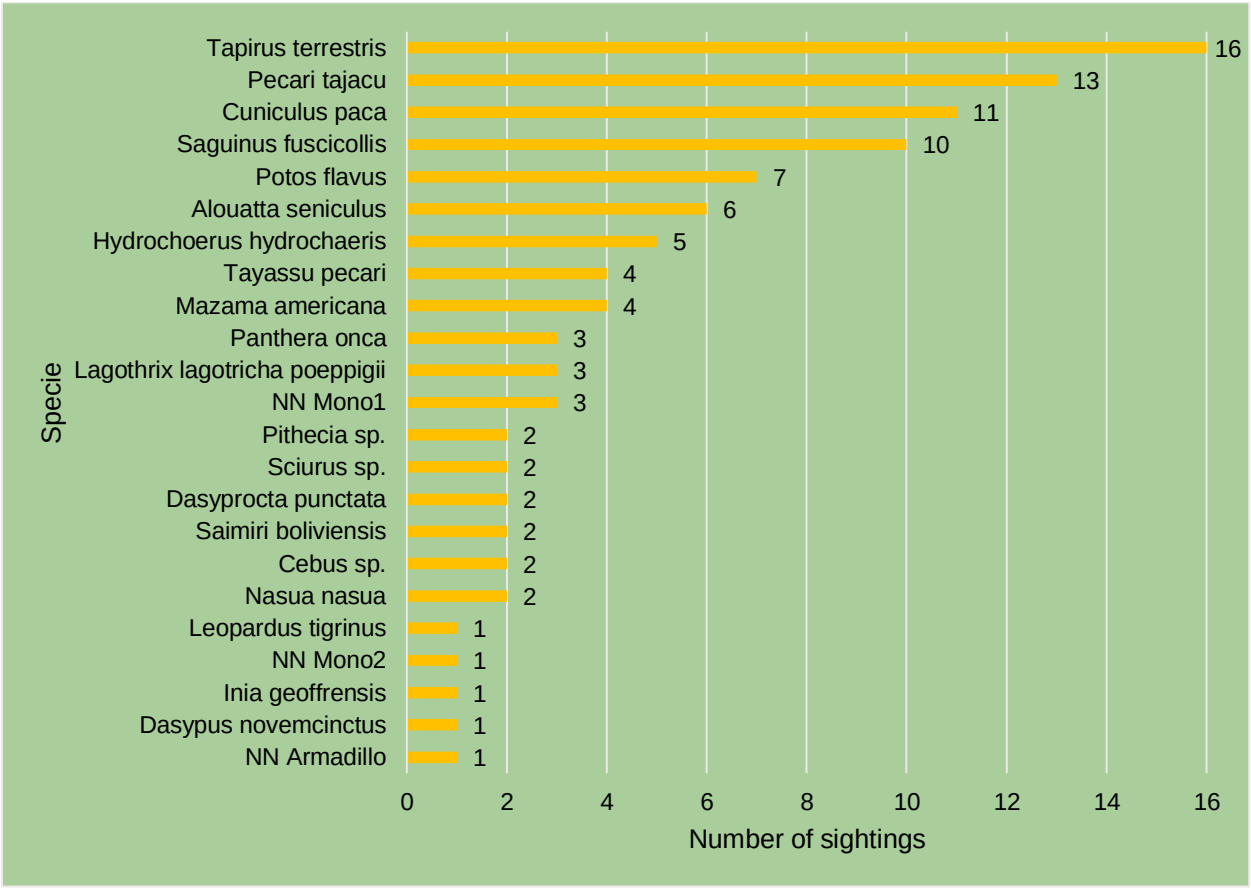

Figure 4: Number of Mammal Sightings, for the period July 2019 - June 2020

Figure 4 shows the list of registered mammal species, with their respective numbers of sightings. Of the total, 17 were identified to the taxonomic level of species, 3 to genus, and another 3 unidentified. The most sighted species was Tapirus terrestris, "tapir" with 16 records, followed by Pecari tajacu, "sajino" or "collared peccary", with 13 records, and Cuniculus paca, "majaz", with 11 records. Saguinus fuscicollis, "common pichico", is the primate with the most records, 10 in total. The mammals with only 1 record were Leopardus tigrinus "tigrillo", Inia geoffrensis "pink dolphin" and Dasypus novemcinctus, "nine-banded armadillo", the first two being sighted in the Curiaca CN and the third in the Sinchi Roca CN. In the case of unidentified species, NN Mono1 corresponds to 3 sightings that were recorded with the common name “black monkey”. According to Allgas (2017), the name “black monkey” is one of the many names by which the “black machín” or “corn monkey” is known. However, it can also refer to other monkeys with similar fur, such as “black maquisapa” or “black huapo” which have similar geographic distributions. Similarly, NN Mono2 corresponds

to only one sighting that was registered as “monkey”, with no greater certainty for a correct identification. With respect to NN Armadillo, the individual was not observed directly, its record was made by observing underground burrows characteristic of these mammals. The direct sighting of the individuals allows a preliminary identification with which it is possible to reach the species level. However, this will depend on the diversity of species that exist for a single genus. Due to this, during the identification process the use of other forms of registration, such as photographs, audio and video recordings, etc., which, complemented with field guides and identification codes, will allow an identification is very important. successful. This is the case of the Pithecia sp. and Cebus sp., two genera of primates that, although each possess particular morphological characteristics, bring together several species under the same taxon. Similarly, the genus Sciurus brings together several species of squirrels, so it was determined to keep it under the name of Sciurus sp.

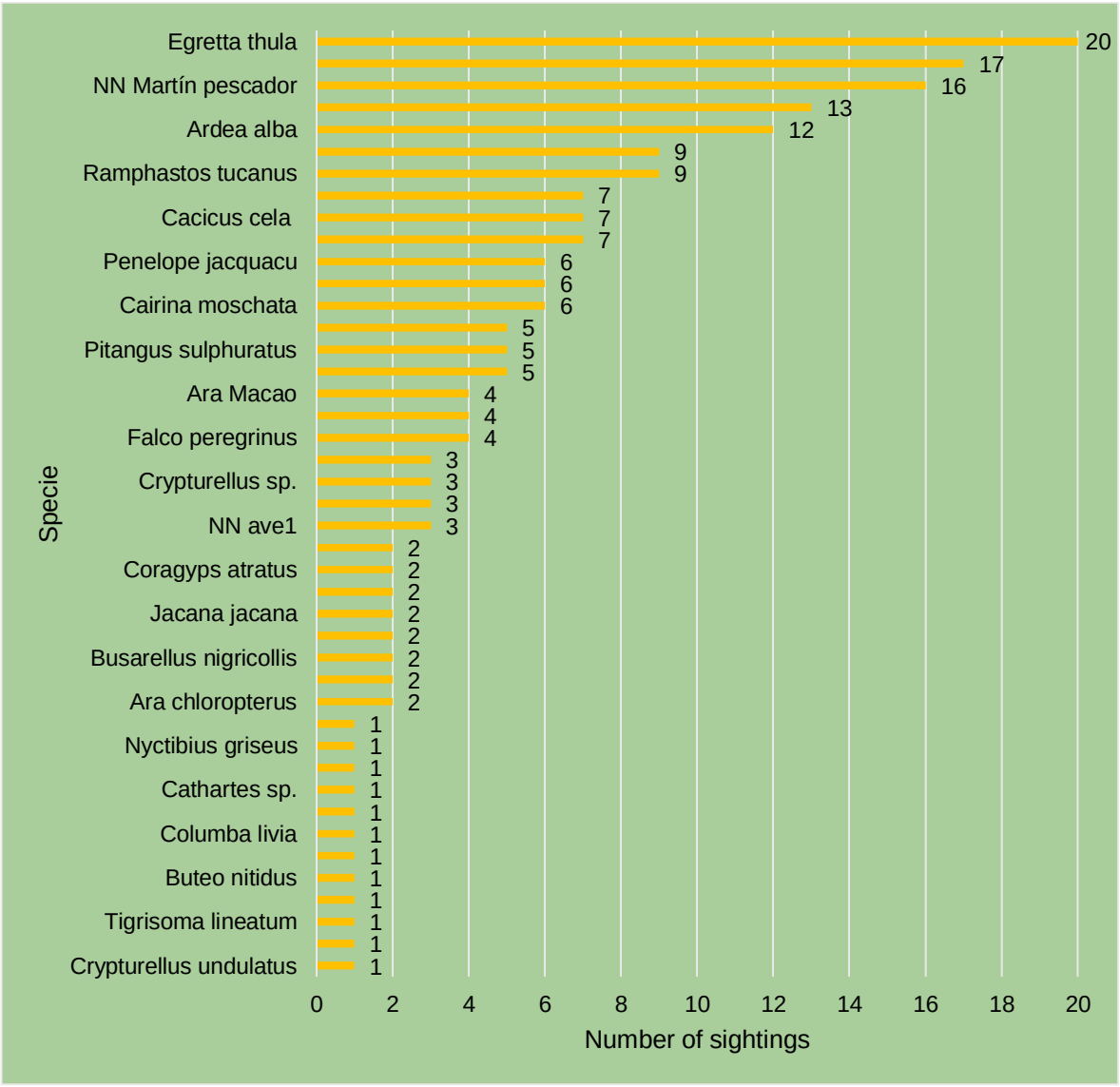

Figure 5: Number of bird sightings, for the period July 2019 - June 2020

In figure 5 the records for bird species are observed. Of the total, 33 were identified to the taxonomic level of species, 3 to genus, and another 7 unidentified. It is observed that Egretta thula, “Little White Heron”, was the most sighted with 20 records, followed by an unidentified species of parrot, which has 17 records,

and an unidentified species of kingfisher, with 16 records. Brotogeris versicolurus "perico pihuicho" and Ardea alba "Garza blanca", with 13 and 12 records respectively, are also among the most sighted.

Regarding the unidentified ones, apart from those mentioned previously, there is a species of eagle, with 4 records, and a species of hawk and another of owl, both with only 1 record. Additionally, there are the two species of birds mentioned in previous graphs, registered with the common names of "tive" and "shurero / sharara", with 3 and 2 records, respectively.

Considering only the fully identified species, 10 present only 1 record. Of these, 3 species were sighted in the CN Pueblo Nuevo (*Jabiru mycteria, Buteo nitidus, Eurypyga helias*), 3 species in the CN Flor de Ucayali (*Aramides cajaneus, Crypturellus undulatus, Cathartes sp.),* 1 species in the CN Roya (*Milvago chimachima*), 1 species in the Puerto Nuevo NP (Nyctibius griseus), 1 species in the Calleria NP (*Tigrisoma lineatum*), and 1 species in the Curiaca NP (*Columba livia*).

