MONITORING REPORT

Document prepared by Association for Research and Integral Development - 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**
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GHG Accounting/ Crediting Period	**1 july 2010 – 30 june 2030; 20 years**
Monitoring Period of this Report	**1 july 2018 – 30 june 2019**
History of CCB Status	**CCB Validation Statement: 24-july-2019**
Gold Level Criteria	**Climate and Community**

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1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

1.1 Unique Project Benefits

Outcome or Impact	Achievements during the Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
1) Estimated net emission reductions in the project area, measures with respect to the scenario without project.	373,980 tCO2-e annual generated by the project (period 2018-2019).		1,420,179.2 tCO2-e annual generated by the project (period 2010-2019).
2) Hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area, compared to the scenario without project.	1,154.3 hectares avoided being deforested (period 2018-2019).		6,010.1 hectares avoided of being deforested (period 2010-2019).
3) Community members who have improved their skills and / or knowledge as a result of the training provided as part of the project activities.	464 people trained in the framework of the workshops held during this period.		7533 people trained in the framework of the workshops held during the life of the project.
4) People with better livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities.	3170 people (635 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have benefited from the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.		3170 people (635 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have benefited from the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.
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 Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
GHG emission reductions & removals	Net estimated emission removals in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	0	s/r	0
	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	373,980 tCO2-e		1,420,179.2 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	1,154.3 hectares		6,010.1 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

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

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management has occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	0		0
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	464		7533 community members trained in the framework of the workshops held during the life of the project.
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities	149		2225 women trained in the framework of projects executed during the verification period.
Employment	Total number of people employed in of project activities,[5] expressed as number of full time employees[6]	12		11 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		5 women who are part of the team mentioned in the previous metric.
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods[7] or income			3170 people (635 families) belonging to the 7 native

[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 Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	generated as a result of project activities	3170 (635 families)	s/r	communities, which have benefited from the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.
	Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	149	s/r	2225 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	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 Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	against the without-project scenario			
	Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being[8] was improved as a result of project activities	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	s/n	s/r	This information is not part of the direct action / intervention objectives of the project.
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation,[9] measured against the without-project scenario	0	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.

[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.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	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	0		The species / conservation objects for monitoring are not under the category of "critical danger" or "danger of extinction".

[10] Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species
[11] In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit

2 GENERAL

2.1 Project Description

2.1.1 Implementation Description

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

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

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

The verification period, comprising from 01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 and has managed to keep an average of 373,980 tCO2-e annually.

2.1.2 Project Category and Activity Type

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

2.1.3 Project Proponent(s)

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2.1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Not applicable.

2.1.5 Project Start Date (G1.9)

The project start date is July 1, 2010.

- **Periodo de evaluación de beneficio para la biodiversidad y la comunidad**

The benefit evaluation period will take place every 5 years.

2.1.6 Project Crediting Period (G1.9)

20 years. Since July 1st, 2010 to June 30th, 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.

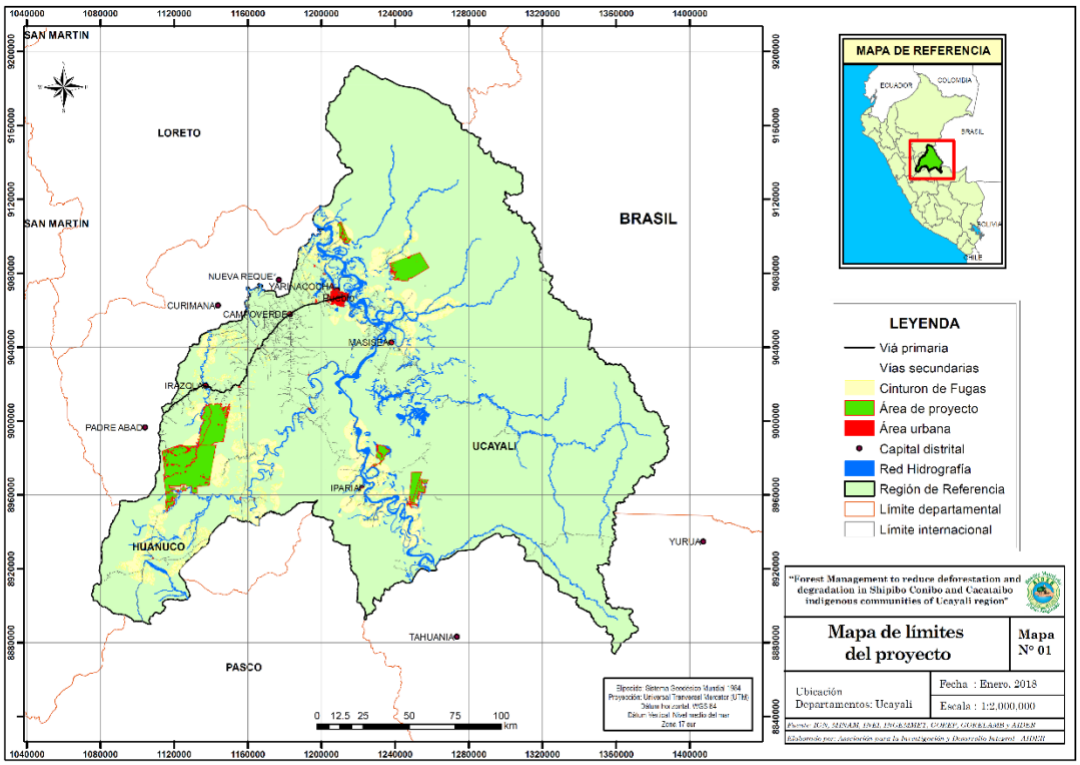


Figure 1. Map of the project boundary

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
1 july 2010	Project start date, on which the native communities that are members of the project started forest management activities, which are activities that reduce GHG emissions.
15 april 2012	Beginning of the project "Enhancing the 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.
31 july 2015	Preparation of the VCS Project Description (final version and approved by AENOR).
4 august 2015	VCS validation report issued by AENOR.
21 august 2015	Development of CCB PDD (final version and approved by AENOR).
24 august 2015	Validation report CCB and CCB Validation Statement issued by AENOR.
1 april 2016	VCS Verification Statement issued by AENOR - Period 07/01/2010 to 06/30/2013
16 april 2019	VCS / CCB verification report issued by ECOCERT.
24 july 2019	VCS / CCB verification report issued by AENOR.
1 august 2019	Compilation and analysis of information worked during the verification period 2018-2019
15 october 2019	Completion of verification report period 2018-2019
28 october 2019	Sending documentation to AENOR to start the field verification process

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)

Appendix 2: Project Risks Table

Identify Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits	Actions needed to mitigate the risk
Financial Viability	That the activities foreseen in the REDD + Strategy of the Project are not carried out.	The first anticipated sale of carbon credits of 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 2024.
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 on, according to the reality and needs of each community. This proposal includes agroforestry activities (in some cases), allowing financial profitability for the families of the communities.
Project Longevity	That the communities no longer wish to participate in the project.	At the beginning of the project, the communities signed an agreement to participate throughout the life of the project. Currently, and during these first 8 years of the project, the communities have ratified their interest in continuing to participate in the activities of the project, authorizing through their Communal Chief or through a Communal Assembly, each procedure or activity that has been carried out so far.

2.2.7 Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

Participatory training workshops have been conducted to improve the livelihoods of the project communities. For more details on these workshops, the attendance lists of the training workshops implemented during the verification period are available.

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 exploitation of their forests, carry out the bordering of their territory and other activities necessary for the elaboration of their management plans.

Additionally, small handicraft enterprises have been supported, which are worked with women from 5 native communities of the project, with the purpose of improving the embroidery technique for the elaboration of high fashion garments.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)

During this verification period, communities continue to have access to relevant documents regarding the implementation and financing of the REDD + project. This information has been socialized through General Assemblies where they have been informed about:

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation Area is responsible for the collection and systematization of the information generated for the verification processes. The project has a decentralized office in Pucallpa, where communities and other actors can go to provide the required information.

The evidence of this information can be found in the corresponding folder to be delivered to the auditors.

2.3.2 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (G3.1)

In august 2017, ACICOB held a board of directors session in which the REDD + project documents were delivered (including the PDD summary).

In November 2019, ACICOB had a new assembly meeting, in which one of the agenda items was the progress of the 2018-2019 verification process. The results of this meeting will be socialized in the next report, since they belong to another period

In the coming months (date still to be defined with the communities) extraordinary information meetings will be held to present the summary of the verification report of the previous period.

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 the office of AIDER Pucallpa and / or in the same communities, according to the topic you wish to inform yourself 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 community leaders. Likewise, the AIDER technical team transmits the calls orally again, when they are in the communities.

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

The costs, risks and benefits of the project are part of the issues 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 economic, social and environmental purpose and benefits of the project.

This information, as well as the progress made in the implementation of all project activities, is socialized to 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, 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 technical team of AIDER goes to the communities to inform about it.

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

In October 2019, the communities were informed about the next audit visit to be carried out in the fourth quarter of 2019; the auditing company was AENOR and the field visit was held in November, 11th to 13th.

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

The native communities, either through this project and / or through independent efforts made for their communities, are related to 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 informative 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 contracts for specific activities, government actors among others, allow the AIDER team to improve their intervention strategies in the field, whether in social, technical and / or economic. This feedback is taken into account for the monthly planning processes that the AIDER team carried out to schedule field activities.

In addition to this process, the project also carries out the socialization of progress of activities, either quarterly or semiannually, according to the activities from which we want to obtain feedback from the communities, to improve and / or correct actions.

2.3.8 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (G3.4)

The implementation of project activities is carried out within the framework of an appropriate 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 feasibility in the field that the technical team finds during its implementation.

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

that allow motivating reflection in the team and thus modifying 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 made for important decision making 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 as described in section 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, 2 workshops on "gender stereotypes" were held in the Pueblo Nuevo and Curiaca communities, according to the internal planning that was done based on the project's Gender Plan.

2.3.11 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (G3.7)

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

The new gender and social inclusion plan includes a section that stipulates awareness activities about inappropriate sexual behaviors. To date, an informative meeting on this topic has been held with the technical and administrative team of the project.

2.3.12 Grievances (G3.8)

There is the document “Guidelines for the management and resolution of disputes and conflicts”, which will be socialized and implemented as part of the activities to be carried out for the next verification period of the project.

2.3.13 Worker Training (G3.9)

This monitoring report shows the training and awareness actions carried out during the period, according to the training needs described in the corresponding section G3.9 of the PDD.

The evidences of training sessions are in the corresponding file for this section (attendance lists).

2.3.14 Community Employment Opportunities (G3.10)

Currently, 90% of the technical team lives in Pucallpa since before the start of the project. Likewise, within the policies and strategies of community relations and capacity building, indigenous technicians and professionals are available as part of the AIDER staff for all the projects that it executes at its Ucayali headquarters.

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

To the extent that the project allows, and if there is the approval of the communities, the participation of community members and community members will be promoted in job positions of the project 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 labor legislation in Peru:

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

2.3.16 Occupational Safety Assessment (G3.12)

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

2.4 Management Capacity

2.4.1 Required Technical Skills (G4.2)

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

2.4.2 Management Team Experience (G4.2)

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

Table 1. Team project

Components	Names	Career	Responsibilities	Experience
Management and Monitoring	Jaime Nalvarte Armas	Forestal engineer	AIDER institutional management	With training in forest policy, legislation and administration. Extensive professional experience in conducting the design and management processes of 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 Master's degrees in Social Management	REDD + project management. Monitor project activities	Specialized in formulation, planning and monitoring of development projects in environmental issues, with extensive work experience in the Amazon. With experience in the design of carbon forest 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 (mention Forest) with Master's degrees 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 community 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 natural resource exploitation operations. With experience in the design and implementation of carbon forest projects (REDD), with participation in a CDM and three validation processes under the VCS and CCB standards.
	Pío Santiago	Forest Engineer with Master's degrees in Forests and Forest Resources Management.	Technical advice of REDD+ project	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Experience in the implementation of FSC certification. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools
	Sofia Molero	Sociologist	CCB responsible for the REDD + project - CCB verification report writing. Social specialist of the REDD + project.	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools. Experience in developing social baselines, participatory diagnoses, participatory consultation processes.
	Sylvia Mayta	Forest Engineer	Head of the Ecosystem Services Area - VCS methodological support	Knowledge of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) standards.
Geographic information system	Alejandro Rodriguez	Forest Engineer	GIS Head	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 AVC monitoring advisor	Work experience in zoology and ecology research in Protected Areas, with topics related to the implementation of research plans, management documents, monitoring, wildlife management and Vertebrate evaluations; local development of native Amazonian communities (Machiguengas) and peasants (Quechuas). Zoologist with herpetological training and in Ecology.
Social	Russel Cumapa	Anthropologist	Head of Forest Governance - Social support and guidance support for conflict management	Experience in social project management and conflict management. Experience in applying a gender and intercultural approach. Management of participatory tools for diagnosis.
Financial economic	Berenice Brizuela	Business management engineer	Sustainable Business Manager - Commercial and financial support of the project	Experience in carrying out business plans, market studies of forest products and analysis of economic feasibility of projects.
Productive	Mayra Espinoza	Forestal engineer	Responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation of the REDD + project - Monitoring of the REDD + Strategy	Experience in forest management, scientific data collection, monitoring, logistics and technical assistance.
	Wilian Tuesta	Forestal engineer	Forestry specialist - Technical manager 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 alliances with other institutions to manage or administer it, since it has been executed under the same validated technical proposal, according to PDD.

The validation report under the 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.

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

From 1992 to date, AIDER receives technical cooperation funds for the implementation of the development projects that it has executed and 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 registered accountant.

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights

2.5.1 Recognition of Property Rights (G5.1)

During the execution of the REDD + project to date, the native communities of Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca presented invasion problems 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. In this regard, the aforementioned communities have an allocated budget for the sale of carbon credits to the Althelia Investment Fund, through which they continue to finance actions for the physical sanitation and monumentation of their territory, as well as other legal procedures to avoid progress of this problem.

Likewise, a work plan has been developed 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.

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

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

2.5.3 Property Right Protection (G5.3)

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

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

2.5.4 Identification of Illegal Activity (G5.4)

As described in section 2.5.1 of this report, communities have designed a budget for the financing of activities that reduce negative impacts on their territory and populations. This budget promotes the implementation of actions to attack the illegal activities described, above all, as regards 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.

2.5.5 Ongoing Disputes (G5.5)

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

2.5.6 National and Local Laws (G5.6)

During this period, the following law framed in environmental issues was approved:

- Law No. 30884 "Law regulating single-use plastic and disposable containers". Enacted on December 8, 2018.