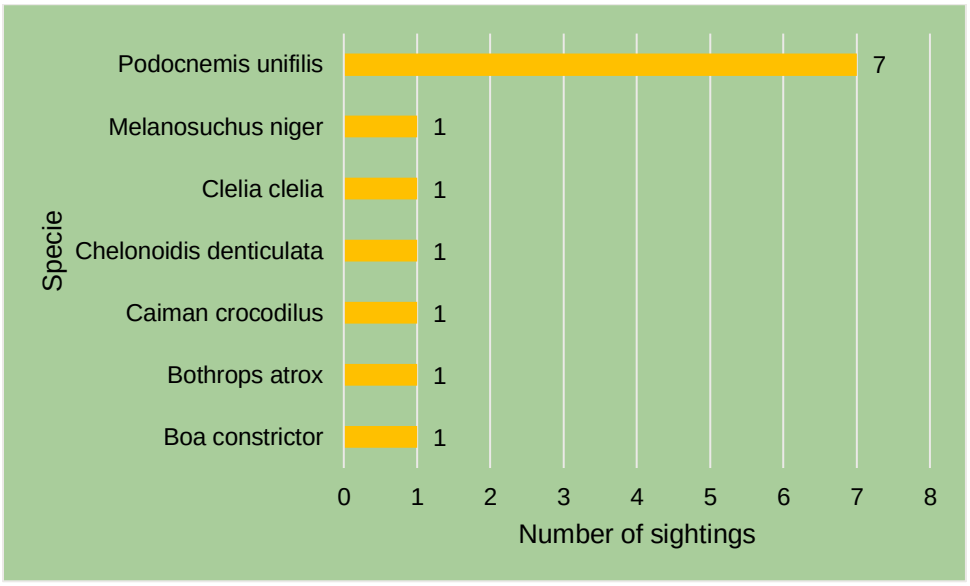

Figure 6: Number of reptile sightings, for the period July 2019 - June 2020

Figure 6 shows the reptile species that were sighted. Podocnemis unifilis “Taricaya” was the most sighted species with 7 records, 6 of which were in the Puerto Nuevo NPP, and 1 in the Sinchi Roca NPP. The rest of the species were registered only 1 time; Melanosuchus niger, "black caiman" or "black lizard", was sighted in the Puerto Nuevo NPP; Clelia clelia “afaninga negra” and Boa constrictor “mantona”, at CN Roya; Caiman crocodilus, “White caiman” in the CN Pueblo Nuevo; Bothrops atrox "jergón" and Chelonoidis denticulata "motelo", in CN Sinchi Roca.

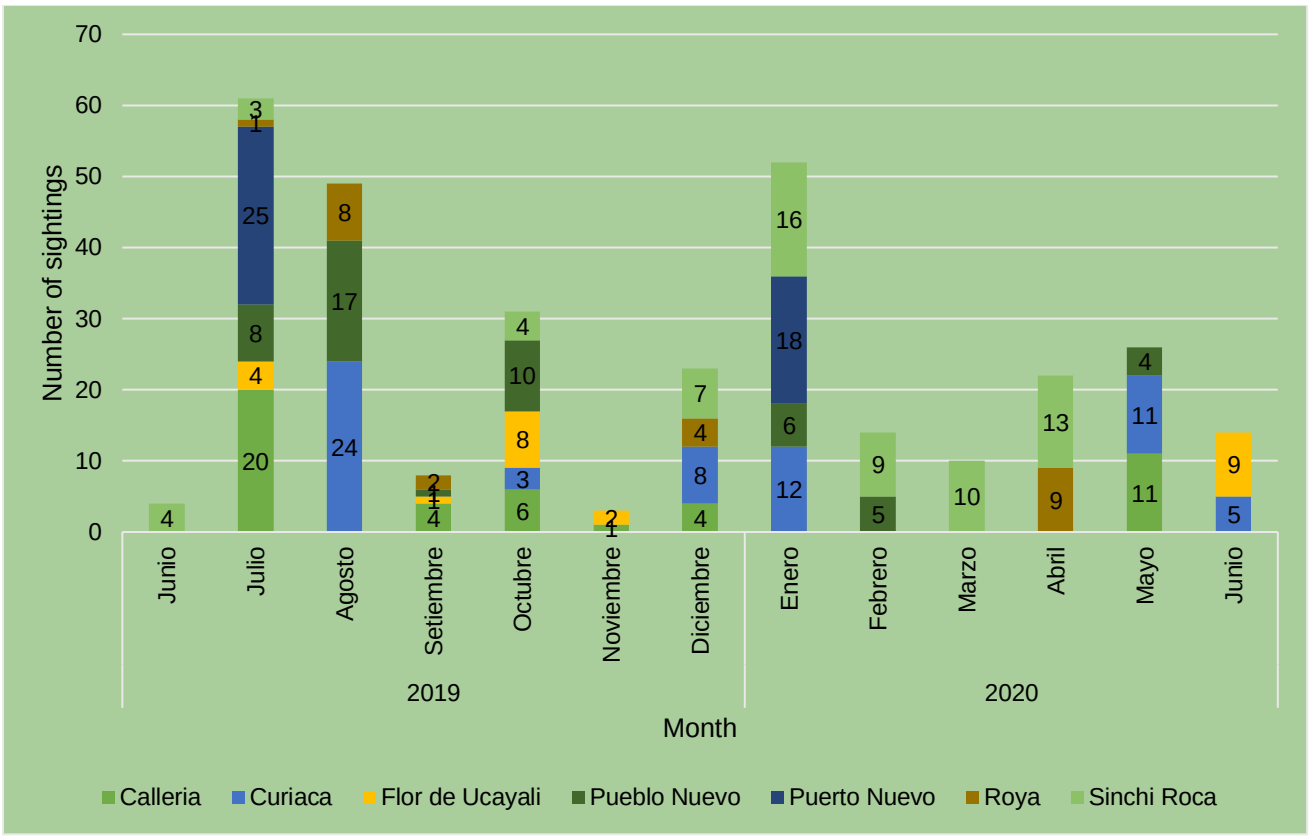

Figure 7: Amount of wildlife sightings in seven native communities, by months, for the period July 2019 - June 2020

In total, 317 wildlife sightings were recorded. Figure 7 shows the distribution of sightings for each month of the period July 2019 - June 2020, also indicating the number of records in each native community. It is observed that, for the year 2019, the months with the most records were July and August with 61 and 49 records, respectively. In July, the native community with the most records was Puerto Nuevo, with 25 records, followed later by CN Calleria, providing 20 records for that month. In turn, in August, the community with the most records was Curiaca, 24 in total, followed by the CN Pueblo Nuevo, with a contribution of 17 records. On the other hand, for the same year it can be seen that June, with 4 records, and November, with 3, were the months where the fewest records were obtained. It is important to emphasize that, although the period is from July 2019, 4 records from June of the same year have been included, carried out at CN Sinchi Roca. For the year 2020, 52 wildlife sightings were recorded in January, being the month with the most records for that year. In the same month, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Curiaca were the native communities with the most records: 18, 16 and 12, respectively. On the contrary, in March of the same year only 10 sightings were recorded, all in the Sinchi Roca native community, being the month with the fewest records.

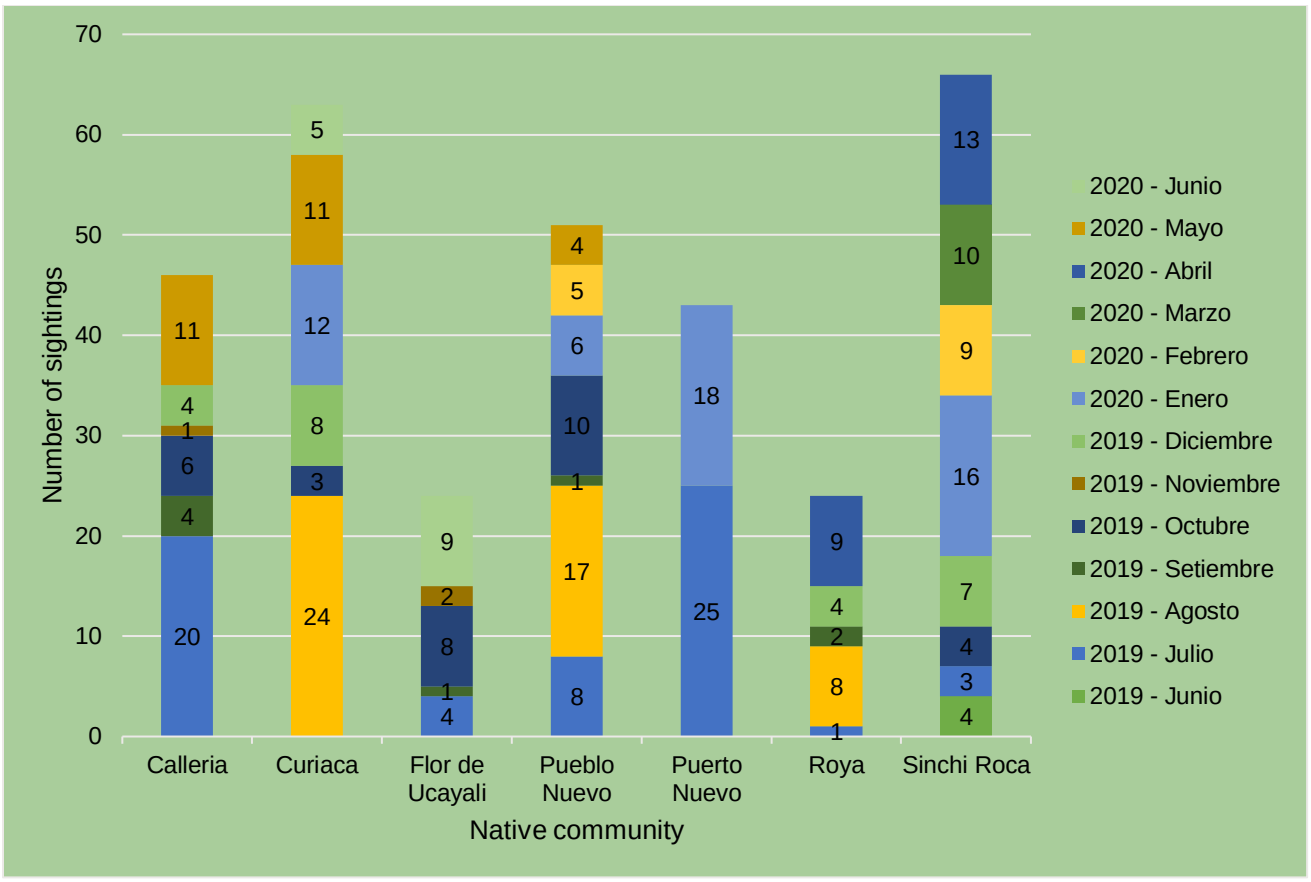

Figure 8: Amount of wildlife sightings in seven native communities, for the period July 019 - June 2020

Figure 8 shows the number of wildlife sightings recorded by each community, also indicating the amount recorded in each month of the July 2019 - June 2020 period. The Sinchi Roca native community, with 66 records, is the one that recorded the most sightings, and is also the community where records were obtained for the most months, 8 in total (June, July, October and December in 2019, and January, February, March and April in 2020), with January 2020 being the month that recorded the most sightings. Very closely, the native community Curiaca recorded 63 sightings, 24 of which occurred in August 2019. Following in descending order are the native communities Pueblo Nuevo (51 records), Calleria (46 records), Puerto Nuevo (43 records), Flor de Ucayali (24 records) and Roya (24 records). In the Flor de Ucayali and Roya native communities, the fewest sightings were recorded, both in 2019 (15 records for each one) and in 2020 (9 records for each one). In the Puerto Nuevo native community, unlike Sinchi Roca, it is the community where records were obtained for the fewest months, only in July 2019 and January 2020.

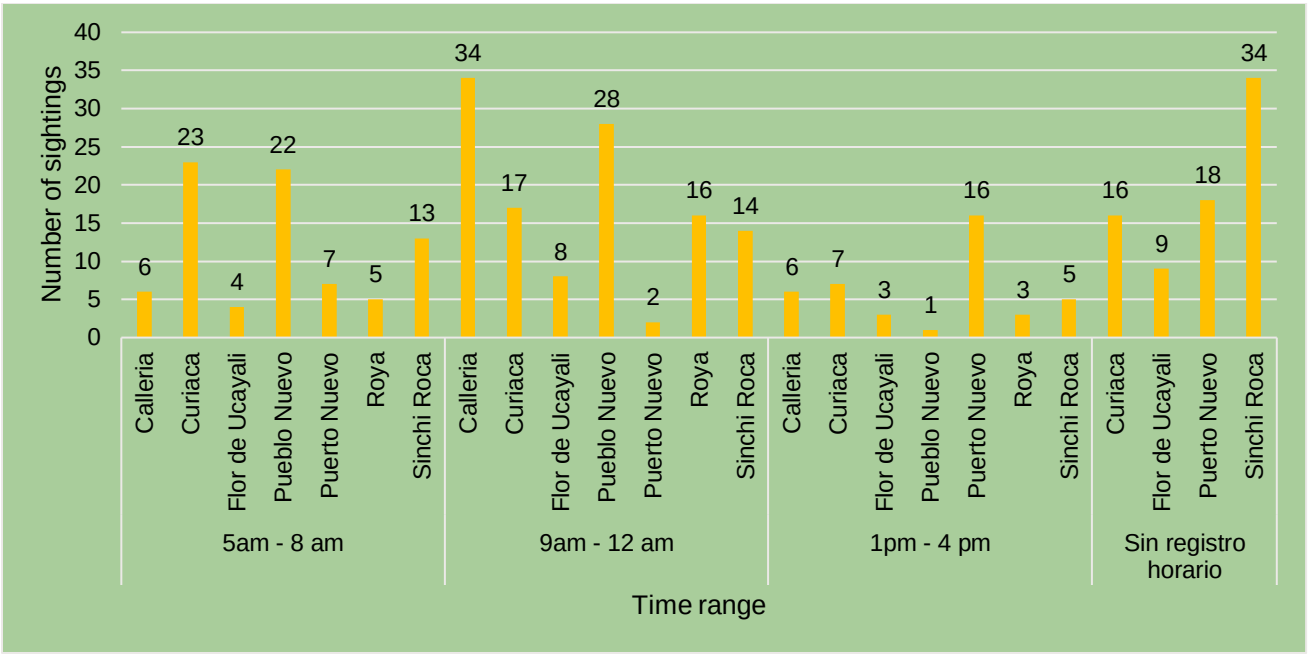

Figure 9: Amount of wildlife sightings for seven native communities, distributed in 4 hour ranges, including unrecorded hours, for the period July 2019 - June 2020

Figure 9 shows the number of wildlife sightings for each native community by previously established time ranges. Of the total, 80 of them were recorded between 5 am and 8 am, 119 sightings between 9 am and 12 pm, 41 sightings between 1 pm and 4 pm, and 77 sightings did not register time. It is observed that for all time ranges there is at least 1 record for each native community. The highest number of registrations occurred in the time range of 9 am - 12 pm. In this same range, the native communities Callería, with 34 sightings, and Pueblo Nuevo, with 28, have their highest records. It is important to highlight the considerable number of sightings that do not register time; These sightings occurred in four communities: Curiaca, Flor de Ucayali, Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca, the latter being, with 34, the community that reported the largest number of sightings without time registration.

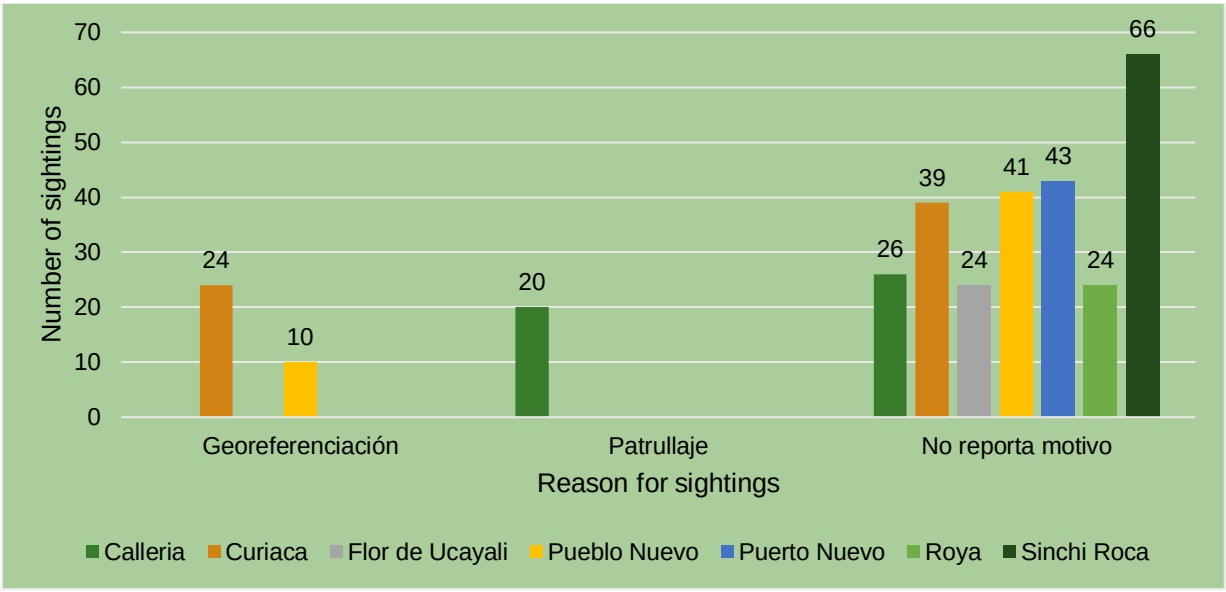

Figure 10: Number of sightings by reason for the period July 2019 - June 2020

Figure 10 shows the number of sightings and the activity that was taking place at the time of recording. As can be seen, through georeferencing activities in the field, 34 fauna sightings were made, 24 of which were recorded in the Curiaca native community, and 10 in the Pueblo Nuevo native community. In turn, due to routine patrol activities, 20 sightings were made, all registered in the Calleria native community. On the other hand, it can be seen that in the 7 native communities there were records that do not specify a reason for the sighting, making a total of 263 From this it can be inferred that in the native communities Flor de Ucayali, Puerto Nuevo, Roya and Sinchi Roca, none of their records reports a reason for sighting.

The control and surveillance activities, through the patrolling activities carried out by the communities, have seen a positive result in the sightings of wildlife within their forests, going from 89 species (for the 2018-2019 period) to 317 species (for the period 2019-2020) between mammals, birds and reptiles; having greater individual numbers and sightings of these in each type of wild fauna.

5.1.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

Endangered wildlife species maintain their populations within the forests of native communities. This has been evidenced in the monitoring carried out in the field by the control and surveillance teams during their patrols, being able to see a positive effect for these species on the conservation of forests in native communities.
The following tables show, for each native community, the conservation status of the species according to 3 listing systems: The Classification and Categorization List of Threatened Species of Wild Fauna legally protected by Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI, La Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
It is important to emphasize that the tables only show the species that are found in at least one listing system.

Calleria

Table 14. Denservation status of species registered in the Calleria NC, during the period July 2019 - June 2020

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Alouatta seniculus	VU	LC	II
Tapirus terrestris	NT	VU	II
Accipiter sp.	-	LC	II
Anhima cornuta	-	LC	-
Ardea alba	-	LC	-
Cacicus cela	-	LC	-
Cairina moschata	-	LC	-
Campephilus melanoleucos	-	LC	-
Crotophaga ani	-	LC	-
Egretta thula	-	LC	-
Jacana jacana	-	LC	-
Nasua nasua	-	LC	-
Ortalis guttata	-	LC	-
Potos flavus	-	LC	III
Ramphastos tucanus	-	VU	II
Saguinus fuscicollis	-	LC	II
Tigrisoma lineatum	-	LC	-

From the list of species registered in the native Calleria community, it can be observed that Tapirus terrestris and Alouatta seniculus are the only species that appear in the three listed systems. According to the MINAGRI list, Alouatta seniculus is in a Vulnerable situation (VU). For its part, Tapirus terrestris is classified as a species in a Vulnerable situation on the IUCN red list. Of equal importance for its conservation are also Ramphastos tucanus and Saguinus fuscicollis.

Curiaca

Table 15. Conservation status of species registered in the Curiaca NC, during the period July 2019 - June 2020

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Accipiter sp.	-	LC	II
Alouatta seniculus	VU	LC	II
Ara chloropterus	NT	LC	II
Brotogeris versicolurus	-	LC	II
Busarellus nigricollis	-	LC	II
Cuniculus paca	-	LC	III
Ibycter americanus	-	LC	II

Inia geoffrensis	DD	EN	II
Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii	EN	VU	II
Leopardus tigrinus	DD	VU	I
Panthera onca	NT	NT	I
Pecari tajacu	-	LC	II
Ramphastos tucanus	-	VU	II
Saguinus fuscicollis	-	LC	II
Tapirus terrestris	NT	VU	II
Anhima cornuta	-	LC	-
Ardea cocoi	-	LC	-
Cacicus cela	-	LC	-
Columba livia	-	LC	-
Coragyps atratus	-	LC	-
Lipaugus vociferans	-	LC	-
Mitu tuberosum	NT	LC	-
Opisthocomus hoazin	-	LC	-
Penelope jacquacu	-	LC	-
Pitangus sulphuratus	-	LC	-

For the native Curiaca community, the records of Leopardus tigrinus and Panthera onca, both species listed in Appendix I of CITES, stand out. Other species with Vulnerable Conservation Status (VU) according to IUCN are Tapirus terrestris, Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii Tapirus terrestris and Ramphastos tucanus. In contrast, Alouatta seniculus is reported as a Least Concern species for the same IUCN list, but recognized as an ENDANGERED (EN) species by the MINAGRI listing. It is relevant to highlight that, while in international lists such as the IUCN red list, both Inia geoffrensis and Leopardus tigrinus are reported as Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) species, respectively, in the MINAGRI list for the same species have deficient information (DD).