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

3 CLIMATE

3.1 Monitoring GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.1.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	Forestry cover map (July 2010 – June 2020)
Data unit	ha
Description	Map showing the location of forest cover in the project area and leakage belt in each verification period.
Source of data	Landsat 8 images.
Value applied:	1 ha of forest patch as minimum threshold
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Interpretation of Landsat 8TM using ENVI 5.1 and ArcGIS 10.2 software. The validation of deforestation map will be made by checking field points to be distributed randomly, allowing calculate the precision and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	In each verification period
Value monitored:	1 he per forest patch as minimum threshold
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. ENVI 5.0 and Arc GIS 9.3.1 Softwares GPS Garmin Oregon600

QA/QC procedures to be applied	The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the the methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. The mapping will be according to the Standard Operating Procedures developed for this purpose.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of project emissions Calculation of leakage
Calculation method	It will refer to the classified image of the previous year, which will be updated with new areas of "non-forest" generated by the software and knowledge of the area of remote sensing analyst; thus, the area of forest for each monitoring event shall be demarcated. The accuracy of the map is calculated by comparing it with the data field.
Comments	-

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

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

Data / Parameter	$ABSLRR_t$
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	Information obtained through field measurements and Results of the projected distribution within the reference

measurement methods and procedures applied	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. In Annex 9, is indicated in detail the whole process.
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	1,538.6
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	844.3
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. ENVI 5.0 y Arc GIS 9.3.1 Softwares GPS Garmin Oregon600
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The Map of deforestation will be validate in the field through an unaligned systematic sampling, and calculation of accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the the methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. The mapping will be according to the Standard Operating Procedures developed for this purpose.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of leakage
Calculation method	The calculation is done using an excel spreadsheet.
Comments	-

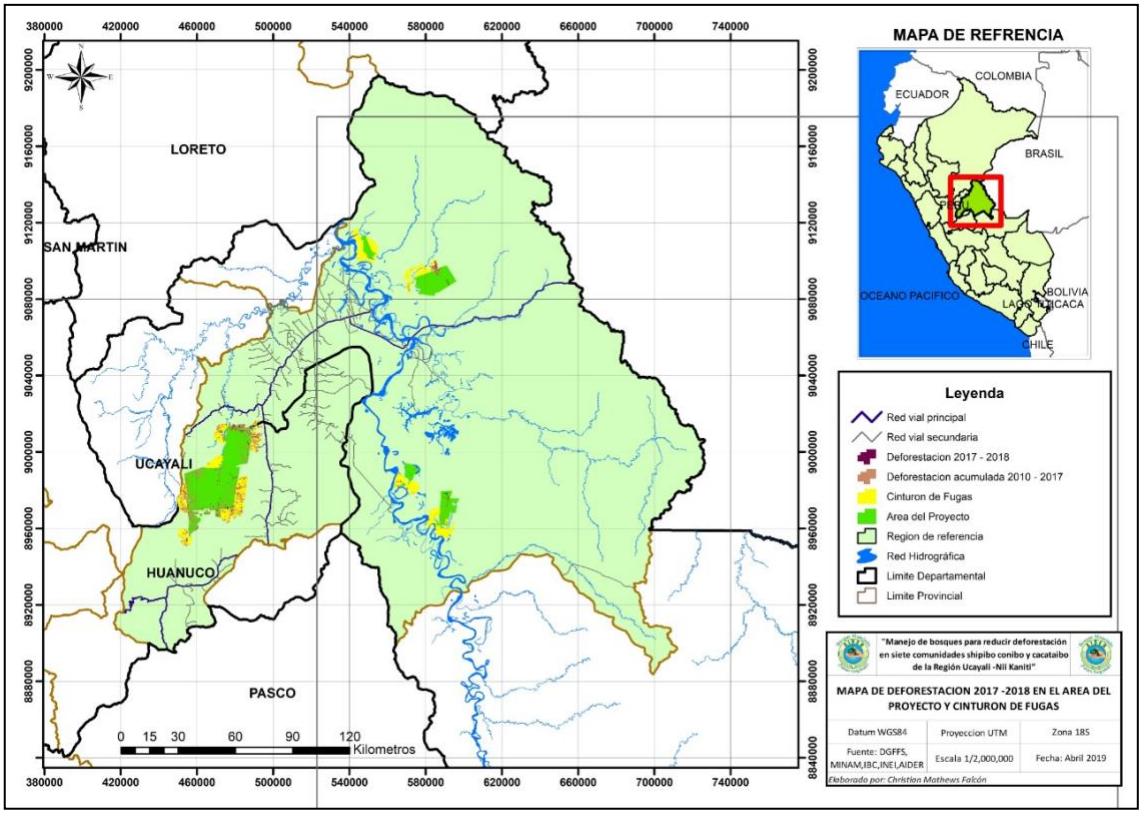


Figure 2. Map of deforestation (2017-2018) in the project area and leakage belt

3.1.3 Monitoring Plan

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

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

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

1.1.1 Monitoring of project implementation

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

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

From the date of validation and verification of the project, in Peru there is only a proposal for National Forest Monitoring System, which is not implemented. As such the project proponent was responsible for analyzing the existence of forest and non-forest in the project area and leakage belt. The analysis consisted of determining the areas of forest and non-forest by 2019, and the increase of deforestation for the period 2018-2019 in the region of reference of the project. As input classification Landsat 8 OLI satellite images were used corresponding to 2019 as shown in Table 1. All the methodology of analysis of deforestation is developed in Annex 3 "Report of monitoring deforestation 2018 - 2019".

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

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 and 30, set by the methodology.

Table 2. Details of Landsat images (Path 07, Row 66)

YEAR	SATELITAL IMAGE	PATH	ROW	DATE
2019	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_007066_20180630	7	66	30/06/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_007066_20180716			16/07/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_007066_20180614			14/06/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_007066_20190430			30/04/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_007066_20181020			20/10/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_007066_20190414			14/04/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T2_SR/LC08_007066_20181121			21/11/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_007066_20190516			16/05/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_007066_20181105			5/11/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T2_SR/LC08_007066_20190209			9/02/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T2_SR/LC08_007066_20190124			24/01/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_007066_20180918			18/09/2018

Table 3. Details of Landsat images (Path 06, Row 66)

YEAR	SATELITAL IMAGE	PATH	ROW	DATE
2019	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20180623	6	66	23/06/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20180911			11/09/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20180927			27/09/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20190509			9/05/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20180725			25/07/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20190423			23/04/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20181029			29/10/2018

	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20190218			18/02/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20180607			7/06/2018
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T2_SR/LC08_006066_20190101			1/01/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T1_SR/LC08_006066_20190322			22/03/2019
	LANDSAT/LC08/C01/T2_SR/LC08_006066_20181130			30/11/2018

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 complete results of the Community Monitoring Plan will be socialized in the project communities during the months of January-March 2020, so the results of this process will be reported in the next monitoring report.

To date, the completion of the documentation process has been communicated by AIDER (report writing phase), and the field verification process, which was carried out in November from 11th to 13th by AENOR.

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
2018-2019	2,692.9	2,692.9	15,316.6

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
2018-2019	16,285.4	16,285.4	151,818.8

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
2018-2019	388.1	165.4	369.9	271.1	402.8	1,095.7	2,692.9	15,316.6

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		Lomada	Montaña alta		Terraza alta	Terraza baja	Terraza media	$ABSLPA_t$	*ABSLPA*

Project year *t*				Complejo de orillares			Montaña baja				annual	cumulative
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2018-2019	150.2	2,609.9	1,850.3	3,872.0	149.6	319.5	607.3	2,046.1	2,491.0	2,189.5	16,285.4	151,818.8

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 >	Non-forest vegetation	Naked soil	$ABSLRR_t$ annual	*ABSLRR* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2018-2019	2,630.0	63.0	2,692.9	15,316.6

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 >	Non-forest vegetation	Naked soil	$ABSLRR_t$ annual	*ABSLRR* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2018-2019	15,904.0	381.0	16,285.4	151,818.8

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**											
	IDicl=Colina baja		*IDicl=Colina media*		*IDicl=Complejo de orillares*		*IDicl=Terraza alta*		*IDicl=Terraza baja*		*IDicl=Terraza media*	
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ 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}
2018-2019	388.1	441.7	165.4	257.3	369.9	295.7	271.1	281.7	402.8	248.6	1,095.7	442.2

…. Continue….

Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the project area	
annual □*$CBSLPAi_t$* tCO_{2}-e	*cumulative* □*$CBSLPAi_t$* tCO_{2}-e
984,321.9	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
2018-2019	2,692.9	8.4	22,594.0	22,594.0

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
2018-2019	984,321.9	5,638,083.1	22,594.0	22,594.0	961,727.8	961,727.8

3.2.2 Project Emissions

In the following tables, the ex-post calculations of the monitoring period 2018-2019 is shown. The calculations were reported annually according as the baseline was elaborated. The deforestation which occurred in the period 2018-2019, 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
2018-2019	1,538.6	1,538.6	1,538.6

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
2018-2019	844.3	844.3	844.3

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 >	Low hill	Middle hill	Riverside complex	High terrace	Low terrace	Middle terrace	$ABSLPA_t$ annual	*ABSLPA* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2018-2019	433.7	76.5	1.4	403.5	1.9	621.6	1,538.6	1,538.6

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 >	Low hill	Middle hill	Riverside complex	High terrace	Low terrace	Middle terrace	$ABSLPA_t$	*ABSLPA*
							annual	cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
2018-2019	250.9	160.3	30.0	219.0	6.8	177.4	844.3	44.3

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 >	Non-forest vegetation	Bare ground	$ABSLRR_t$ annual	*ABSLRR* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2018-2019	1,502.6	36	1,538.6	1,538.6

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

Area established after deforestation per class *fcl* within the leakage belt			Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt	
ID_{cl}	1	2		
Name >	Non-forest vegetation	Bare ground	$ABSLRR_t$ annual	*ABSLRR* cumulative
Project year *t*	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
2018-2019	824.6	19.8	844.3	844.3

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}	$\Box CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2e	$\Box CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2e
2018-2019	433.7	441.7	76.5	257.3	1.4	295.7	403.5	281.7	1.9	248.6	621.6	442.2	600,657.1	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**		**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the project area**	
	IDicl=non-forest		*annual*	*cumulative*
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	$\Box CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2e	$\Box CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2e
2018-2019	1,538.6	8.4	12,909.0	12,909.0

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

Project year t	**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes**		**Total ex - forest carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes**		**Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the project area**	
	annual	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*	*annual*	*cumulative*
	$CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2e	*CBSLPAi* tCO_2e	$CBSLPAf_t$ tCO_2e	*CBSLPAf* tCO_2e	$CBSLPA_t$ tCO_2e	*CBSLPA* tCO_2e
2018-2019	600,657.1	48,927,111.7	12,909.0	12,909.0	587,748.2	587,748.2

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 $\Box CPAdPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Box CPAdPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $\Box CPAiPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Box CPAiPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $\Box CUDdPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Box CUDdPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $\Box CPSPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Box CPSPA$ tCO_2-e
2018-2019	0	0	0	0	587,748.2	587,748.2	587,748.2	587,748.2

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 $\Box CPAdPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Box CPAdPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $\Box CPAiPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Box CPAiPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $\Box CUDdPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Box CUDdPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $\Box CPSPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\Box CPSPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $EBBPSPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $EBBPSPA$ tCO_2-e
2018-2019	0	0	0	0	587,748.2	587,748.2	587,748.15	587,748.2	0	0

3.2.3 Leakage

The following tables is show baseline leakage belt calculations, also the ex post monitoring period from 2018-2019 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}
2018-2019	150.20	398.1	2,609.9	441.7	1,850.3	257.3	3,872.0	295.7	149.6	311.1

Continue …

									Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
IDicl=Montaña alta		*IDicl=Montaña baja*		*IDicl=Terraza alta*		*IDicl=Terraza baja*		*IDicl=Terraza media*		*annual*	*cumulative*
$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ 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}	$\square CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2e	$\square CBSLPAi_t$ tCO_2e
319.5	305.7	607.3	247.9	2,046.1	281.7	2,491.0	248.6	2,189.5	442.2	5,292,043.9	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***	$\Box CBSLPAi_t$	$\Box CBSLPAi_t$
	ha	t CO_2e ha^{-1}	tCO_2-e	tCO_2-e
2018-2019	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
2018-2019	5,292,043.9	48,927,111.7	136,636.5	136,636.5	5,155,407.4	5,155,407.4

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
2018-2019	250.9	441.7	160.3	257.3	30.0	295.7	219.0

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	177.4	442.2	332,654.1	332,654.1

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**	
	ABSLPA$_{icl,t}$ ha	***Ctot icl*** t CO_2e ha^{-1}	*annual* □*CBSLPAi$_t$* tCO_2-e	*cumulative* □*CBSLPAi$_t$* tCO_2-e
2018-2019	844.3	8.4	7,084.2	7,084.2

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 *CBSLPAi$_t$* tCO_2-e	*cumulative* *CBSLPAi* tCO_2-e	*annual* *CBSLPAf$_t$* tCO_2-e	*cumulative* *CBSLPAf* tCO_2-e	*annual* *CBSLPA$_t$* tCO_2-e	*cumulative* *CBSLPA* tCO_2-e
2018-2019	332,654.1	332,654.1	7,084.2	7,084.2	325,569.9	325,569.9

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 □*CBSLLK$_t$* tCO_2-e	cumulative □*CBSLLK* tCO_2-e	annual □*CBSLLK$_t$* tCO_2-e	cumulative □*CBSLLK* tCO_2-e	annual □*CBSLLK$_t$* tCO_2-e	cumulative □*CBSLLK* tCO_2-e
2018-2019	5,155,407.4	5,155,407.4	325,569.9	325,569.9	4,829,837.5	4,829,837.5

3.2.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The table 4 and 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 2018 to june 2019.

Table 4. Net GHG emissions reductions and removals

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO2-e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO2-e)	Leakage emissions (tCO2-e)	Net GHG emission reduction or removals (tCO2-e)
2018-2019	961,727.8	587,748.2	-	373,980

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 $\square CBSLPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\square CBSLPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $\square CPSPA_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\square CPSPA$ tCO_2-e	annual $\square CLK_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\square CLK$ tCO_2-e	annual $\square REDD_t$ tCO_2-e	cumulative $\square REDD$ 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
2018-2019	961,727.8	961,727.8	587,748.2	587,748.2	-	-	373,980	373,980	317,883	317,883	56,097	56,097

3.3 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

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

In accordance with the activities proposed in the REDD + Strategy of the project and the activities proposed in the corresponding section of the PDD, the communities have been supported in the training and implementation of the control and surveillance committees, as well as their official recognition by the of the competent forest authority. Also, as part of the studies carried out in the pre-investment phase financed with the sale of carbon credits from the project, an investment project has been designed that includes the implementation of sustainable activities such as agroforestry.

4 COMMUNITY

4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts

4.1.1 Community Impacts (CM2.1)

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

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 issues for the improvement of the management of their authorities. Likewise, it is relying on the boundaries of its communal territory, through georeferencing activities. For this activity, we have been working with the Surveillance Committees of each community, who are constantly being trained by the project, for which they are also supported in the implementation they require for their patrol work and management with the forestry 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 Monitoring and Monitoring Committee, which now have the recognition of the competent forestry authority.

Community Group	Native Communities of the project
Impact	Community economic organization
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Forecasted profit
Change in Well-being	Work is being done on the approval of a budget that allows for financial resources for the implementation of more project activities, which, therefore, allow the increase of income for families. During this period there have been trainings aimed at artisan women from 5 native shipibo conibo communities to improve their ancestral embroidery processes, in order 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.

Community Group	Native Communities of the project

Impact	Natural resources management
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real profit
Change in Well-being	Project activities have helped to prevent 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 resources management
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real profit
Change in Well-being	Project activities have contributed to 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	Real profit
Change in Well-being	The activities of the project have contributed to the sanitation of the territory of communities with problems of delimitation of their limits. Therefore, it has helped mitigate territorial conflicts with neighboring communities. Likewise, having the Community Surveillance and Monitoring Committees recognized by the forestry authority is a positive impact towards 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	With the protection of the communal territory and avoiding the 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 according to what is proposed in the PDD, the following actions are carried out during the verification period for the mitigation of possible negatives in the identified AVC areas. It should be noted that, at present, no negative impacts have been reported in these areas.

Measures considered to mitigate impacts in areas identified as HCV

HCV	IMPORTANCE AND USES	MEASURES CONSIDERED TO MITIGATE IMPACTS IN THE HCV CONSIDERED IN THE REDD + STRATEGY	ACTIONS CARRIED OUT 2018-2019
Rivers	Water, main means of communication	Protection of riverine forests	FSC Certification: CCNN Calleria, Roya, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca. Currently, only Callería and Roya CCNN have this certification. Design of REDD + project. Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests. Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of oxbow lakes, handicrafts with shiringa, bombonaje, sedes.
Areas of palms shebón e irapay	Areas where leaves are extracted for the roof of houses	Palm management and enrichment with tree species feeding fish	Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of oxbow lakes).
Oxbow lakes	Fishing zone	Fishing management	Sustainable productive activities (management of cochas and paiche).
Collpas and hunting areas	Hunting area	Wildlife management	Monitoring of biodiversity, according to PDD.
Cemetery and places of shamanism	Cultural value	Exclusion of productive activities	Monitoring of HCV identified in the PDD.
Forest management areas and non-timber forest products collection areas	Activity of wood exploitation and collection of supplies for handicrafts and other tools such as canoes, oars, bows, others.	Timber and non-timber forest management Control and surveillance	Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests. Control and monitoring of communal forests (patrols with GPS).

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

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

Net impacts in Puerto Nuevo

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

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

Net impacts in Sinchi Roca

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

Net impacts in Pueblo Nuevo

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

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

Net impacts in Curiaca

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

Net impacts in Roya

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

Net impacts in Flor de Ucayali

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

Net impacts in Calleria

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

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

Activities	Indicator	Results Period 2018-2019
1.8 Fishing management	Number of communities that implement fisheries management.	With the support of development projects, activities have been implemented for the management of paiche in the CN Callería.
1.9 Wildlife management	Number of communities that implement wildlife management.	There is a biodiversity monitoring plan for the 7 communities. In point 5.3.1 of this report we have the results of it.

4.1.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM2.4)

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

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 made it possible to effectively define 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 CN has the georeferencing process been completed. To date, it is pending that the forestry authority process the field data taken in Sinchi Roca and process the cartographic base so that they can return to the community to socialize said information.
- ✓ Continuation of the bordering of the territory of the CN Roya, with respect to its adjoining (CN Puerto Belén): this action has allowed a first step towards the monumentation of the territory of both communities, thus minimizing conflicts over the ownership and use of the area communal of both.

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 actors identified. The impacts of the project will be positive for the other actors since it will contribute to the protection of the natural resources of common use, as well as those that each one counts in its territory. The reopening of boundaries along with frequent monitoring will be one of the first measures taken by the communities that form the project in coordination with the competent authorities and the other actors identified.

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 this verification period, which are evidenced in the following matrix:

Community Impact Monitoring Matrix

Period: July 2018 – June 2019

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

Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Sources	Periodicity	Sampling place	Baseline 2010	jun-19	Report
R.1 Community of the 07 native communities make an appropriate environmental use of the communal territory in the exercise of good forest governance	1.1 Participatory implementation of the microzoning of the 07 CCNN 1: 20,000. Use of soil and vegetation.	Communities with technical territorial ordering.	Direct observation	Operator and Community Authorities	Quarterly	7 CCNN	0	0	Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca have begun efforts to clean up the boundaries of the communal territory; however, it is not yet complete, so this indicator cannot yet be 100% fulfilled. These actions are being financed from the money obtained from the annual sale of carbon credits to Althelia.
		07 maps of land use and vegetation					0	0	To date, the CCNN have not yet developed the maps, as there is still no legal physical sanitation of their territories.

									Callería and Roya have a forest and non-forest map, worked with support from the Forest Program.
	1.2 Develop agroforestry, silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Number of native people who drive agroforestry plots.	Technical visits notebook	Operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0	The agroforestry activity will only start from October 2019 for these communities.
		Number of native people that implement silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Technical application notebooks	Beneficiaries	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0	To date, there have been no activities related to these issues.
	1.3 Promote community forest management (timber and non-timber)	07 communities with community forest management of timber and non-timber species.	Direct observation	Operator and communal authorities	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	3	Calleria: It has an Intermediate Management Plan. Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo: They have a management plan on a large scale.
	1.4 Design and implement a participatory training plan and manuals on productive and environmental aspects of the communities based on the	1 Intercultural training plan under the field school methodology, designed and implemented on productive and environmental aspects	Surveys of knowledge development process Progress report	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	4	There are 4 training modules: a) sustainable land management, b) forest and land governance, c) control and surveillance of the territory Additionally, 1 module of 1 business strengthening and 1 module on production and establishment of

	methodology of field schools.								organic cocoa in agroforestry systems, which will be completed and implemented in the next verification period, has been working.
		At least 10 training manuals designed and used by the community members	Focus groups	Operator and community monitoring group	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0	Manuals will be developed for the mentioned training plans.
		Number of training workshops held in the communities	Workshop reports	Community monitoring	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	30	30 training workshops in the framework of development projects executed during the verification period.
R.2 Development of social capacities for the administration of natural resources by the authorities	1.5 Implement a communication strategy to sensitize the population to climate change and the conservation and management of natural	1 communication strategy, permanent addressed to communities.	Report on the use of the strategy	Community Monitoring	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	1	There is 1 project communications plan, which contains the tools and key messages to work in the communities. From this document, 3 awareness campaigns have been carried out in the CN Puerto Nuevo, CN Sinchi Roca and CN Callería on the importance of conserving the natural resources of their forests.

and community members.	resources (fire control, PSA) others.	Number of people trained in climate change, adaptation and mitigation	Surveys to participants	Operator and community monitoring group	Quarterly	07 CCNN		464	464 community members trained in the framework of the 30 workshops held during the verification period.
		7 murals placed in the communities to raise awareness about deforestation, degradation, fire control.	Random interviews	Group operator	Semiannual	07 CCNN	0	3	The CCNN Callería, Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo have murals installed; However, within the framework of the projects carried out during the verification period, awareness-raising material on these issues has been developed and disseminated in the rest of the communities that do not yet have murals.
	1.6 Enrichment of the forest with forest species	05 communal forests plant forest species	Interviews with participating community members	Group operator	Semiannual	07 CCNN		0	During this period, no actions have been taken for this indicator.
	2.1 Increase of organizational and administrative capacities of the authorities and members of communities in the handling of natural resources	Number of people who increase their capacities for organizational management.	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		35	The Board of Directors of each community (5 members for each community) are those who have been trained in administration, leadership and other issues related to community management. This has been done through the association that groups the 7 communities (ACICOB).

		Number of people who increase their capacities for an adequate administration of the organization (control, planning, evaluation)	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		26	26 community members of the Sinchi Roca CN (15 men and 11 women).
		5 workshops to strengthen organizational and administrative capacities	Surveys	Group operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN		1	Performed at the Sinchi Roca CN, addressing issues of administration and general accounting for the application in the execution of the incentive management plan developed in the community.
		7 updated life plans for the planning of their 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 the updating of the life plan of the CN Roya.
R.3 Members of the 07 communities are financed to develop sustainable productive projects, are articulated to a market marketing their products	2.2 Promotion of forest and local governance in the 07 communities for the proper administration	7 groups organized to monitor their natural resources / led by the communal authorities.	Focus groups	Group operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	7	At the beginning of 2018, these groups were called ¨Community forest monitoring and control committees¨, which are responsible for monitoring the communal territory and forest resources and are recognized by the

	of natural resources								Regional Government of Ucayali.
	2.3 Strengthen indigenous organizations for the understanding of REDD + and PES.	Number of workshops and accompaniment to REDD + activities by its leaders.	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		30	The 30 workshops reported have been attended by the leaders and / or communal authorities.
	2.4 Train key actors in preventive measures to reduce illegal loggers / mining and coca in community limits.	Number of workshops on preventive measures to reduce illegal loggers / mining.	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		30	The 30 workshops reported contribute to training and raising awareness among community members, leaders and community authorities for the implementation of activities and actions that prevent activities such as illegal logging.
	2.5 Reactivate and implement the communal groups for the control and surveillance of the communal territory and natural resources	7 groups implemented to carry out control and surveillance activities.	Direct observation	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		7	There are community forestry surveillance and control committees ¨, which are responsible for monitoring the communal territory and forest resources and are recognized by the Regional Government of Ucayali. During this verification period, the 7 CCNN have carried out a total of 16 patrols in their territories: 3 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Curiacan

									Puerto Nuevo, 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 6 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Roya, 1 in Curiaca and 1 in Callería.
	2.6 Bordering and placement of milestones in the communal limits.	Number of Kilometers bounded in 07 native communities	Direct observation	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		0	The boundaries of the communities have not yet been carried out. 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 Promote the resolution of intercommunal and inter-communal conflicts over the use of communal territory and natural resources	Number of milestones placed in the communal boundaries	Direct observation	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		0	The boundaries of the communities have not yet been carried out. To date, Sinchi Roca, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo and Puerto Nuevo have made the request for georeference of communal territory of the titled expansion plan.

	3.1 Improve traditional agricultural areas in association with temporary and permanent crops	1 Intracomunal and intercommunal conflict resolution guideline elaborated and applied	Random interview	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		1	The communities have a document on Guidelines for the resolution of conflicts and controversies, which is being implemented since January 2019.
	3.2 Improve and implement agricultural techniques for food and commercial security purposes.	Number of improved agricultural hectares with temporary and permanent crops in the 07 communities	Technical Sheets	Operator and community monitoring group	Semiannual	07 CCNN		0	During this period, this indicator has not been worked on.
		7 communities implemented with equipment, tools according to their socio-cultural reality and using the appropriate techniques.	Random interview	Community Monitoring	Annual	07 CCNN		7	The 7 communities have equipment and tools for surveillance activities (helmets, machetes, boots, GPS).
	3.3 Articulate agricultural and forest products in the local and national markets	Number of products articulated to a local and regional market.	Surveys	Group operator	Semiannual	07 CCNN		1	Through Citeindigena, a new line of products based on wood waste from the CCNN has been developed. These are notebooks and binnacles, which have been inserted into the market through a store

									located in Pucallpa ("Pruebalo") and also by direct sale through the Citeindígena staff. Currently, artisans from 5 of the project communities have been developing a line of embroidered textile products, which will be sold through two sustainable fashion stores recognized in the local environment ("Las Polleras de Agus" and "Strafalario).
	3.4 Strengthen the financial capacities of the organized groups for the efficient, transparent and responsible management of funds linked to the sustainable management of the territory	5 strengthening workshops in the administration of funds.	Surveys	Group operator and community monitoring	Semiannual	07 CCNN		1	Performed at the Sinchi Roca CN, addressing issues of administration and general accounting for the application in the execution of the incentive management plan developed in the community.
		Number of organizations with capacities to manage credit funds for women and men.	Surveys	Group operator and community monitoring	Semiannual	07 CCNN		0	The majority of communities cannot access bank loans since they do not have bank accounts that serve as a financial guarantee to banks. With the approval of the investment phase of the project, work will be done on the structuring of a financial vehicle that allows the communities, either through ACICOB, to manage and render

									the funds allocated for the business lines.
		Number of organized groups that have managed to channel financial funds for the development of their activities.	Surveys	Group operator and community monitoring	Semiannual	07 CCNN		1	The CCNN, through the formation of ACICOB and with the support of AIDER in its capacity as technical advisor, obtained the financing, through the investment modality, of the REDD + project for a period of 5 years. This financing, in addition, will allow the realization of productive activities according to the reality of each community.
	3.5 Organize product groups and associate them	Number of organizations are associated						2	The CCNN of the REDD + project have formally formed ACICOB and also the Citeindígena company (for the sale and articulation to the market of the timber and non-timber production of the CCNN).
	4.1 Generate strategic alliances between communities and the State to strengthen the	01 strategic alliance of cooperation and training between the State and the communities.	Surveys	Operador del grupo	Semestral	07 CCNN		1	Letter of intent between the Regional Economic Development Management of the Regional Government of Ucayali, Althelia, USAID and AIDER, to promote

	management of natural resources								joint actions in favor of the project.
	4.2 Train community members through the intervention of representatives of the State.	10 training workshops						0	No workshop 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 section 4.4.1 of this report).

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

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

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

4.3.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)

The complete results of the Community Monitoring Plan will be socialized in the project communities during the months of January-March 2020, so the results of this process will be reported in the next monitoring report.

To date, the completion of the documentation process has been communicated by AIDER (report writing phase), and the field verification process, which was carried out in November from 11th to 13th by AENOR.