Flor de Ucayali

Table 16. Conservation status of species registered in the Flor de Ucayali NC, during the period July 2019 - June 2020

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Anhima cornuta	-	LC	-
Aramides cajaneus	-	LC	-
Ardea alba	-	LC	-
Ardea cocoi	-	LC	-
Brotogeris versicolurus	-	LC	II
Campephilus melanoleucos	-	LC	-
Cathartes sp.	-	LC	-
Crypturellus undulatus	-	LC	-
Cuniculus paca	-	LC	III
Egretta thula	-	LC	-
Pecari tajacu	-	LC	II

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Penelope jacquacu	-	LC	-
Phalacrocorax brasilianus	-	LC	-
Saguinus fuscicollis	-	LC	II
Tapirus terrestris	NT	VU	II
Tayassu pecari	NT	VU	II

In the Flor de Ucayali native community, most of the recorded species are listed as Least Concern (LC) according to the IUCN. On the other hand, two species of greater relevance for its conservation are recognized: Tapirus terrestris and Tayassu pecari, both being reported as Near Threatened (NT) in the MINAGRI list, in a Vulnerable situation (VU) in the IUCN red list, and in appendix II of the CITES listing.

Pueblo Nuevo

Table 17. Conservation status of species registered in the Pueblo Nuevo CN, during the period July 2019 - June 2020

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Accipiter sp.	-	LC	II
Ardea alba	-	LC	-
Ardea cocoi	-	LC	-
Brotogeris versicolurus	-	LC	II
Busarellus nigricollis	-	LC	II
Buteo nitidus	-	LC	II
Caiman crocodilus	-	LC	II
Cairina moschata	-	LC	-
Cebus sp.	-	-	II
Cuniculus paca	-	LC	III
Egretta thula	-	LC	-
Eurypyga helias	-	LC	-
Falco peregrinus	NT	LC	I
Jabiru mycteria	NT	LC	I
Mazama americana	DD	DD	-
Opisthocomus hoazin	-	LC	-
Panthera onca	NT	NT	I
Pecari tajacu	-	LC	II
Pithecia sp.	-	-	II
Penelope jacquacu	-	LC	-
Pitangus sulphuratus	-	LC	-
Potos flavus	-	LC	III
Ramphastos tucanus	-	VU	II

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Saguinus fuscicollis	-	LC	II

Similarly, the Pueblo Nuevo native community registers many species listed as Least Concern (LC). However, it does present records of 3 species listed in Appendix I of CITES: Falco peregrinus, Jabiru mycteria and Panthera onca.

Puerto Nuevo

Table 18. Conservation status of species registered in the Puerto Nuevo NC, during the period July 2019 - June 2020

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Ara macao	NT	LC	I
Ardea alba	-	LC	-
Cairina moschata	-	LC	-
Cuniculus paca	-	LC	III
Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii	EN	VU	II
Mazama americana	DD	DD	-
Melanosuchus niger	NT	LC	I
Mitu tuberosum	NT	LC	-
Nyctibius griseus	-	LC	-
Opisthocomus hoazin	-	LC	-
Ortalis guttata	-	LC	-
Pecari tajacu	-	LC	II
Podocnemis unifilis	VU	VU	II
Saimiri boliviensis	-	LC	II
Tapirus terrestris	NT	VU	II
Tayassu pecari	NT	VU	II

In the Puerto Nuevo native community there are records of 4 species in Vulnerable status (VU) according to the IUCN red list: Tayassu pecari, Tapirus terrestris, Podocnemis unifilis and Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii, the latter also present in the MINAGRI list as a species ENDANGERED (EN), and in appendix II of CITES. Furthermore, this community registers 2 species in Appendix I of CITES: Ara macao and Melanosuchus niger. Podocnemis unifilis stands out, which is recognized as a Vulnerable species both in the IUCN and in the MINAGRI list, also appearing in Appendix II of CITES.

Roya

Table 19. Conservation status of species registered in the Roya NC, during the period July 2019 - June 2020

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES

Anhima cornuta	-	LC	-
Boa constrictor	EN	-	II
Brotogeris versicolurus	-	LC	II
Cacicus cela	-	LC	-
Cairina moschata	-	LC	-
Clelia clelia	-	-	II
Egretta thula	-	LC	-
Jacana jacana	-	LC	-
Milvago chimachina	-	LC	II
Opisthocomus hoazin	-	LC	-
Pitangus sulphuratus	-	LC	-
Potos flavus	-	LC	III

In the native community Roya, the vast majority of the species recorded are classified as Least Concern (LC), according to the IUCN red list. In contrast, Boa constrictor is listed as an Endangered (EN) species by MINAGRI, and is also listed on Appendix II of CITES.

Sinchi Roca

Table 20. Conservation status of species registered in the Sinchi Roca NC, during the period July 2019 - June 2020

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Accipiter sp.	-	LC	II
Alouatta seniculus	VU	LC	II
Ara chloropterus	NT	LC	II
Ara macao	NT	LC	I
Ardea alba	-	LC	-
Brotogeris versicolurus	-	LC	II
Cacicus cela	-	LC	-
Cebus sp.	-	-	II
Campephilus melanoleucos	-	LC	-
Chelonoidis denticulata	-	VU	II
Cuniculus paca	-	LC	III
Egretta thula	-	LC	-
Ibycter americanus	-	LC	II
Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii	EN	VU	II
Lipaugus vociferans	-	LC	-
Mazama americana	DD	DD	-
Nasua nasua	-	LC	-
Opisthocomus hoazin	-	LC	-
Ortalis guttata	-	LC	-
Pecari tajacu	-	LC	II

Species (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Podocnemis unifilis	VU	VU	II
Ramphastos tucanus	-	VU	II
Saguinus fuscicollis	-	LC	II
Saimiri boliviensis	-	LC	II
Tapirus terrestris	NT	VU	II

In the Sinchi Roca native community, various species are registered in different states of conservation, according to the MINAGRI list: Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii cataloged as Endangered (EN), Alouatta seniculus and Podocnemis unifilis in Vulnerable (VU), Tapirus terrestris, Ara chloropterus and Ara macao as Near Threatened (NT), the latter species also listed in Appendix I of CITES. Among other species of relevance for its conservation are Chelonoidis denticulata and Ramphastos tucanus.

5.1.5 Natives Species (B2.5)

Logging records

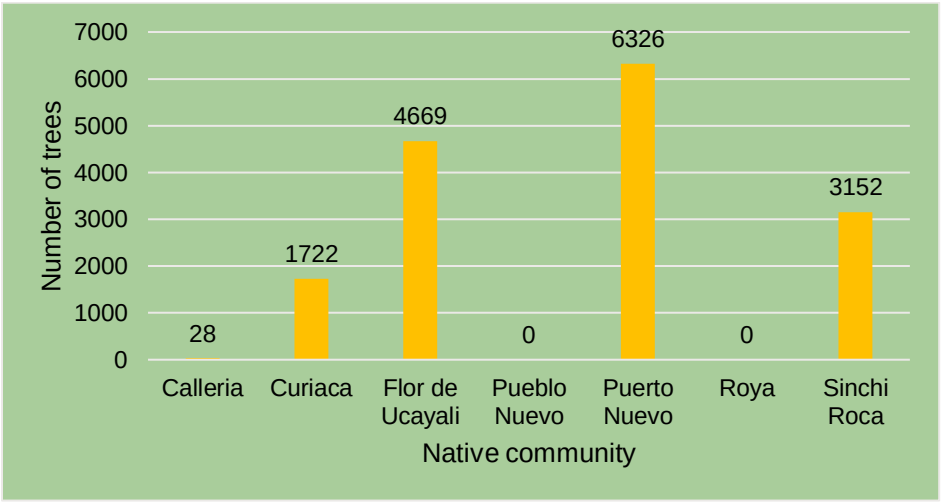

Figure 11. Number of trees in 7 native communities, for the 2019-2020 harvest

Figure 11 shows the number of trees in the native communities for the 2019-2020 harvest. The Puerto Nuevo native community has the highest record with 6326 individuals, followed by Flor de Ucayali with 4669 trees. Likewise, the Calleria native community presents records of only 28 individuals. On the other hand, in the communities of Roya and Pueblo Nuevo no trees have been authorized to be extracted. The Roya native community does not have a valid forestry permit and the Pueblo Nuevo native community, despite having a valid permit, has yet to reformulate its General Forest Management Plan and adapt to the new guidelines. Both communities have not carried out forest harvesting since 2015.

	Calleria	Curiaca	Flor de Ucayali	Puerto Nuevo	Sinchi Roca
Autorizado	116.055	10599.404	33944.032	41365.112	17162.657
Extraído	17.479	4689.257	11825.896	27652.206	11020.434
Saldo	98.576	5910.147	22118.136	13712.906	6142.223
Nº Árboles	28	1722	4669	6326	3152

Figure 12. Record of the authorized volume, extracted and total balance by native communities, for the 2019-2020 harvest

Figure 12 shows the authorized, extracted volumes and the balance for each native community. The communities of Pueblo Nuevo and Roya are excluded for what was explained in the previous paragraph. Puerto Nuevo, with 41,365,112 m³, is the native community with the highest authorized volume, followed by Flor de Ucayali, which has authorized 33,944,032 m³. The Calleria native community, with only 116,055 m³, has the lowest volume authorized for extraction. Regarding the volume extracted, Puerto Nuevo registers 27,652,206 m³, having taken advantage of more than half of the authorized volume and subtracting a balance to be extracted of 13,712,906 m³. On the contrary, Flor de Ucayali with 11 825 m³ has extracted less than half, having a volume of 22 118,136 m³ still to be extracted. Similarly, the native Calleria community has only extracted 17,479 m³, leaving a final balance of 98,576 m³.