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 this verification period:

INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	BENEFITS
Number of Boards of Directors that make the sustainable use of their natural resources in their community.	Short term	Semiannual	Self-evaluation workshop with community members and Board of Directors	7 Boards of Directors (one for each CCNN) participate in activities, training and other actions for the improvement and efficient and sustainable use of their NRN.
Number of community members aware of climate change, adaptation and mitigation.	Short term	Semiannual	Self-evaluation workshop with community members	464 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	The formalization of the handicraft committee of the communities is being supported, so that they can produce handicrafts of high standards, according to the market. Currently, artisans from 5 of the project communities have been developing a line of embroidered

INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	BENEFITS
				textile products, which will be sold through two sustainable fashion stores recognized in the local environment ("Las Polleras de Agus" and "Strafalario).
Number of community members that improve and strengthen their capacities for the management of their natural resources.	Long term	Annual	Self-evaluation workshop with community members	464 community members trained in the framework of training workshops held during the verification period.
Number of committees are made up of men and women.	Long term	Annual	Meeting with the 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	Semiannual	Meeting with Boards of Directors and review of productive activities report	7 Boards of Directors (one for each CCNN) participate in activities, training and other actions for improvement and good productive practices in their CCNN. Of the 7 CCNN, only Callería and Flor de Ucayali have managed to choose a communal chief to date, although the bosses are currently men.
Number of women trained for the development of sustainable productive activities.	Short term	Semiannual	Training workshops	149 women trained in the framework of projects executed during the verification period.
Number of women who exercise roles that were previously recognized as being only for men.	Long term	Annual	Self-evaluation workshops with women	3 women who make up the Committee for Control and Surveillance of the forests of the Pueblo Nuevo, Flor de Ucayali and Roya communities. Forestry activity is recognized as an activity of men.
Number of producing families benefited with new sustainable productive activities.	Long term	Annual	Review of project activity reports and visit to plots / surveys	635 families among the 7 CCNN are benefiting from the productive activities and training carried out by AIDER.

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

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

Community Group	Women from the native communities of the Project.
Net positive impacts	The implementation of the REDD + Strategy has allowed strengthening the traditional productive activities of the communities, with the purpose of improving economic income and generating capacities in community and community, so that its continuity is possible over time, according to a transfer of

	knowledge that It also involves vulnerable populations within communities, as is the case with indigenous women.
Benefit access	Training-action (access to training and opportunity to implement what has been learned through the implementation of productive activities, such as handicrafts. During this period, 3 craft training workshops have been carried out to improve ancestral embroidery techniques that women perform Traditionally, the business idea is that these artisans can work directly with recognized brands that recognize their art and can pay them for their services .At present, there are agreements with two important companies in the textile sector, which 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 imply negative impacts on their family relationships, having to spend part of their time to access training and / or work in productive enterprises, "leaving aside their work at home." These possible impacts are being considered to work together at the family level, with reflective training in gender, environment and family issues, through the training and awareness actions foreseen in the “Gender and Social Inclusion Plan” of the project.

4.4.3 Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)

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

4.4.4 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)

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

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

4.4.5 Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)

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

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

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

5 BIODIVERSITY

5.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

5.1.1 Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

Change in Biodiversity	Hunting pressure
Monitored Change	With the information obtained during the monitoring, 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. Among all the communities, Callería is the one that places the greatest hunting pressure on all the species evaluated (figure 1). It was also observed that Dasyprocta fuliginosa is the species with the highest hunting pressure (0.07) in that community. 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 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 Callería community, which may be influenced by the number of inhabitants, compared to the other communities, is obvious.

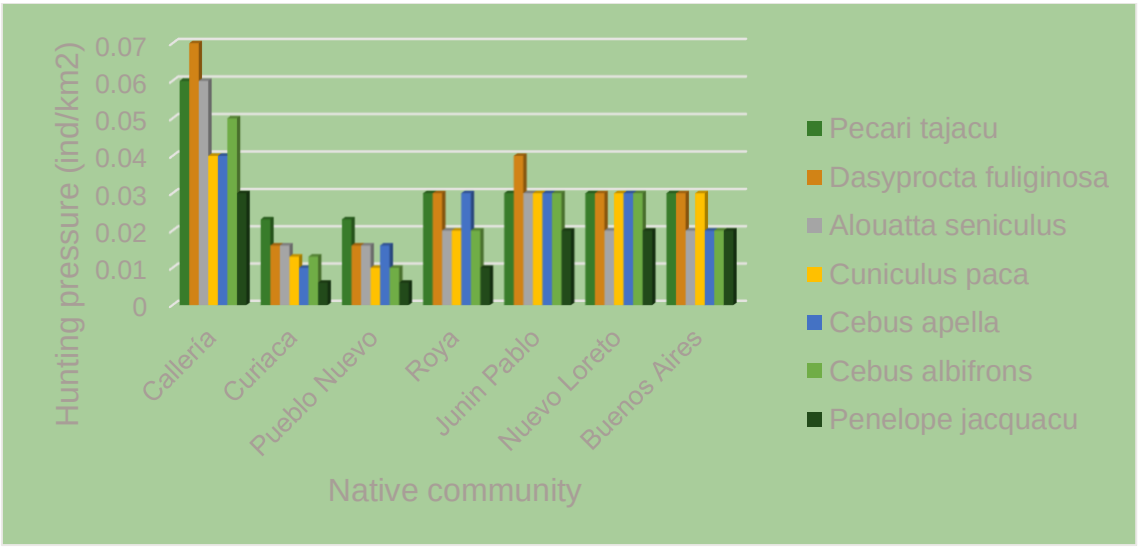


Figure 1. Hunting pressure of 7 wildlife species in communities

5.1.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

- **Hunt register**

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

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

Hunting pressure (ind/ km2)								
Scientific name	**Common name**	**Callería**	**Curiaca**	**Pueblo Nuevo**	**Roya**	**Junin Pablo**	**Nuevo Loreto**	**Buenos Aires**
Pecari tajacu	*Sajino*	0.06	0.023	0.023	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Dasyprocta fuliginosa	*Añuje*	0.07	0.016	0.016	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Alouatta seniculus	*Mono coto*	0.06	0.016	0.016	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Cuniculus paca	*Majás*	0.04	0.013	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Cebus apella	*Machin negro*	0.04	0.01	0.016	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Cebus albifrons	*Machin blanco*	0.05	0.013	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Penelope jacquacu	*Pucacunga*	0.03	0.006	0.006	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02

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

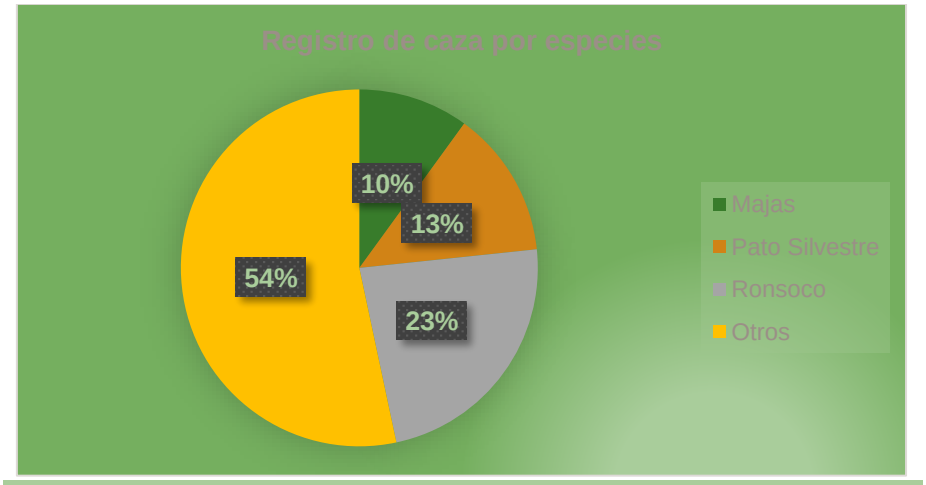


Figure 2. Hunting log for 4 species

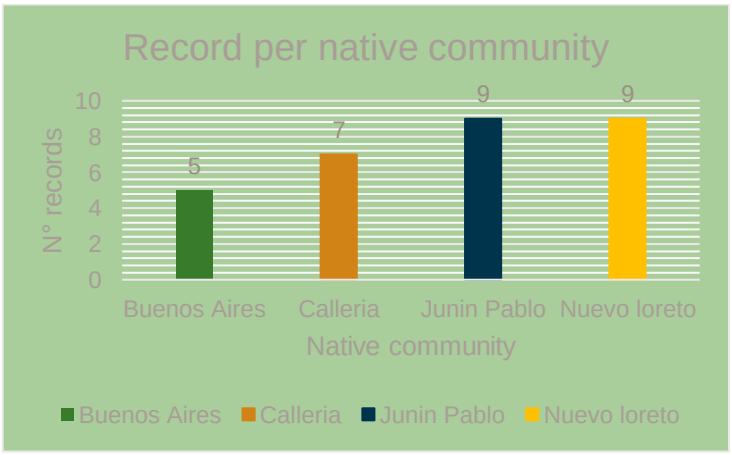


Figure 3. Hunting log for four native communities

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

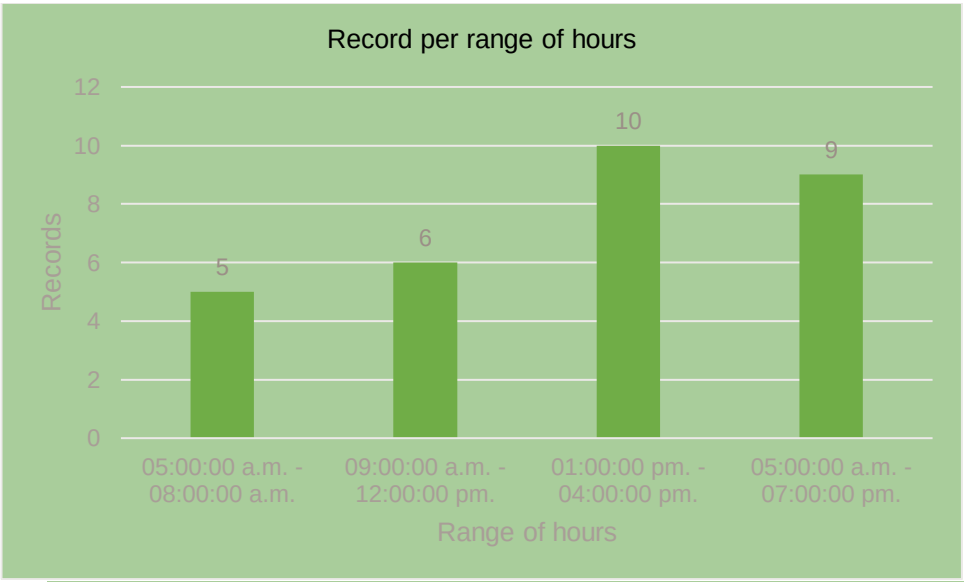


Figure 4. Hunting log for four time ranges

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

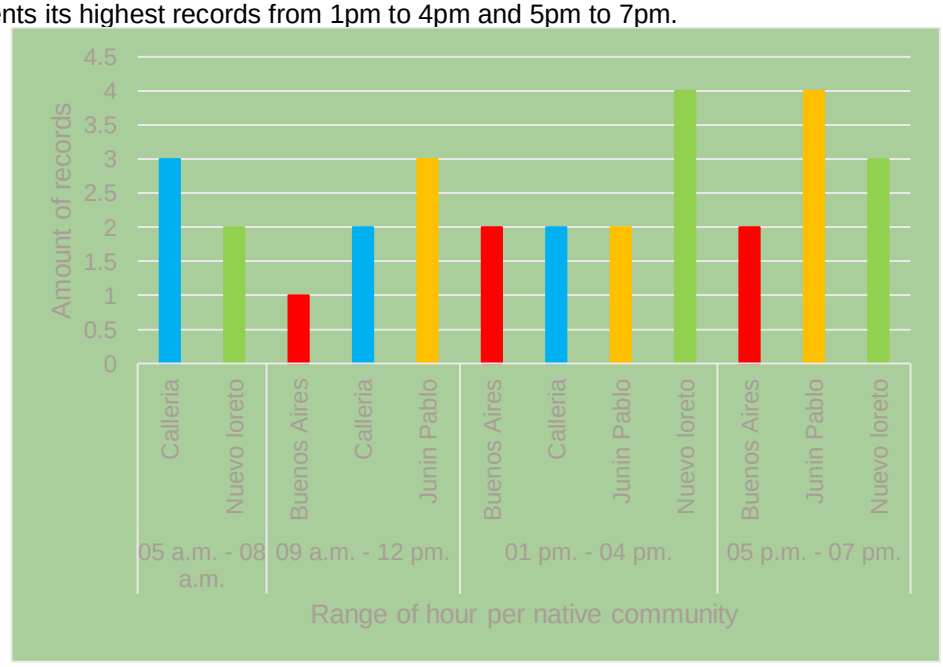


Figure 5. Hunting log for four native communities, by rank hour

Between 5 am and 8 am, mainly wild duck and majás hunting have been recorded. Ronsoco, which is the species with the most records, has been hunted in the 4 native communities between 9 am and 7 pm. Pato Silvestre, the second in number of records, has been hunted only in the Calleria and Junín Pablo communities, in the 4 hours. Majas for his part, has been hunted in the

CCNN Junín Pablo and Nuevo Loreto, not registering only from 1pm to 4pm. For other species, they have been registered mainly in Calleria.