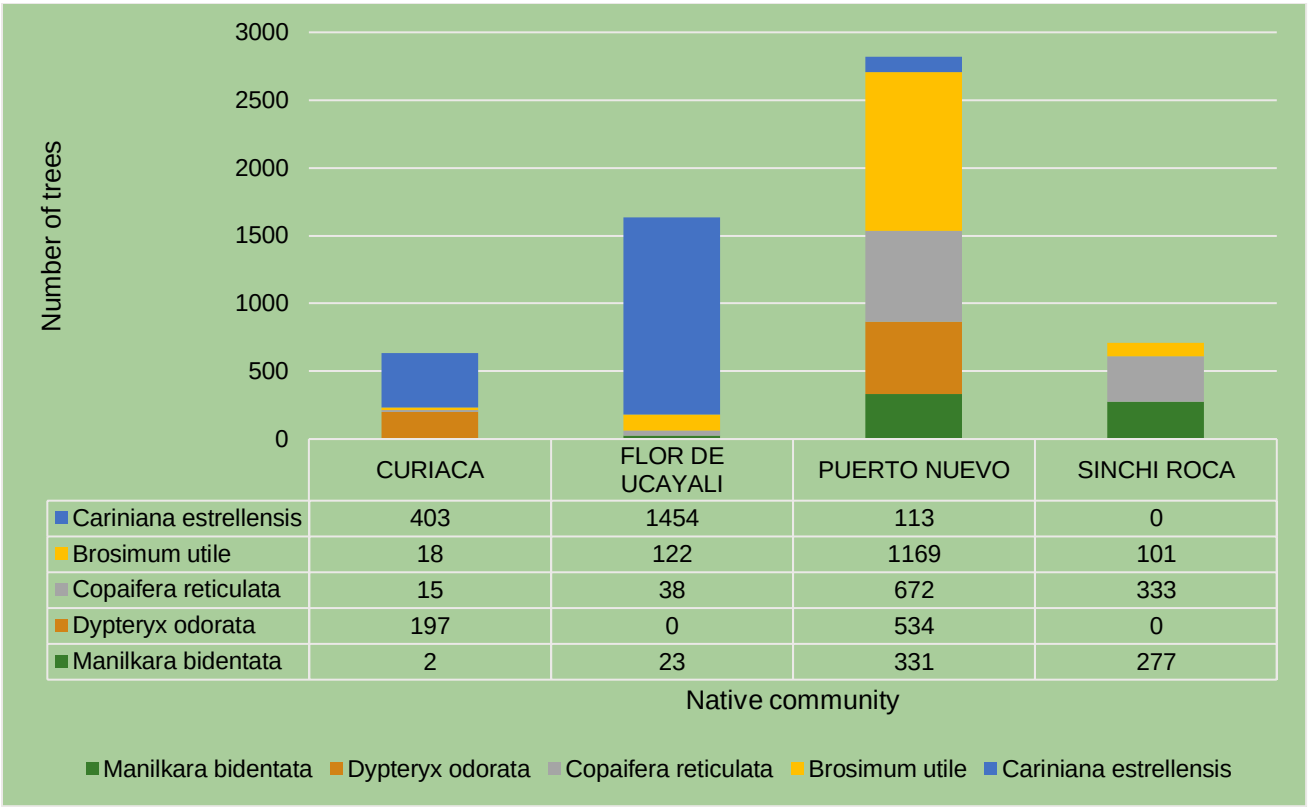

Figure 13. Species with the highest number of trees authorized for extraction in 4 native communities, for the

The species with the highest number of authorized individuals is Cariniana estrellalensis “cachimbo”, with 1,454 individuals for the Flor de Ucayali native community, 403 for the Curiaca native community, and only 113 for the Puerto Nuevo native community. In the Sinchi Roca native community, no individual of this species was authorized. Brosimum utile, “panguana”, is the second species with the largest number of individuals, being the Puerto Nuevo native community where the vast majority have been authorized, a total of 1169. Dypteryx odorata “shihuahuaco” is only authorized for the Curiaca native communities and Puerto Nuevo, with 197 and 534 individuals, respectively. In the native Calleria community there are no trees of these 5 species. zafra 2019

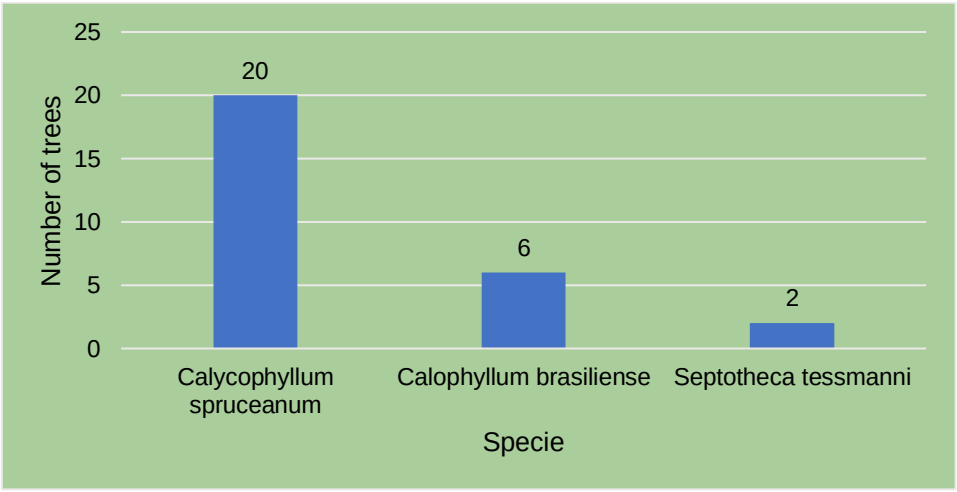

Figure 14. Number of trees of 3 species in the native community Calleria

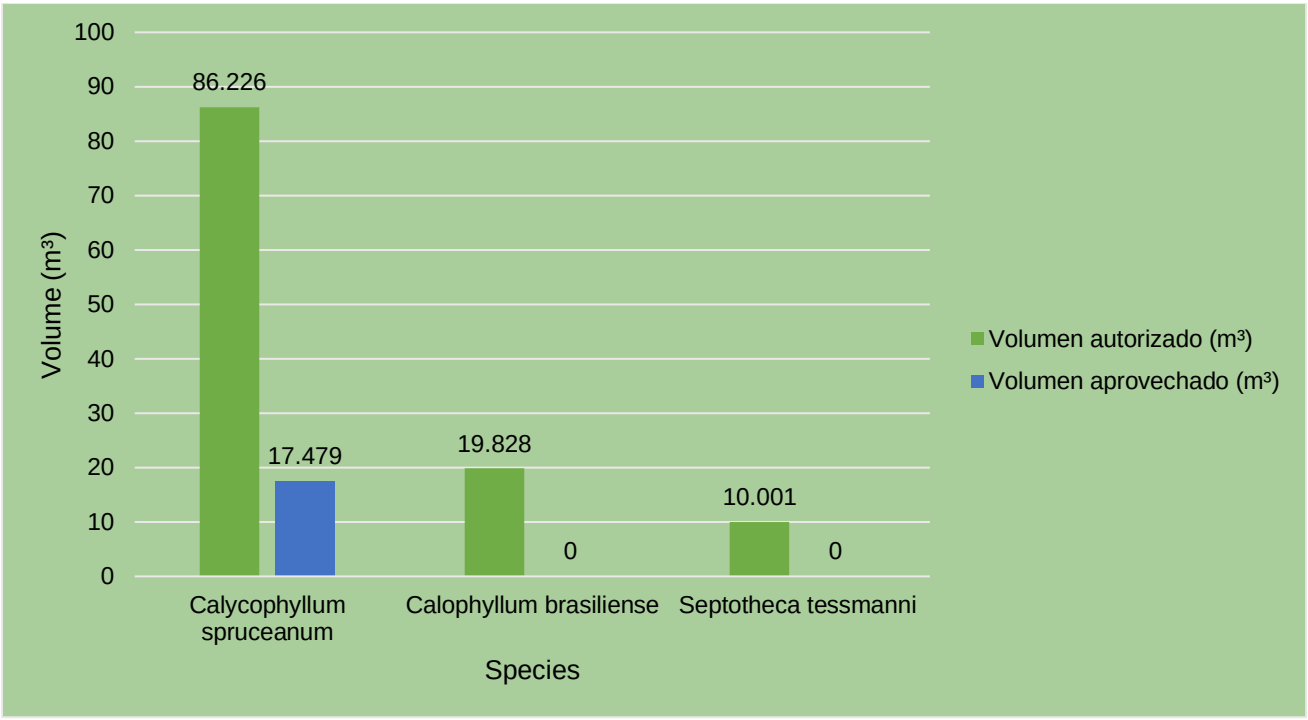

Figure 15. Authorized volume and harvested volume of 3 species in the Calleria native community

Figure 15 shows the authorized and exploited volume for the only 3 species of the native Calleria community. Calycophyllum spruceanum "capirona", with 86,226 m³, is the species with the highest authorized volume, and also the only one to be used, having extracted 17,479 m³ in the 2019-2020 harvest. It should be noted that this community is the only one that has authorized individuals of Calophyllum brasiliense, "caspi lizard", and Septotheca tesmanni, "utucuro".

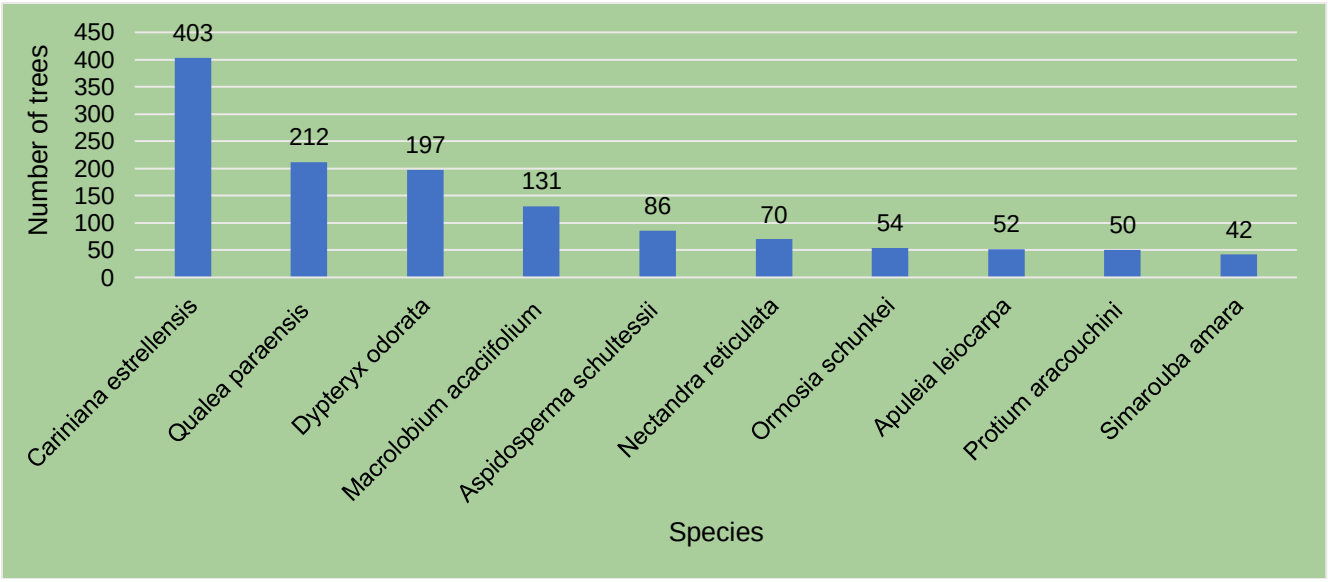

Figure 16. Ten species with the highest number of trees in the Calleria native community

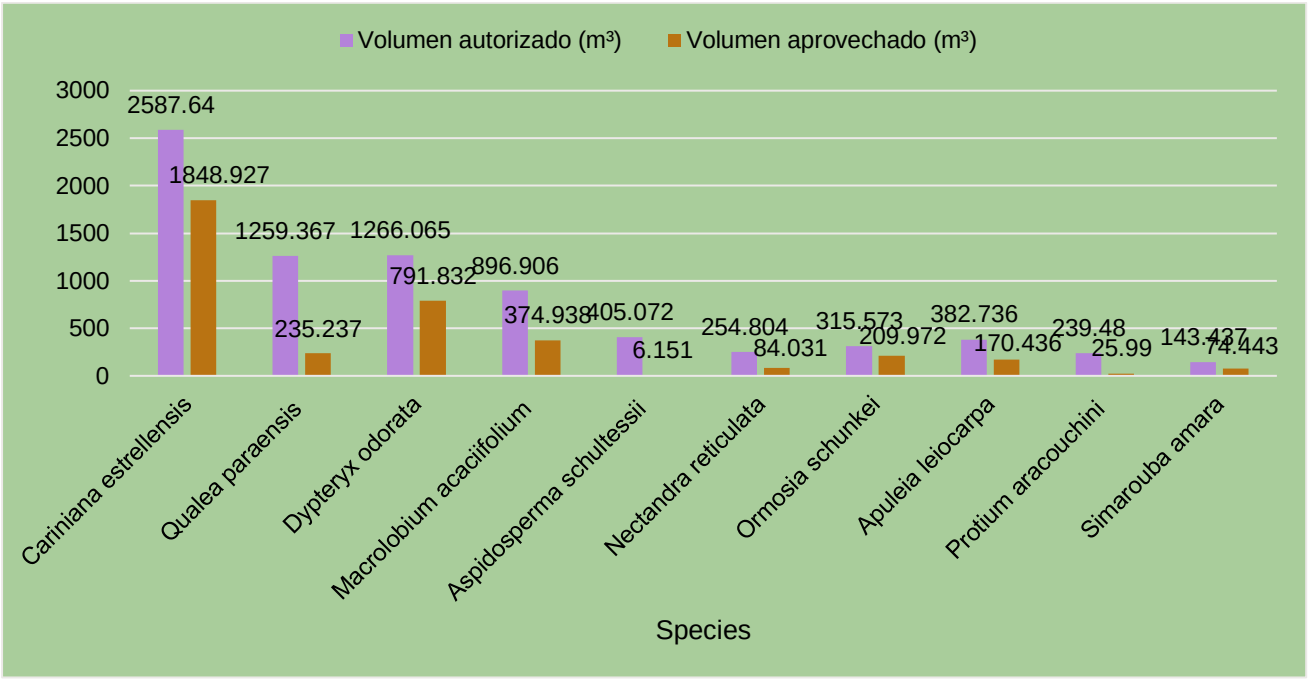

Figure 17. Authorized volume and harvested volume of 10 species with the highest number of trees in the Curiaca native community

In the Curiaca native community, the species with the largest authorized and harvested volume was Cariniana starlensis "cachimbo", with 2587.64 m³ and 1848.927 m³, respectively. Qualea paraensis “camungo moena” has an authorized volume of 1,259,367 m³, however, during the 2019-2020 harvest only 235,237 m³ were harvested. Dypteryx odorata “shihuahuaco” is the third species with the most individuals, but the second in authorized and extracted volume, with 1266.065 m³ and 791.832 m³, respectively. From the figure it can also be seen that some species have been minimally used with respect to their authorized volume, as is the case of Aspidosperma schultessii "quillobordón" and Protium aracouchini "copal".

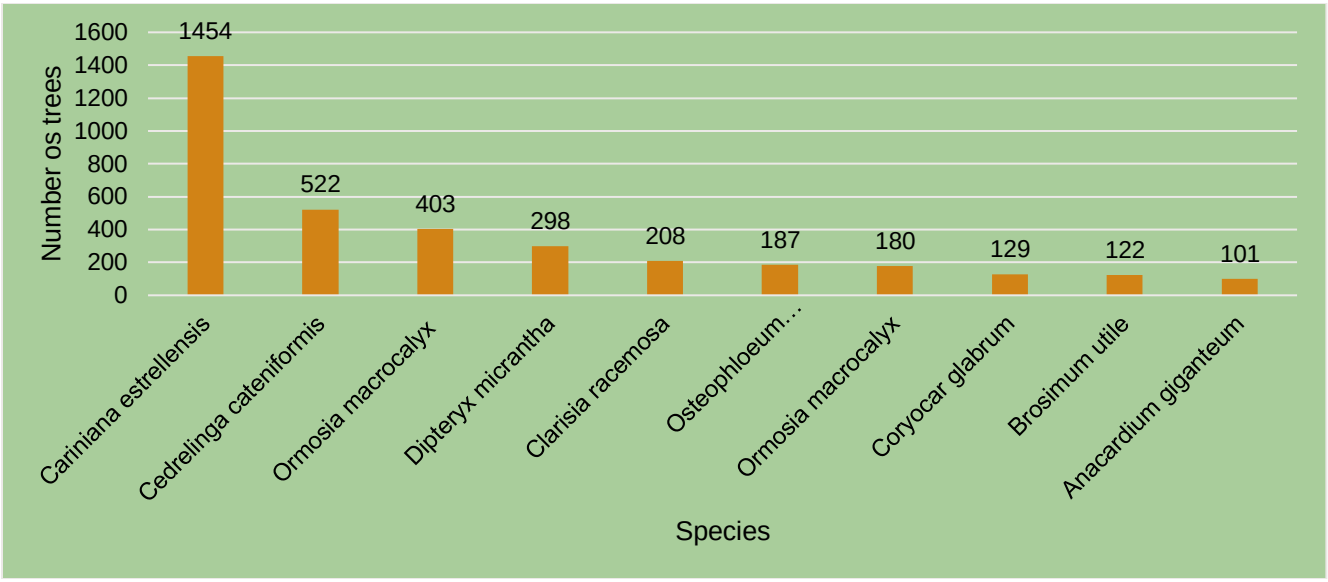

Figure 18. Ten species with the highest number of trees in the Flor de Ucayali native community

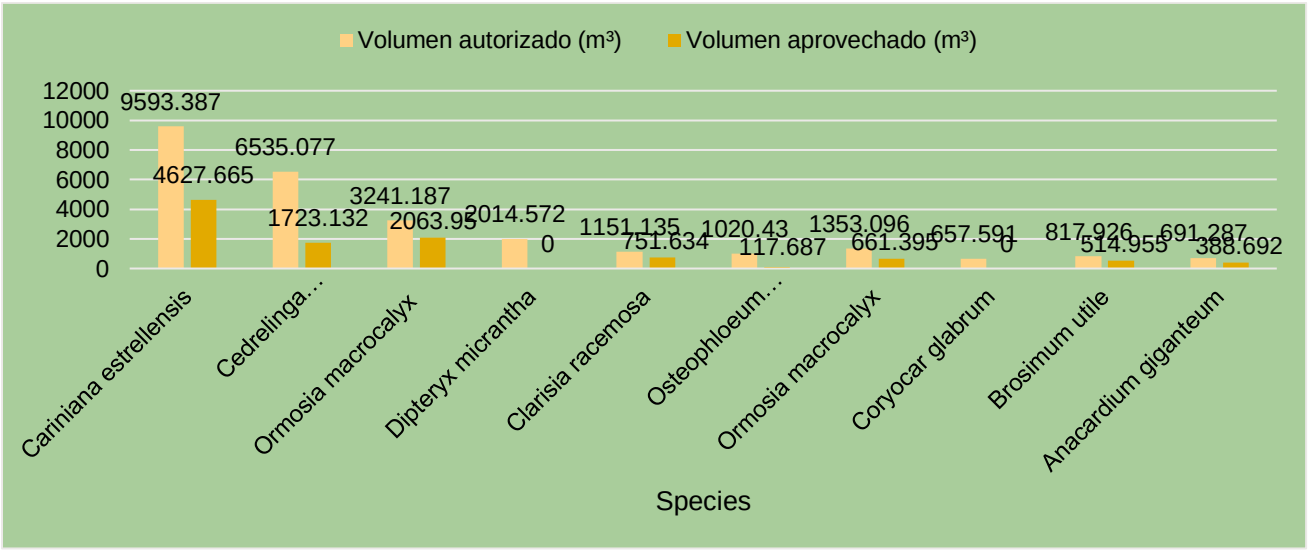

Figure 19. Authorized volume and harvested volume of 10 species with the highest number of trees

In the Curiaca native community, the species with the largest authorized and harvested volume was Cariniana starlensis "cachimbo", with 9593,387 m³ and 4627,665 m³, respectively. Cedrelinga cateniformis, "screw", is the second species with the largest authorized volume, 6535.077 m³. However, it has only used 1723,132 m³. Ormosia macrocalyx, “huayruro”, has authorized 3,241,187 m³, from which 2,063.95 m³ has been extracted. On the other hand, it is observed that Dipteryx micrantha “shihuahuaco”, and Coryocar glabrum, “almendro”, have not been harvested during the 2019-2020 harvest.la comunidad nativa Flor de Ucayali