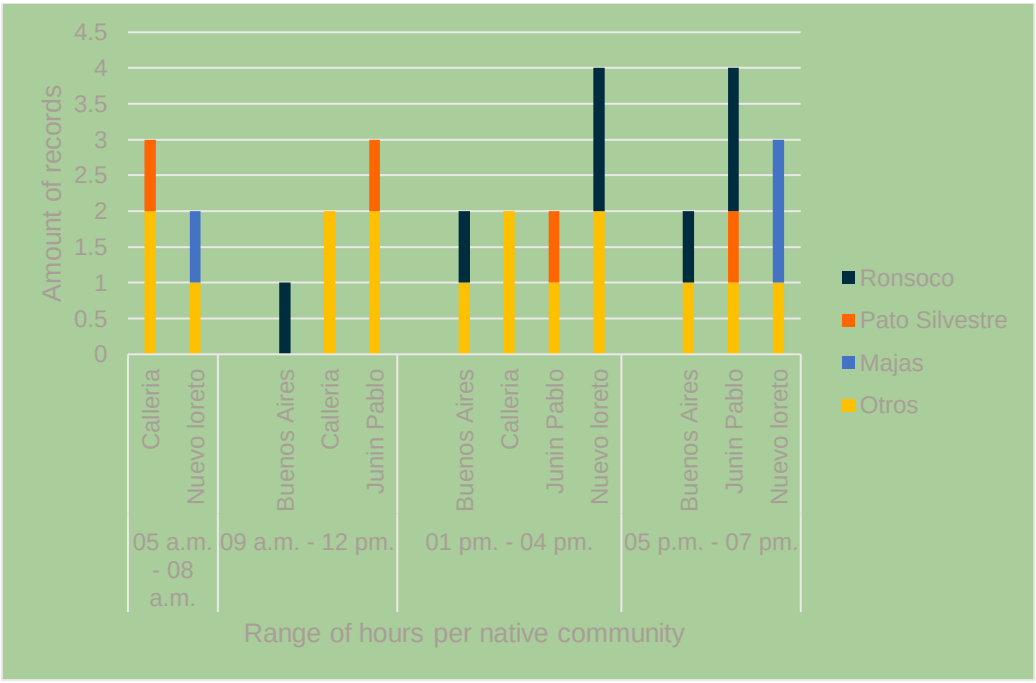


Figure 6. Hunting log by species for four native communities in 4 time ranges

Of the total registered individuals, 12 males and 14 females were hunted. The sex of the remaining four individuals was not registered. In ronsoco, 3 females, 2 males and 1 of unregistered sex were hunted; in wild duck, 2 males and 2 females; in majás, 2 females and 1 male. In other species, a total of 9 males, 4 females and 3 of unregistered sex were registered.
Meat was the main usable product of all hunted individuals. Only 2 records additionally show the use of usable offal: heron feathers in the Calleria CN, and black monkey heads.

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

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

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

- **Wildlife sighting**

In total, during the period between July and December 2018, 89 wildlife sightings were recorded in 7 native communities (Calleria, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Flor de Ucayali).

According to the study of the year 2015, the category of indicator species was assigned to those whose presence indicates the level of the state in which the ecosystems where the sighting was carried out, and of a study in general. Based on this, in this report, the presence and / or absence of

Table 2. Species of mammalian indicators registered for 7 communities in the period July - December

said indicator species for the 7 native communities shown in the following tables was determined by means of the sighted records:

Specie/Community	Common name	Callería	Flor de Ucayali	Pueblo Nuevo	Curiaca	Roya	Puerto Nuevo	Sinchi Roca
Alouatta seniculus	mono coto	-	x	-	-	-	x	-
Tapirus terrestris	sachavaca	-	-	-	x	x	x	x
Mazama americana	venado colorado	-	-	-	-	-	x	x
Sciurus pyrrhinus	Ardilla roja	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

It is observed that Alouatta seniculus was sighted only in Flor de Ucayali and Puerto Nuevo; Tapirus terrestris has been sighted in Curiaca, Roya, Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca; Mazama americana only in Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo, and Sciurus pyrrhinus only in Puerto Nuevo.

Table 3. Species of indicator birds registered for 7 communities in the period July - December

Specie/Community	Common name	Callería	Flor de Ucayali	Pueblo Nuevo	Curiaca	Roya	Puerto Nuevo	Sinchi Roca
Mitu tuberosum	Paujil	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Ara chloropterus	Guacamayo rojo y verde	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

With respect to the indicator birds, Ara chloropterus was sighted only in Puerto Nuevo; while Mitu tuberosum was registered only in Roya.

In the native community of Puerto Nuevo, 5 of the 6 indicator species of the present study have been registered. On the other hand, at least 1 indicator species have been registered in Flor de Ucayali, Curiaca, Roya and Sinchi Roca. Finally, in Calleria and Pueblo Nuevo, none were registered.

For the period March - July 2019, 185 wildlife sightings were recorded in 7 native communities (Calleria, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Flor de Ucayali).

Table 4. Registered mammal species for 7 communities in the March - July period 2019

Specie/Community	Common name	Callería	Flor de Ucayali	Pueblo Nuevo	Curiaca	Roya	Puerto Nuevo	Sinchi Roca

Alouatta seniculus	mono coto	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tapirus terrestris	sachavaca	x	-	x	-	x	x	x
Mazama americana	venado colorado	-	-	x	-	-	x	x
Panthera onca	jaguar	-	x	x	x	-	-	-
Leopardus sp.	tigrillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
Sciurus pyrrhinus	Ardilla roja	-	-	x	-	x	-	x

Table 4 shows that Alouatta seniculus was only registered in Calleria, and Leopardus sp., In Sinchi Roca. Terrestrial tapiruses were registered in 5 communities: Calleria, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca. It is important to highlight that Panthera onca, which is a solitary species, was registered in Flor de Ucayali, Pueblo Nuevo and Curiaca.

Table 5. Species of registered indicator birds for 7 communities in the period July - December

Specie/Community	**Common name**	**Callería**	**Flor de Ucayali**	**Pueblo Nuevo**	**Curiaca**	**Roya**	**Puerto Nuevo**	**Sinchi Roca**
Mitu tuberosum	Paujil	x	-	-	x	x	-	-
Ara chloropterus	Guacamayo rojo y verde	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Penelope jacquacu	pucacunga	-	x	x	-	-	-	-
Crypturellus undulatus	panguana	-	-	x	-	-	-	-

With respect to the indicator birds, Ara chloropterus was sighted only in Puerto Nuevo and Roya; Mitu tuberosum in Calleria, Curiaca and Roya; Penelope jacquacu in Flor de Ucayali and Pueblo Nuevo; and Crypturellus undulatus only in New Town.

Unlike the year 2018, in the period of 2019, sightings of indicator species have been recorded in the Calleria and Pueblo Nuevo communities. All communities register at least 1 indicator species.

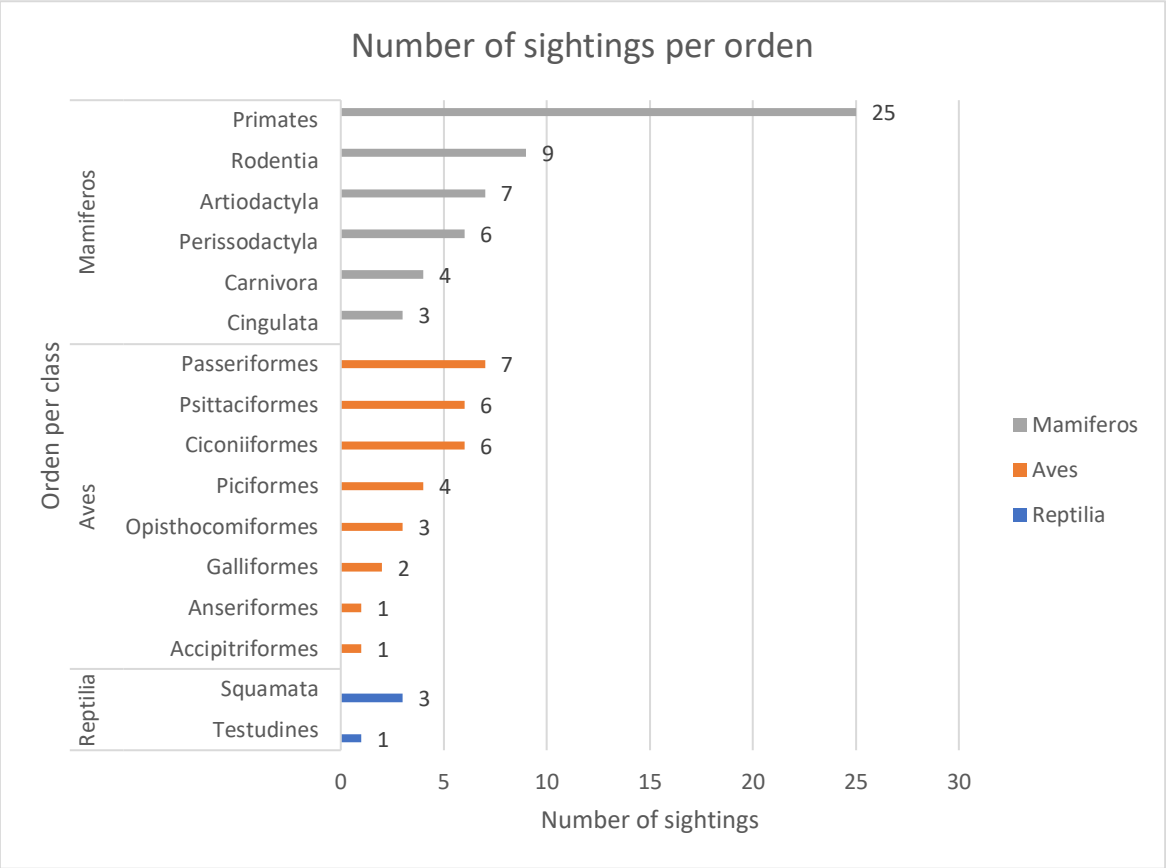


Figure 7. Number of wildlife sightings in order, distributed in 3 classes for the period July - December 2018

During the period between July and December 2018, a total of 16 orders were registered: 6 from mammals, 8 from birds and 2 from reptiles. Primates was the most sighted order with 25 records, a number that is far from the number of sightings of the other orders, as can be seen in Figure 7. Smaller number of sightings were recorded for Rodentia (9); Artiodactyla and Passeriformes (7); Perissodactyla, Psittaciformes and Ciconiiformes (6). Anseriformes, Accipitriformes and Testudines are the orders with the least records, 1 for each one, sighted in the CCNN Roya, Flor de Ucayali and Puerto Nuevo, respectively.

A total of 24 families were registered: 12 of mammals, 9 of birds, and 3 of reptiles. There was also a record of a lizard individual that could not be identified at the species or family level (NN). The family with the most sightings is Cebidae (machines and squirrel monkeys), with 17 records in total. Tapiridae (tapir), Cuniculidae (majaz), Psittacidae (Macaws, parrots and parakeets), Icteridae (paucares) and Ardeidae (herons), were sighted with 6 records for each. It is followed

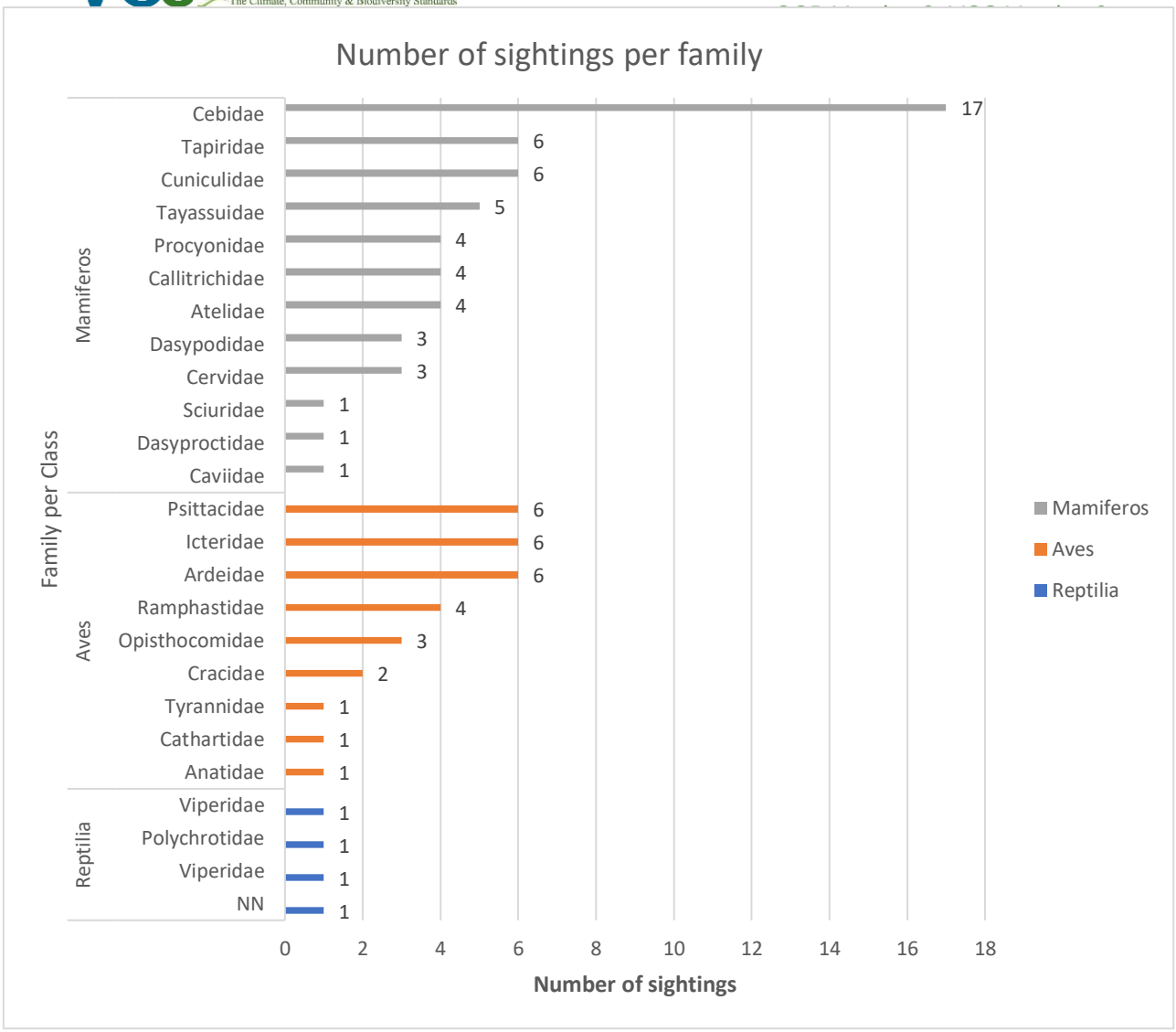


Figure 8. Number of wildlife sightings per family, distributed in 3 classes for the period July - December 2018

by Psittacidae (parrots and macaws), with 26 records and 21 records. There are 5 records with a common name "black monkey" and the species is not identified with certainty, therefore, there is no certainty of the family to which it belongs. According to Allgas (2017) the denomination "black monkey" is one of the many names with which the "black machin" or "monkey maicero" is known Cebus apella, which belongs to the Cebidae family. In addition, the place where they were registered is within the natural distribution for the species in question. Therefore, it is important to note that these 5 sightings have been included in the 17 registered for Cebidae. Given this, it is recommended to review the written records (field book) and complement them, if available, with other forms of records (photographs, videos, conversation with residents, etc.) in order to correctly identify the species in question.

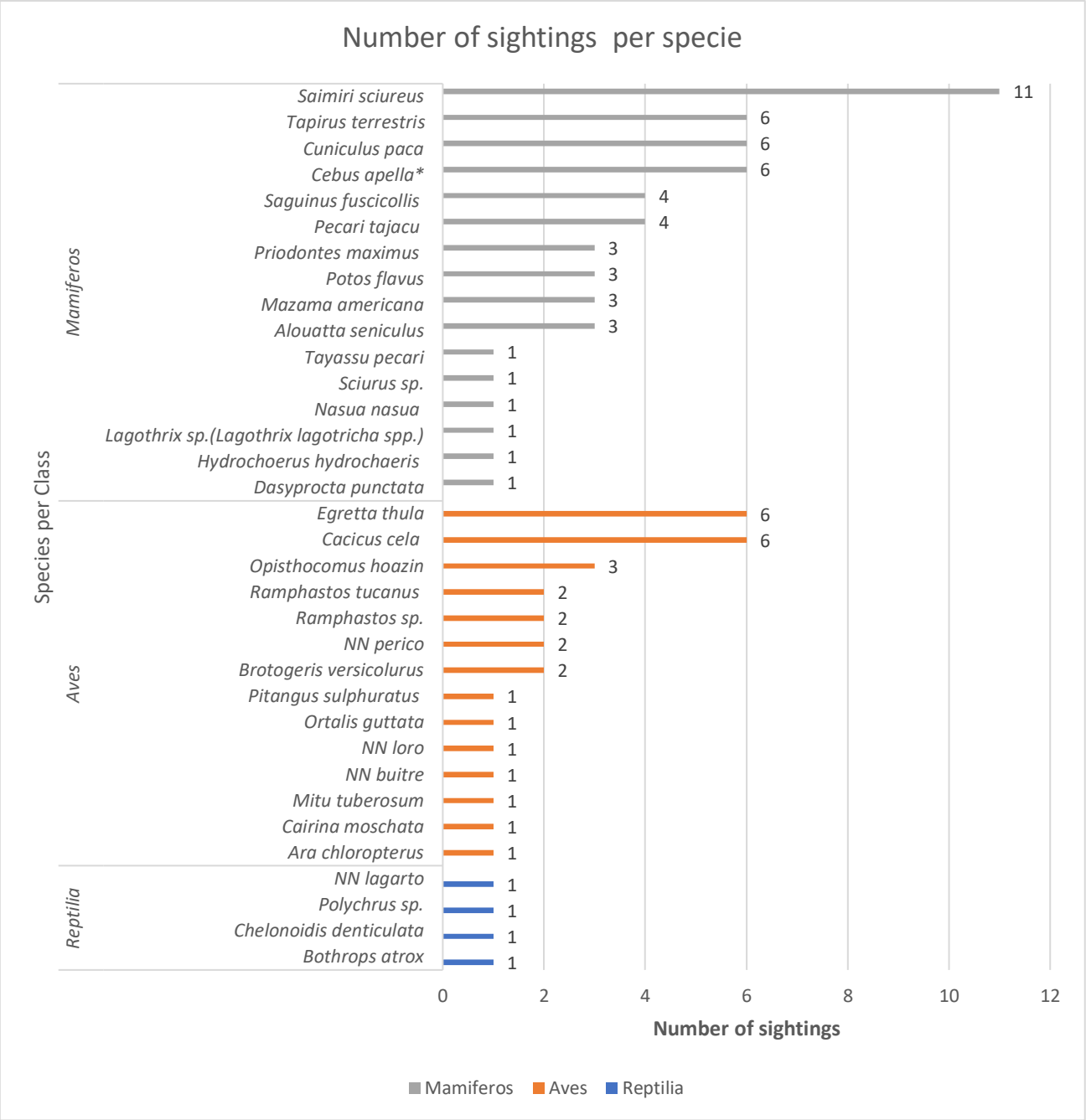


Figura 9. *Number of sightings of wildlife per specie for the period July – December 2018*

Figure 9 shows the list of species (34) and the amount of sighting of each one. Of the total, 4 sightings have been identified at the genus level (Sciurus sp. “Squirrel”, Lagothrix sp. “Monkey choro”, Ramphastos sp. “Toucan” and Polychrus sp. “Chameleon”). A particular case occurs for Cebus apella *, "machín or black monkey", which was explained in the previous paragraph. On the other hand, there are 4 species that could not be identified or propose any possible scientific name due in large part to the diversity of the genus or to the large number of species named

under the same common name. In this regard, it is necessary to suggest the same recommendations explained in previous paragraphs.

The most sighted species was Saimiri sciureus "monkey huasa" or "squirrel monkey" with 11 sightings; then Tapirus terrestris "tapir", Cuniculus paca "majaz", Egretta thula "small white heron" and Cacicus cela "cacique" or "paucar bocholocho" were the next most sighted, all with 6 records.

It can be seen that approximately half of the total recorded species (15) were sighted only once.

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

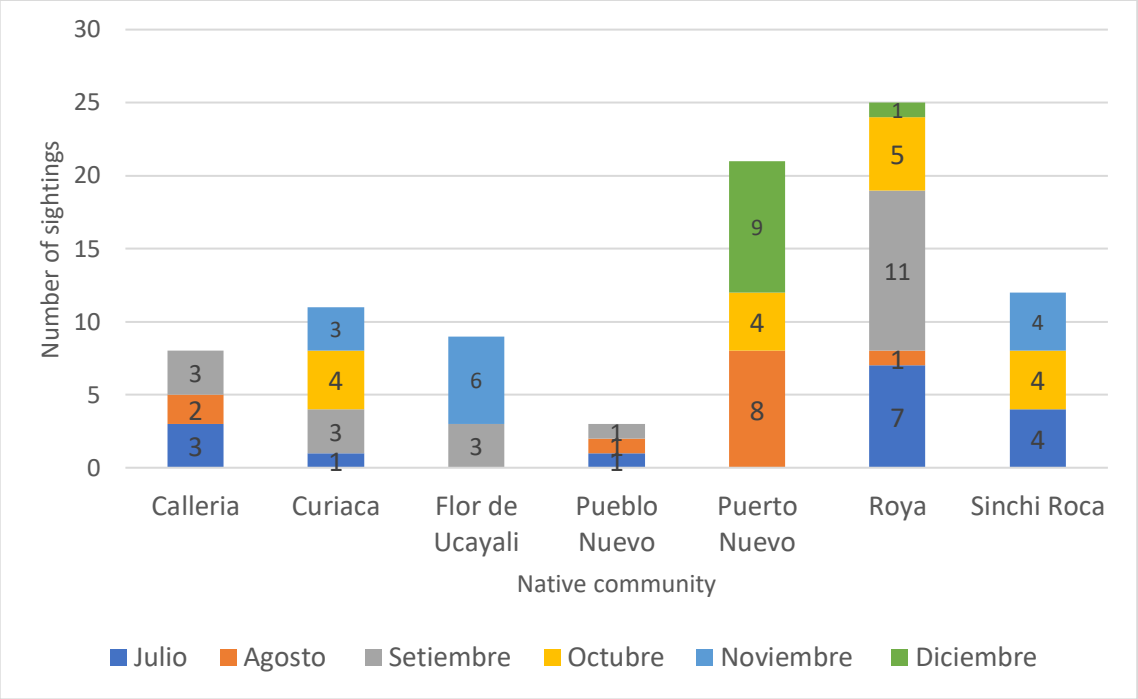


Figure 10. Number of wildlife sightings in seven native communities for the period July - December 2018

In total 89 wildlife sightings were recorded. Only the records in Roya and Puerto Nuevo represent more than half of the total, as shown in Figure 10. With fewer records, decreasingly, there are the Sinchi Roca, Curiaca, Flor de Ucayali, Calleria and Pueblo Nuevo communities.

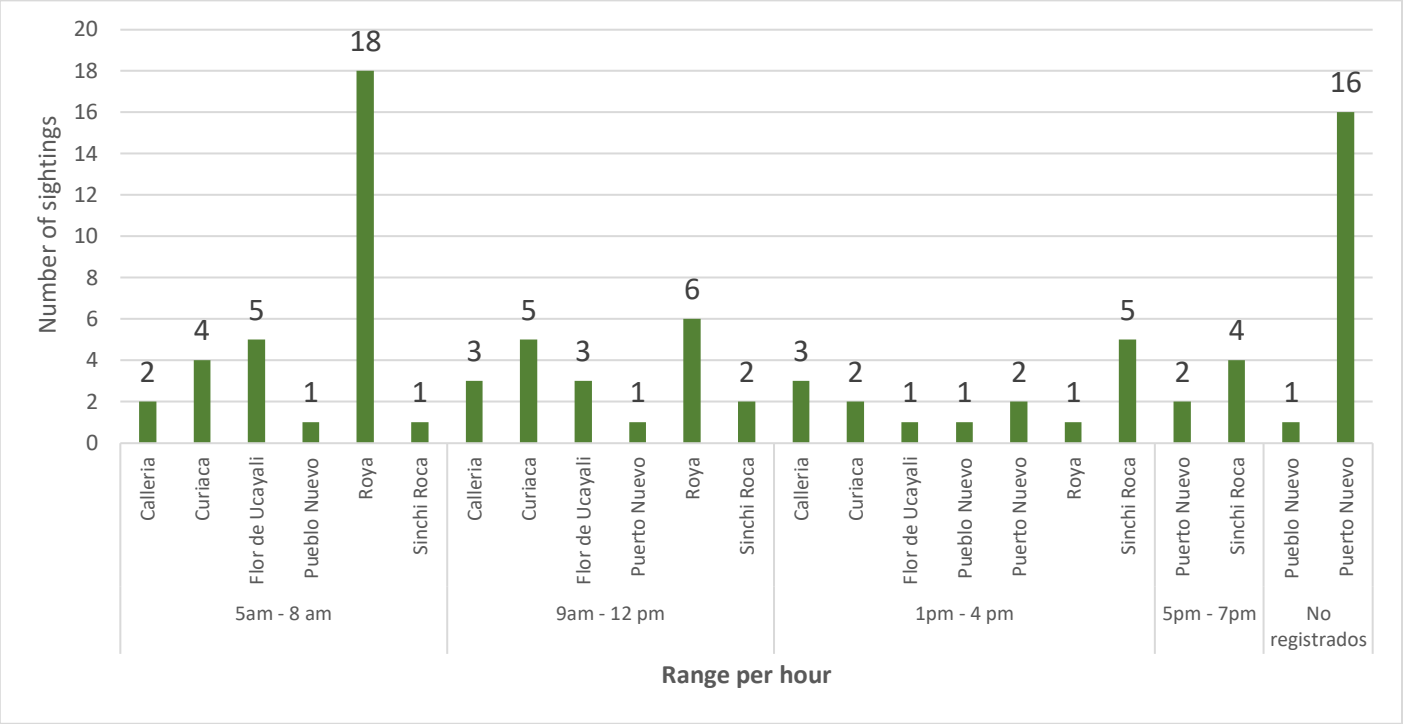


Figure 11. Number of wildlife sightings for seven native communities, distributed in 5 time ranges, including unregistered hours, for the period July - December 2018

Figure 11 shows the sightings for each native community by previously established time ranges. Of the total, 31 of them were recorded from 5 am to 8 am, 20 sightings between 9 am and 12 pm, 15 sightings between 1 pm and 4 pm, 6 sightings between 5 pm and 7 pm, and 17 sightings not They record time. It is observed that only between 1pm - 4pm there is at least 1 registration for each community. Roya has the highest number of sightings recorded between 5 am and 8 am., And the largest also compared to the other time ranges. Between 5pm and 7pm there are only records in Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca, with 2 and 4 sightings respectively. Only in Pueblo Nuevo and Puerto Nuevo there were sightings that did not record time, occurring in the latter, 16 of the 17 records, and which in turn represent 2/3 of the total sightings recorded for this community.

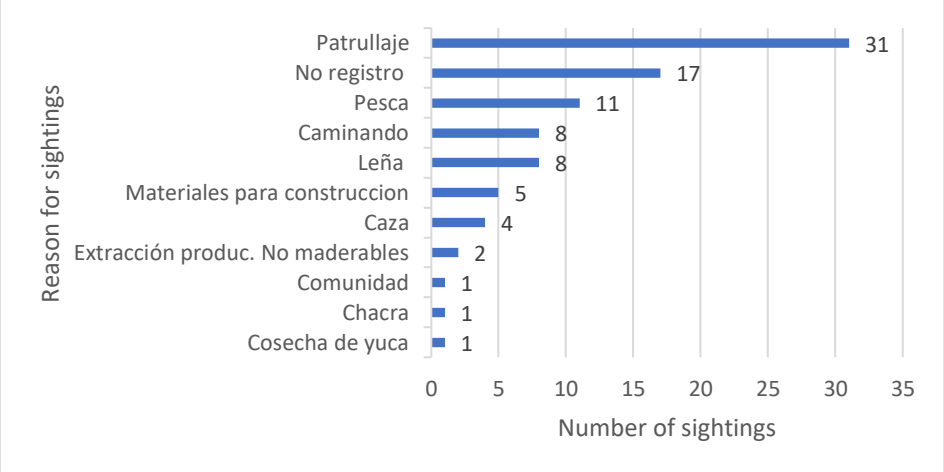


Figure 12. Number of sightings by reason for the period July - December 2018

As can be seen in figure 12, the main reason for sighting was patrolling, registering 31 in total. All records for this sighting reason occurred only in Roya and Puerto Nuevo. 17 records do not specify a sighting motive (12 records in Roya and 5 in Sinchi Roca). With less sightings is the fishing activity, with 11 records. There were no records of this activity in the CCNN of Sinchi Roca, Roya and Puerto Nuevo. For walks or walks to the forest, without a specific activity, 8 sightings were registered, all in Roya. With the same number of records are the sightings by search of firewood, with 5 in Calleria and 3 in Curiaca. It is followed by sightings for the search of construction materials with 5 records; the material searched was the "sticks" for house construction, all registered in Flor de Ucayali. For hunting outings or “chapaneo” 4 sightings were registered, with 2 in Curiaca and 2 in Roya. In the exits for extraction of non-timber products, 2 sightings were registered, both in Calleria. The products extracted were dyes and ropes. By Harvest of Yuca only 1 sighting was registered in Curiaca. While activities were carried out in farms (cultivation, cleaning), 1 sighting was recorded in Curiaca. Finally, being in the community without any activity, a sighting was recorded in Pueblo Nuevo.