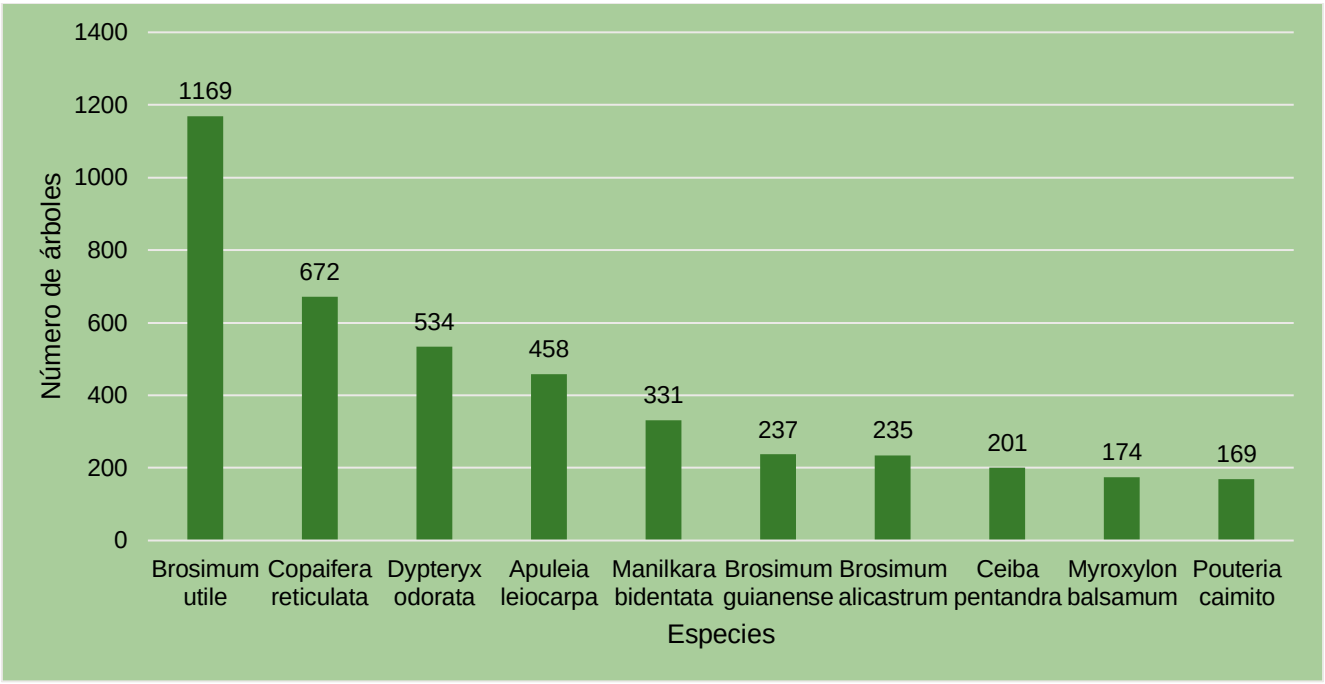

Figure 20. Ten species with the highest number of trees in the Puerto Nuevo native community

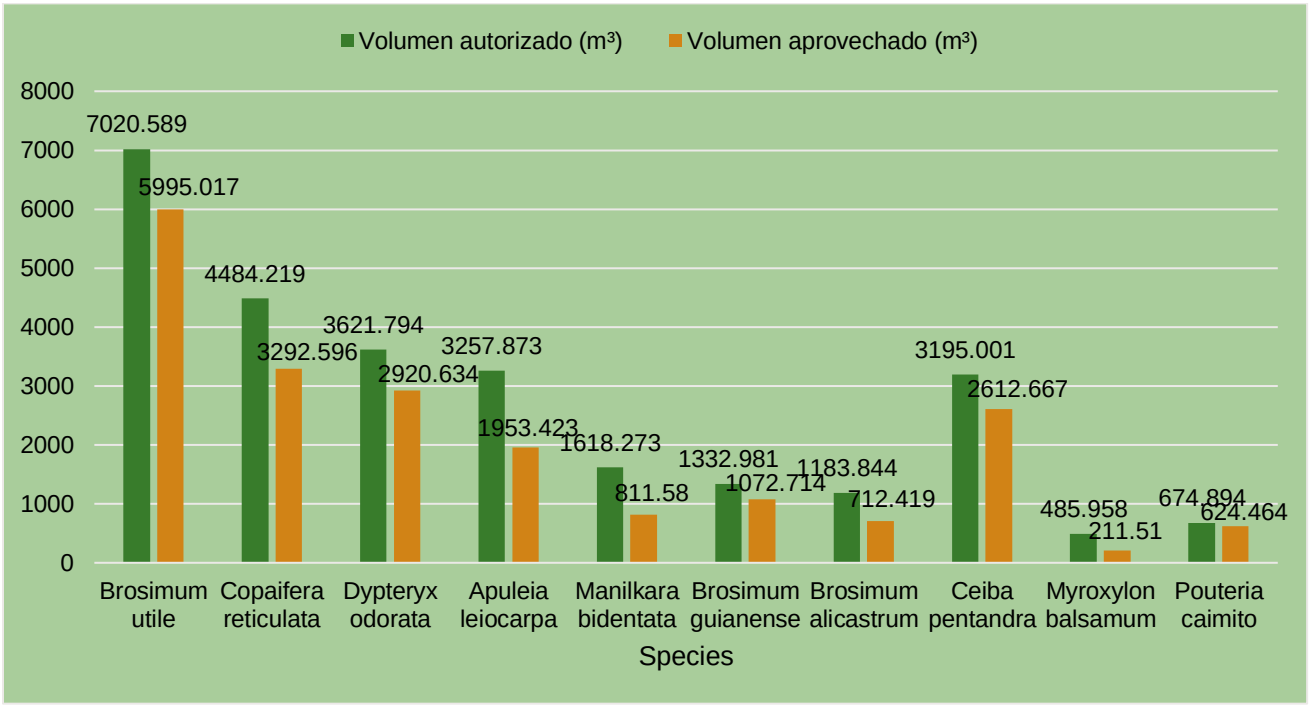

Figure 21. Authorized volume and harvested volume of 10 species with the highest number of trees in the Puerto Nuevo native community

In the Puerto Nuevo native community, the species with the largest number of trees is Brosimum utile, “panguana”, with 1169 individuals, as shown in figure 20. Regarding the authorized volume, the same species has 7020.589 m³, of which 5995.017 m³ have been extracted during the 2019-2020 harvest. Figure 21 also shows that more than half of the authorized volume for each species has been used, with the exception of Myroxylon

balsamum. Although there are only 201 Ceiba pentandra “lupuna” trees, it has an authorized volume of 2,195,001 m³, higher than many other species with more individuals; in addition, 2,612,667 m³ of that volume have been extracted.

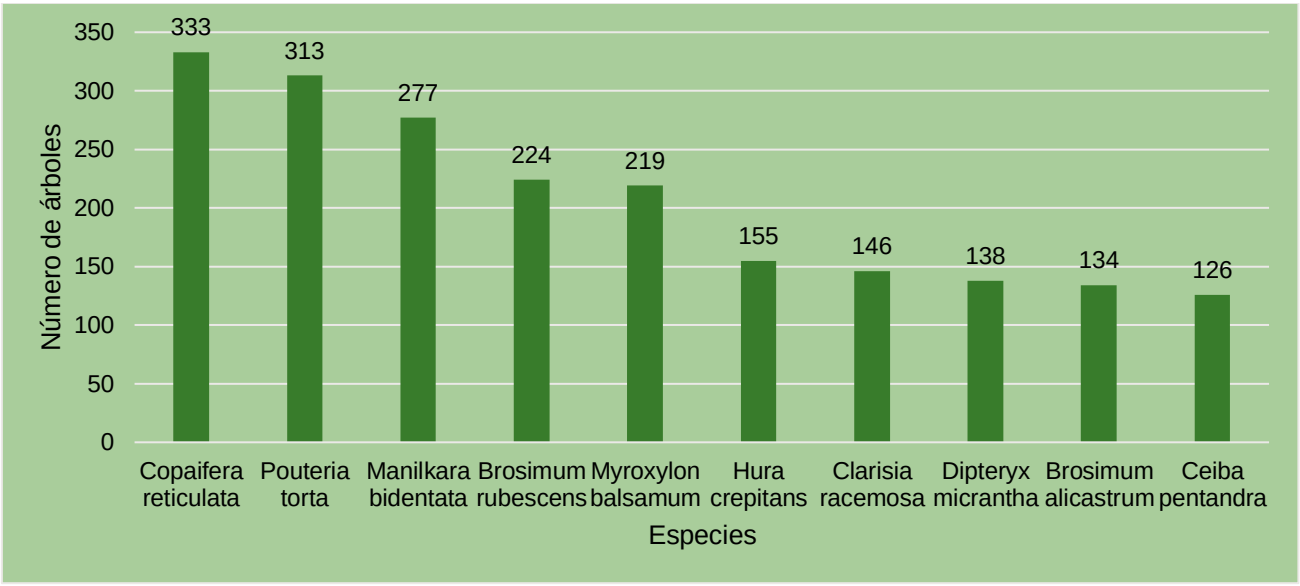

Figure 22. Ten species with the highest number of trees in the Sinchi Roca native community

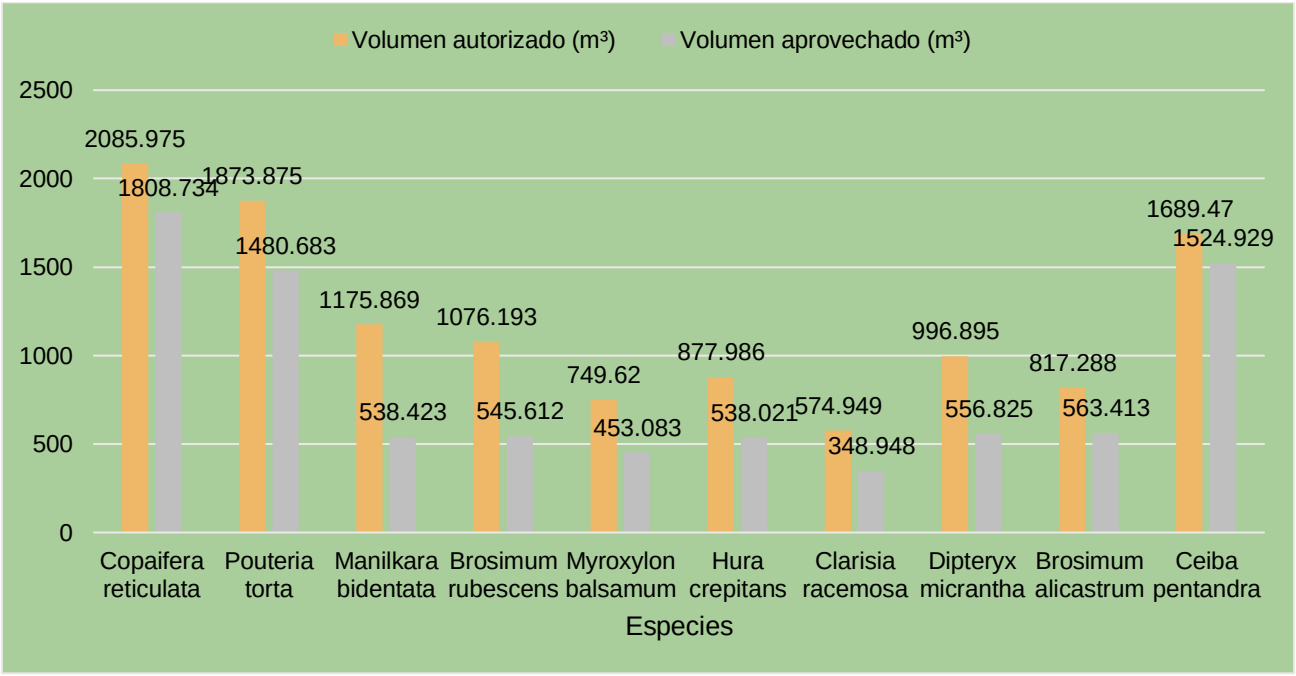

Figure 23. Authorized volume and harvested volume of 10 species with the highest number of trees in the Sinchi Roca native community

The Puerto Nuevo native community presents a greater homogeneity in the number of trees compared to the other communities, being Copaifera reticulata "copaiba" the species with more individuals, as can be seen in figure 22. With respect to the authorized volume, "copaiba" 2085,975 m³ is allowed, of which 1808,734 m³ has been extracted. Similarly, Pouteria Torta “quina quina”, of the 1873,875 m³ authorized, 1480,683 m³ were used. Ceiba pentandra “lupuna”, with only 126 individuals, 1,689.47 m³ have been

authorized, being the third species with the highest usable volume, and the second with the highest volume extracted during the 2019-2020 harvest.