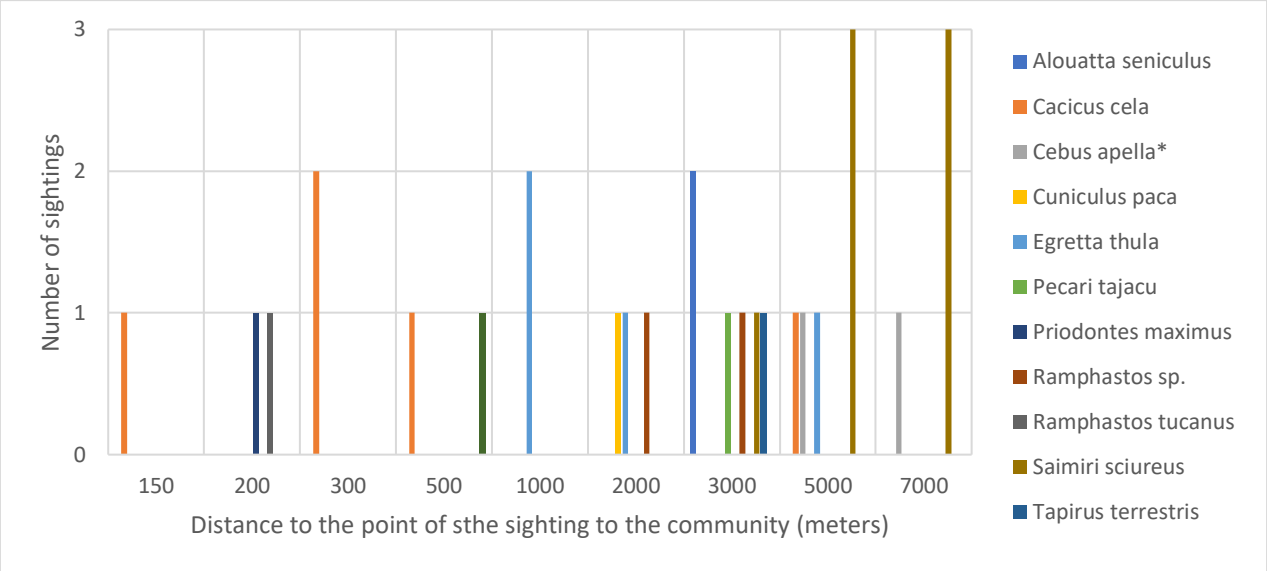


Figure 13. Number of sightings for 12 recorded species, by distance traveled from the point of sighting to a community, for the period July - December 2018

The distances from the native community to the point of sighting were measured in meters, and show in broad strokes, how much is the average distance that must be traveled to be able to spot certain species of wildlife. Figure 13 shows the distances of the sightings of 12 recorded species. Cacicus cela has registered in sightings from 150 to 5000 meters away to the respective community. It can be inferred in broad strokes that C. cela is most frequently observed at average distances between 300 and 500 meters from a populated center, and that it can be observed sporadically at distances of 5000 meters. Ramphastos tucanus and Priodontes maximus have been recorded 200 meters away. Tayassu pecari was observed 500 meters away. Egretta thula was observed from 1,000 to 5,000 meters.

It can be said that, together with Cacicus cela, they are the birds with more dispersed distribution than those registered, and that the proximity of populated centers does not scare away these species. Cuniculus paca and Ramphastos sp. They were observed at 2000 meters; the latter was also registered at 3000 meters. At this distance, Saimiri sciureus, Tapirus terrestrial, Alouatta seniculus and Pecari tajacu could also be observed. From 5000 to 7000 meters of travel, medium primates such as Samiri sciureus "mono hu asa" and larger ones such as Alouatta seniculus "Howler monkey" could be observed. According to the Wildlife Inventory Guide (MINAM, 2015), for medium and large mammals, the lengths of transects traveled range from 4 to 5km in the Amazon plain. These distances are similar to those traveled in order to observe larger and larger mammals. In the case of Saimiri sciureus, according to Pérez-Peña (2018), one of the factors in the decrease in abundance of primates, after hunting, is selective logging, proximity to communities and human density. The records obtained for such a primate then coincide, being greater the greater the distance traveled from a community. It is important to indicate that the large number of sightings without record of distances traveled (28 records only in these 12 species), prevent having a better knowledge base of the current status of populations of wildlife species in the native communities under study.

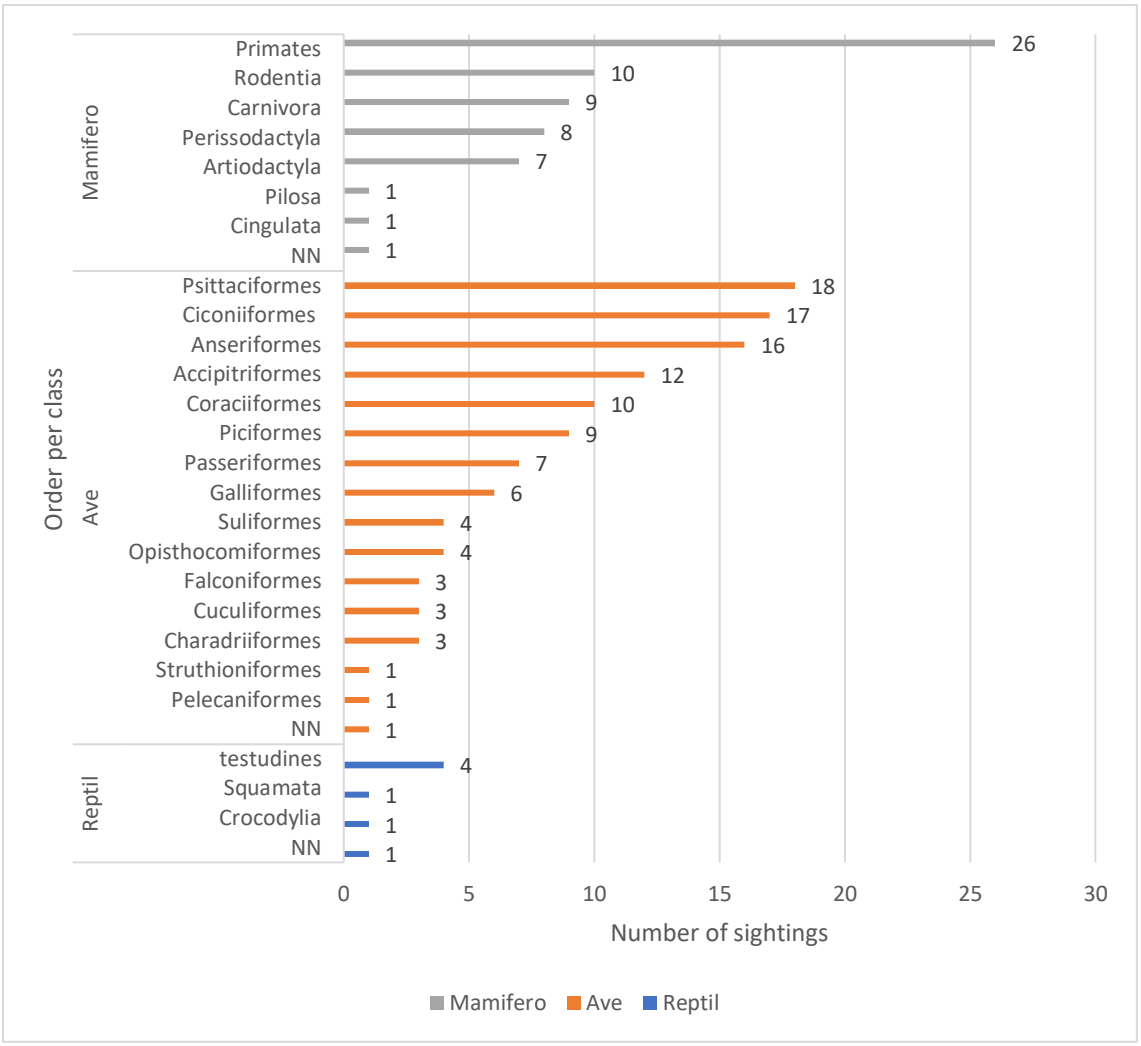


Figure 14. Number of wildlife sightings in order, distributed in 3 classes for the period March - July 2019

During the period between March and July 2019, a total of 28 orders were registered: 8 from mammals, 16 from birds and 4 from reptiles. Primates was the most sighted order with 26 records, as can be seen in Figure 7. Smaller number of sightings were recorded for Rodentia (10); Carnivora (9), Perissodactyla (8) and Artiodactyla (7). As for birds, Psittaciformes was the order with the highest records (18), followed by Ciconiiformes (17) and Anseriformes (16). With respect to reptiles, Testudines is the most registered order (4). Pilosa, Cingulata, Struthioniformes, Pelecaniformes, Squamata and Crocodylia are the orders with the least records, 1 for each. Of the total records, 3 the order to which they belong is unknown: 1 mammal, 1 bird and 1 reptile.

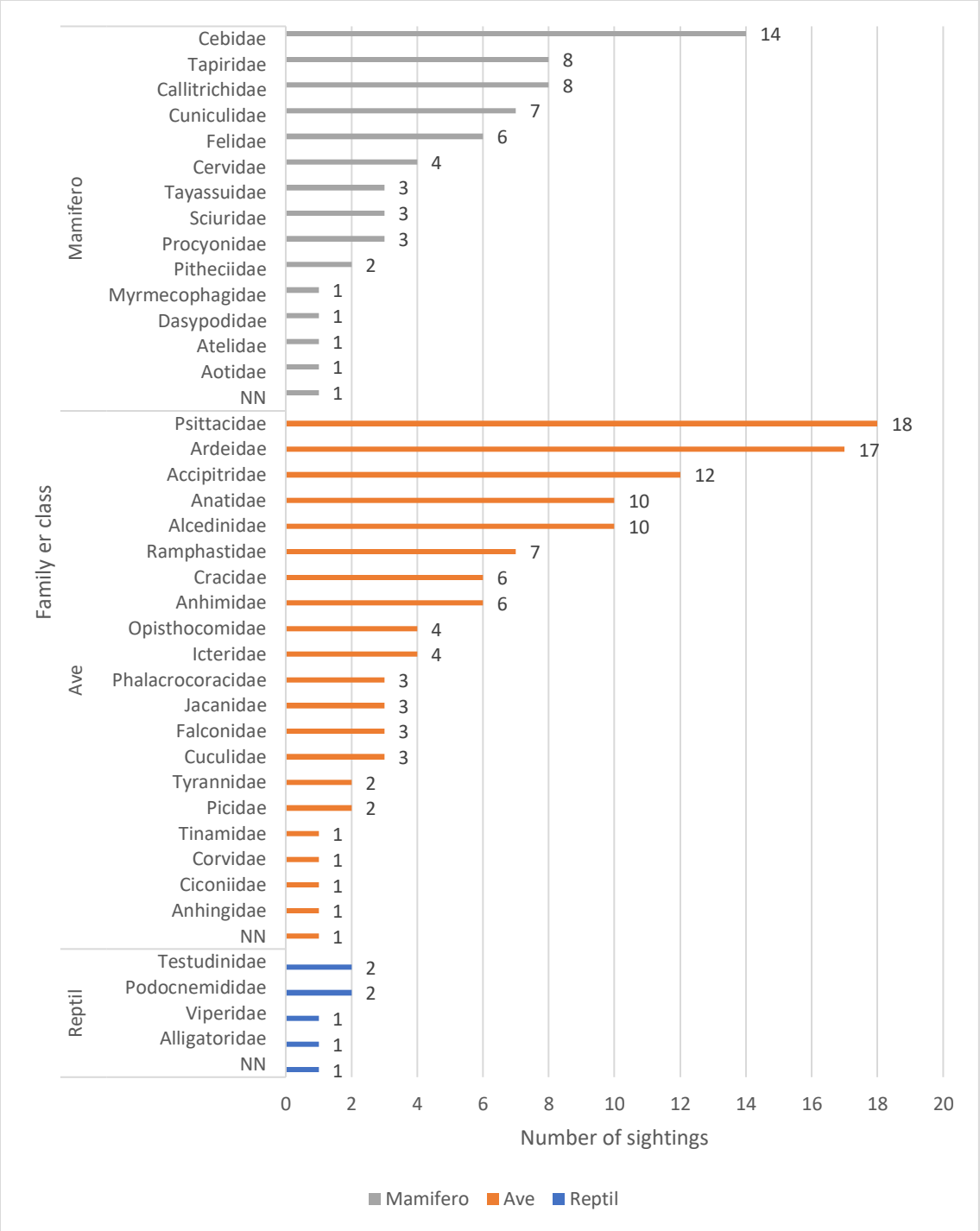


Figure 15. Number of wildlife sightings per family, distributed in 3 classes for the period March - July 2019

total of 41 families were registered: 15 of mammals, 21 of birds, and 5 of reptiles. There were also 3 individuals registered for each class that could not be identified at the species or family level (NN). The family with the most sightings is Psittacidae (Macaws, parrots and parakeets), with 18 records in total. They are followed by Ardeidae (herons), with 17 records, Cebidae (machin monkeys) with 14 records and Accipitridae (raptors) with 12 records. It is observed that 10 families identified only registered once. There are 8 records with a common name "black monkey" and the species is not identified with certainty, therefore, there is no certainty of the family to which it belongs. The explanation is similar to that of the family sighting chart for the period July - December 2018.