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

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

5.1.7 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)

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

5.1.8 Inputs Justification (B2.8)

No fertilizers or biological control agents were used in any of the project activities.

5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

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

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

Negative Offsite Impact	Mitigation Measure(s)
Invasion threats in the territory of the Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca native communities	Boundary activities, in coordination with the competent authority (Area of Native Communities of the Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Ucayali). Patrols of Forest Control and Surveillance Committees.

5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

In the Sinchi Roca Native Community, there were conflicts due to the presence of colonists, who had invaded their communal territory and had the presence of cattle in their communal area, to mitigate this problem, synergies were created between the Regional Directorates of Agriculture of Ucayali and Huánuco, who, thanks to the incidence of, the boundary and foundation of milestones was carried out as shown in point 5.2.1.

Likewise, the project has been supporting the process of physical-legal sanitation of the 7 communities, for which reason it currently has the georeferencing of communities such as Sinchi Roca.

5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

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

Sampling techique	Monitoring methods	Frequency	Responsable	Results
Monitoring forest plots	Information from annual forest censuses, harvest reports sent to the forest authority, reports from the supervisory body of forest concessions (OSINFOR), among others.	Annual	Control and Surveillance Committee, AIDER technical team.	For all native communities (except Roya and Pueblo Nuevo), during the 2019-2020 harvest, 15 897 individuals were registered distributed in 106 timber forest species for commercial purposes, with an authorized usable volume of 103 187.26 m3, having extracted 55 205,272 m3 , and consequently leaving a balance of 47,981,987 m3. The native community Roya does not have a forest permit in force and has not carried out forest use since 2015. The Pueblo Nuevo native community has a valid forestry permit, its PGMF needs to be reformulated and adapted to the new guidelines, it has not carried out forest use since 2015. None of the registered species has a classification within the last update of the CITES List of Wild Flora Species - Peru.
Direct detection by timely records	Record by sighting / Fauna monitoring sheets	Annual	Community Forest Surveillance and Control Committee, AIDER technical team.	**Garzita blanca (*Egretta thula*)**: 7 in Calleria, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 9 in Roya. **Garza blanca (*Ardea alba*)**: 1 in Calleria, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 8 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Halcón gris (*Buteo nitidus*)**: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Halcón Peregrino (*Falco peregrinus*)**: 2 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Mono coto (*Alouatta seniculus*)**: 2 in Calleria, 1 in Curiaca, 3 in Sinchi Roca. **Panguana (*Crypturellus undulatus*)**: 1 in Flor de Ucayali. **Paujil (*Mitu tuberosum*)**: 1 in Curiaca.

Sampling techique	Monitoring methods	Frequency	Responsable	Results
				Pucacunga (*Penelope jacquacu*): 4 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Sachavaca (*Tapirus terrestris*):** 1 in Calleria, 8 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Puerto Nuevo, 4 in Sinchi Roca. **Tigrillo (*Leopardus tigrinus*):** 1 in Curiaca. **Venado Colorado (*Mazama americana*)**: 2 in Puerto Nuevo y 1 in Sinchi Roca.
	Record by sighting	Annual	Community Forest Surveillance and Control Committee, AIDER technical team.	**Achuni (*Nasua nasua*):** 1 in Calleria, 1 in Sinchi roca. **Afaninga negra (*Clelia clelia*):** 1 in Roya. **Añuje (*Dasyprocta punctata*):** 2 in Sinchi Roca. **Ardilla (*Sciurus* sp.):** 1 in Roya, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Bufeo colorado (*Inia geoffrensis*):** 1 in Curiaca. **Carachupa (*Dasypus novemcinctus*):** 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Chosna (*Potos flavus*):** 3 in Calleria, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 3 in Roya. **Huangana (*Tayassu pecari*):** 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Puerto Nuevo. **Huapo negro (*Pithecia* sp.):** 2 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Jaguar (*Panthera onca*):** 1 in Curiaca, 2 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Jergón (*Bothrops atrox*):** 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Lagarto blanco (*Caiman crocodilus*):** 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Lagarto negro (*Melanosuchus niger*):** 1 in Puerto Nuevo. **Majaz *(Cuniculus paca*):** 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 3 in Puerto Nuevo, 5 in Sinchi Roca. **Mantona *(Boa constrictor*):** 1 in Roya. **Mono blanco (*Cebus* sp.):** 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Mono choro (*Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii*):** 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca.

Sampling techique	Monitoring methods	Frequency	Responsable	Results
				Mono coto (*Alouatta seniculus*): 2 in Calleria, 1 in Curiaca, 3 in Sinchi Roca. **Mono fraile (*Saimiri boliviensis*):** 1 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca **Mono pichico (*Saguinus fuscicollis*):** 1 in Calleria, 1 in Curiaca, 3 in Flor de Ucayali, 3 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Sinchi Roca. **Motelo (*Chelonoidis denticulata*):** 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Ronsoco (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*):** 5 in Puerto Nuevo **Sachavaca (*Tapirus terrestris*):** 1 in Calleria, 8 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Puerto Nuevo, 4 in Sinchi Roca. **Sajino (*Pecari tajacu*):** 2 in Curiaca, 2 in Flor de Ucayali, 3 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Puerto Nuevo, 5 in Sinchi Roca. **Taricaya (*Podocnemis unifilis*):** 6 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Tigrillo (*Leopardus* tigrinus):** 1 in Curiaca. **Venado (*Mazama americana*):** 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca.
	Record by sightings, songs and observations of nests	Annual	AIDER technical team with the participation of the forest committee	**Camungo (*Anhima cornuta*):** 2 in Calleria, 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Roya. **Carpintero crestado (*Campephilus melanoleucos*):** 1 in Calleria, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Cushuri *(Phalacrocorax brasilianus)*:** 3 in Flor de Ucayali. **Martin pescador**: 6 in Calleria, 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 8 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Gallinazo (*Coragyps atratus*):** 2 in Curiaca. **Gavilán (*Accipiter* sp.):** 3 in Calleria, 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Garzita blanca (*Egretta thula*)**: 7 in Calleria, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 9 in Roya. **Garza blanca (*Ardea alba*):** 1 in Calleria, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 8 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca.

Sampling techique	Monitoring methods	Frequency	Responsable	Results
				Garza ceniza (*Ardea cocoi*): 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 3 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Guacamayo (*Ara macao*):** 1 in Puerto Nuevo, 3 in Sinchi Roca. **Guacamayo Rojo (*Ara chloropterus*):** 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Halcón gris (*Buteo nitidus*):** 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Halcón peregrino (*Falco peregrinus*):** 4 in Flor de Ucayali. **Mama vieja (*Busarellus nigricollis*):** 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Manacaraco (*Ortalis guttata*):** 1 in Calleria, 1 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Paloma (*Columba livia*):** 1 in Curiaca. **Panguana (*Crypturellus undulatus*)**: 1 in Flor de Ucayali. **Paucar (*Cacicus cela*)**: 2 in Calleria, 3 in Curiaca, 1 in Roya, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Paujil (*Mitu tuberosum*):** 1 in Curiaca, 1 en Puerto Nuevo. **Perdiz (*Crypturellus* sp.):** 3 in Curiaca. **Pihuicho (*Brotogeris versicolurus*)**: 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Roya, 6 in Sinchi Roca. **Pucacunga (*Penelope jacquacu*):** 4 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Puma garza (*Tigrisoma lineatum*):** 1 in Calleria. **Sacha Pato (*Cairina moschata*):** 3 in Calleria, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Roya. **Shansho (*Opisthocomus hoazin*)**: 1 in Curiaca, 3 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Roya, 2 in Sinchi Roca. **Shihuango (*Milvago chimachina*):** 1 in Roya. **Silvador (*Lipaugus vociferans*):** 6 in Curiaca, 1 in Sinchi Roca. **Tamrilla (*Eurypyga helias*):** 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Tatatao (*Ibycter* americanus):** 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Sinchi Roca.

Sampling techique	Monitoring methods	Frequency	Responsable	Results
				Tucán (*Ramphastos tucanus*): 1 in Calleria, 3 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 4 in Sinchi Roca. **Tuqui Tuqui (*Jacana jacana*):** 1 in Calleria, 1 in Roya. **Tuyuyo (*Jabiru mycteria*)**: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. **Unchala (*Aramides cajaneus*):** 1 in Flor de Ucayali. **Vaca muchacho (*Crotophaga ani*):** 2 in Calleria. **Mosquero o "Victor Diaz" (*Pitangus sulphuratus*)**: 3 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Roya.

5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

It was planned to carry out the socialization of the results of the community monitoring plan, but due to COVID-19 it could not be carried out on the planned date, in the months of October to December 2020. Subsequently, it was planned to carry out the socialization as soon as the conditions of the pandemic improve and we finish the process, but due to VERRA's request for the online publication of the MR this was carried out between the months of February and March 2021, visiting each community.

The socialization of the biodiversity results was carried out as part of the socialization of the project results for the present verification period.

Regarding the dissemination of the biodiversity monitoring plan, it is worth mentioning that each native community has a control and surveillance committee, who carry out the patrolling of their territory which includes monitoring of wildlife. This is reported through fauna registration cards by direct observation. In this sense, the members of the committee plan annually the activities that they will carry out and within them is the monitoring, which is built with the participation of the community members.

5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

Not apply

6 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

None.

7 ADDITONAL PROJECT IMPACT INFORMATION

None.