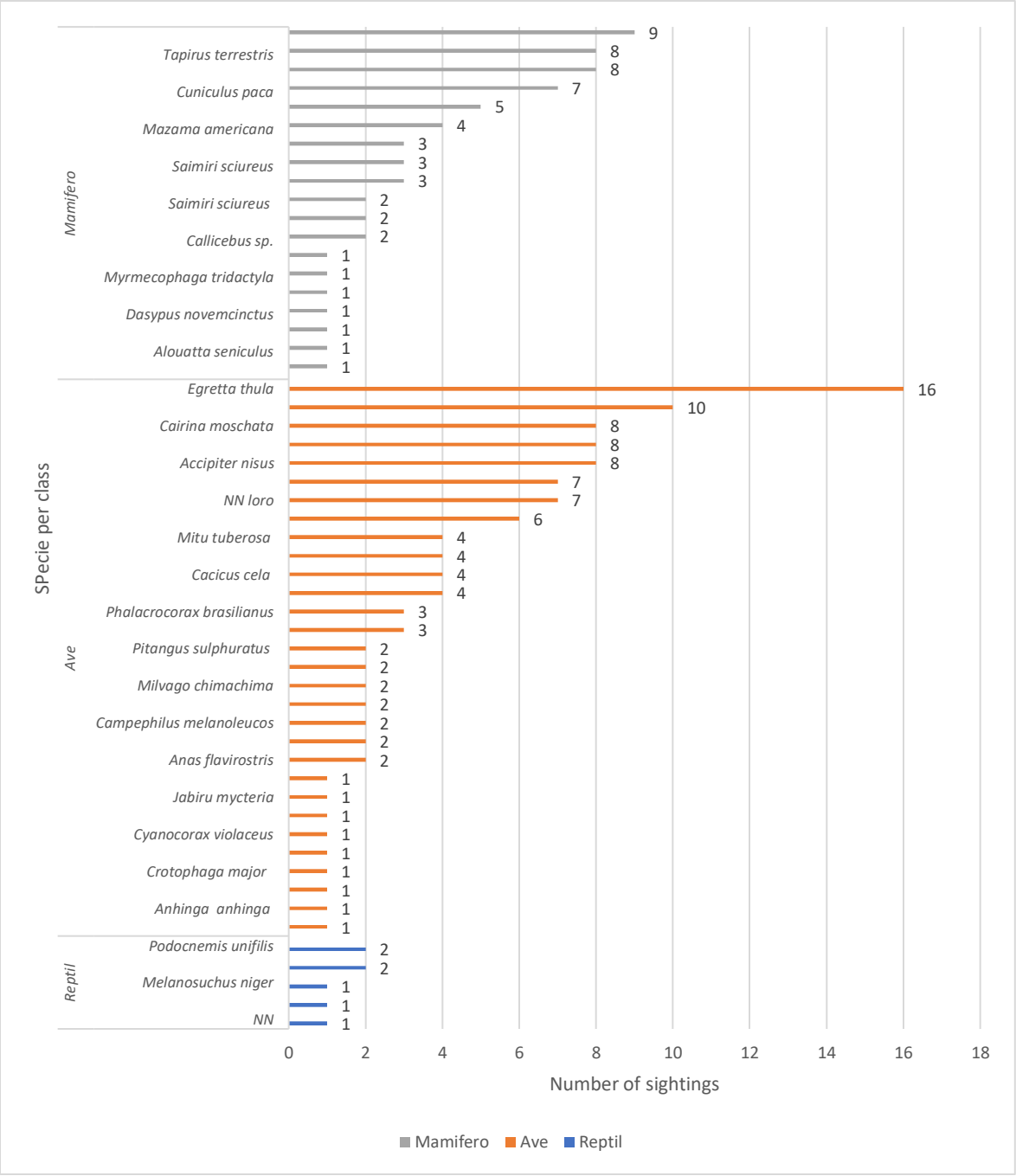


Figure 16 shows the list of species (54) and the amount of sighting of each. Of the total, 1 sighting has been identified at the gender level (Callicebus sp. “Mono stump”). A particular case occurs for Cebus apella (Sapajus macrocephalus) "machin or black monkey", which was explained in the previous graph. On the other hand, there are 5 species that could not be identified or propose any possible scientific name due in large part to the diversity of the genus or the large number of species named under the same common name.

The most sighted species was Egretta thula “small white heron” with 16 sightings; then Alcedo atthis “Martín Pescador” with 10 sightings. Tapirus terrestris "tapir", Saguinus fuscicollis "Pichico", Cairina moschata "wild Creole duck", Brotogeris versicolurus "yellow-winged parakeet" and Accipiter nisus "common hawk" were the next most sighted, all with 8 records. It is observed that 15 identified species were only registered once.

The scientific names in parentheses observed in some records are those updated for these species since it is possible to find them with these names in recent scientific documents and journals.

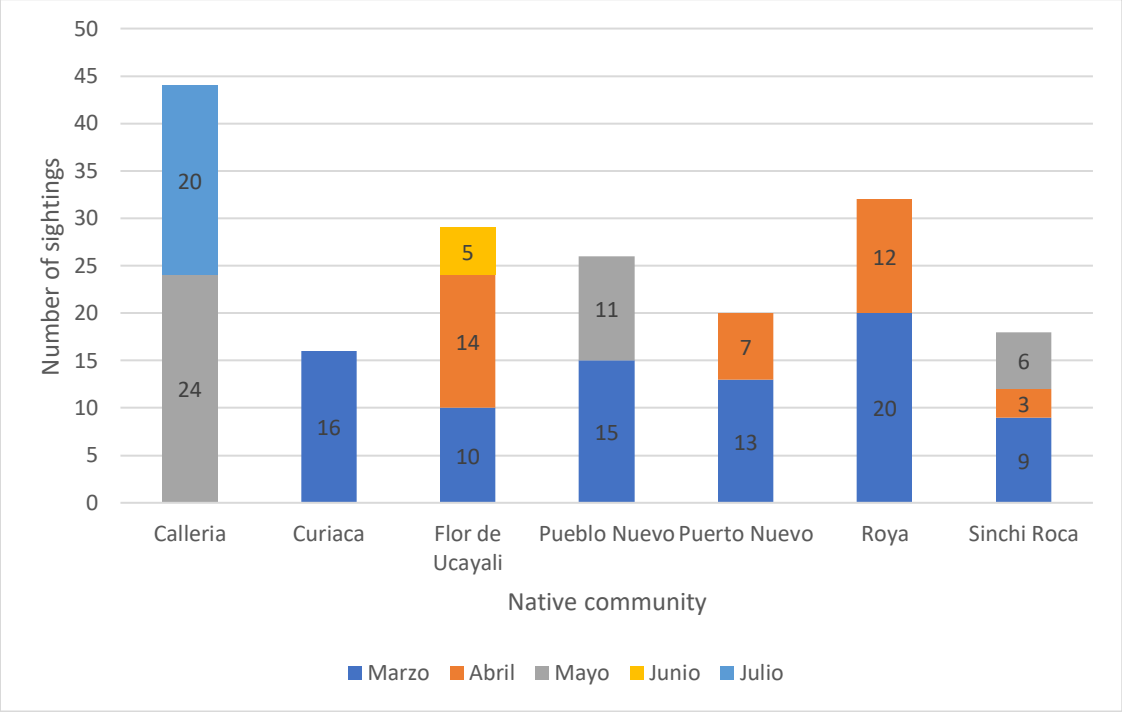


Figure 17. Amount of wildlife sighting in seven native communities for the period March - July 2019

In total, 185 wildlife sightings were recorded. Calleria is the CCNN with the highest number of records (44), however, only sightings were recorded in the months of May and July as can be seen in Figure 17. In March there were sightings in all the CCNN except for Calleria, which is also the CCNN with the least number of recorded sightings (16). For its part, Curiaca only registers in the month of March. In the month of June, there were only records at Flor de Ucayali, who, along with Sinchi Roca, are the only CCNNs that record sightings in 3 months.

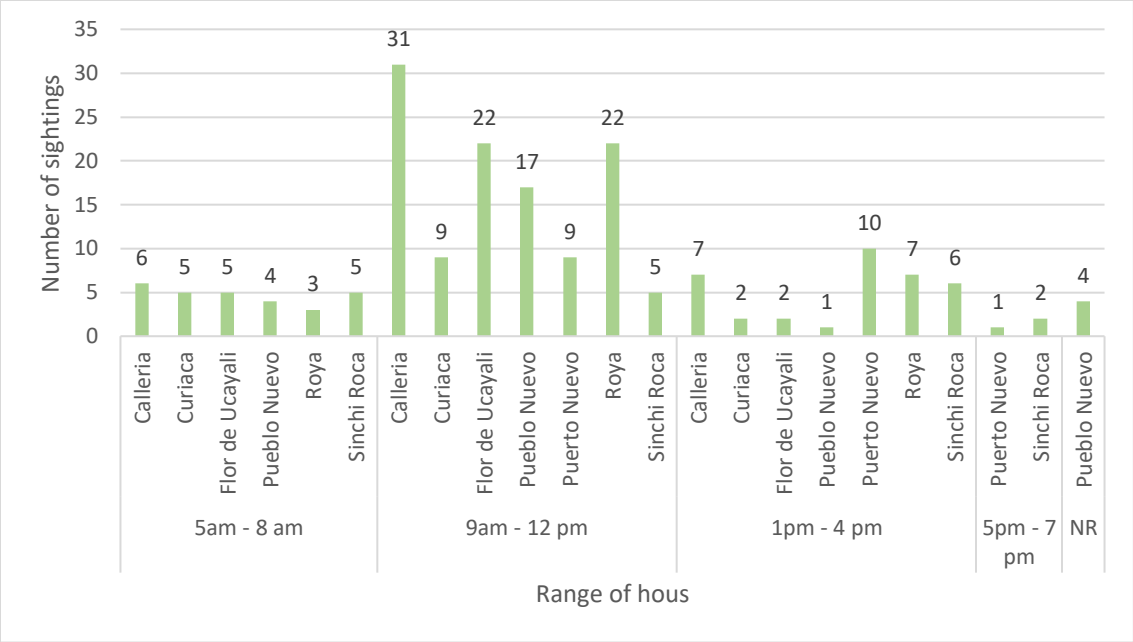


Figure 18. Number of wildlife sightings for seven native communities, distributed in 5 time ranges, including unregistered hours, for the period March - July 2019

Figure 18 shows the sightings for each native community by previously established time ranges. Of the total, 115 of them were recorded from 9 am to 12 pm, 35 sightings between 1 pm and 4 pm, 28 sightings between 5 am and 8 am, 3 sightings between 5 pm and 7 pm, and only 2 sightings They do not record time. It is observed that between the ranges 9 am - 12 pm and 1pm - 4pm there is at least 1 record for each CCNN. Between 5 am and 8 am there were sightings in all the CCNN except for Puerto Nuevo. On the other hand, between 5 pm and 7 pm, there were only records in Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca. Only in Pueblo Nuevo there were sightings that do not record time.

With respect to the sighting motive, for the period March - July 2019, all the records were by patrol.

5.1.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

State of conservation

The following tables show, for each native community, and by period of study, the conservation status of the species according to 3 listing systems: the classification and categorization List of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna legally protected by Supreme Decree No. 004 -2014-MINAGRI, The Red List of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the Convention on International Wildlife Trade (CITES).

Calleria (July - December 2018)

Table 6. Conservation status of the species registered in the Calleria CN (July - December 2018)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Cacicus cela		LC	
Ramphastos tucanus		VU	II
Priodontes maximus	VU	VU	I
Tayassu pecari	NT	VU	II

Curiaca (July - December 2018)

Table 7. Conservation Status of the species registered in Curiaca (July - December 2018)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Ramphastos tucanus		VU	II
Brotogeris versicolurus		LC	II
Dasyprocta punctata		LC	
Pecari tajacu		LC	II
Cebus apella*		LC	II
Saguinus fuscicollis		LC	II
Tapirus terrestris	NT	VU	II
Priodontes maximus	VU	VU	I

Flor de Ucayali (July - December 2018)

Table 8. Conservation status of the species registered in Flor de Ucayali (July - December 2018)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Egretta thula		LC	
Cairina moschata		LC	
Alouatta seniculus	VU	LC	II

Cuniculus paca	LC	III
Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris	LC	

Pueblo Nuevo (July - December 2018)

Table 9. Conservation Status of the species registered in Pueblo Nuevo (July - December 2018)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Cacicus cela		LC	

Puerto Nuevo (July - December 2018)

Table 10. Conservation Status of the species registered in Puerto Nuevo (July - December 2018)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Hoacín (Opisthocomus hoazin)		LC	
Egretta thula		LC	
Brotogeris versicolurus		LC	II
Ortalis guttata		LC	
Ara chloropterus	NT	LC	II
Cuniculus paca		LC	III
Potos flavus		LC	III
Lagothrix sp.(Lagothrix lagotricha spp.)		CR	
Mazama americana	DD		
Saimiri sciureus		LC	II
Alouatta seniculus	VU	LC	II
Sciurus sp.		LC	
Tapirus terrestris	NT	VU	II
Chelonoidis denticulata		VU	II

Roya (July - December 2018)

Table 11. Conservation status of the species registered in Roya (July - December 2018)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Egretta thula		LC	
Cacicus cela		LC	
Mitu tuberosum	NT	LC	
Pecari tajacu		LC	II
Tapirus terrestris	NT	VU	II
Saimiri sciureus		LC	II
Cebus apella		LC	II

Sinchi Roca (July - December 2018)

Table 12. Conservation status of the species registered in Sinchi Roca (July - December 2018)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Cuniculus paca		LC	III
Saimiri sciureus		LC	II
Saguinus fuscicollis		LC	II
Mazama americana	DD		
Nasua nasua		LC	III
Tapirus terrestris	NT	VU	II

Calleria (March - July 2019)

Table 13. Conservation status of the species registered in Calleria (March - July 2019)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Egretta thula		LC	
Accipiter nisus		LC	

Cebus apella		LC	
Cairina moschata		LC	
Mitu tuberosa	NT	VU	
Saimiri sciureus		LC	
Saguinus fuscicollis		LC	
Anhima cornuta		LC	
Brotogeris versicolurus		LC	
Alcedo atthis		LC	
Ramphastos tucanus		VU	
Hoacín (Opisthocomus hoazin)		LC	
Aquila chrysaetos		LC	
Podocnemis unifilis		VU	II
Cacicus cela		LC	
Nasua nasua		LC	
Campephilus melanoleucos		LC	
Tapirus terrestris		VU	II
Alouatta seniculus		LC	

Curiaca (march – july 2019)

Table 14. Conservation status of the species registered in Curiaca (March - July 2019)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Cacicus cela		LC	
Saguinus fuscicollis		LC	
Cuniculus paca		LC	
Panthera onca		NT	
Mitu tuberosa	NT	VU	
Ramphastos tucanus		VU	
Campephilus melanoleucos		LC	
Accipiter nisus		LC	
Tayassu pecari		VU	
Cebus apella		LC	
Chelonoidis denticulata		VU	

Flor de Ucayali (march – july 2019)

Table 15. Conservation status of the species registered in the Flor de Ucayali CN (March - July 2019)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Cebus apella		LC	
Saguinus fuscicollis		LC	
Brotogeris versicolurus		LC	
Penelope jacquacu		LC	
Egretta thula		LC	
Pitangus sulphuratus		LC	
Anhima cornuta		LC	
Phalacrocorax brasilianus		LC	
Jacana spinosa		LC	
Milvago chimachima		LC	
Ardea herodias		LC	
Falco peregrinus		LC	
Alcedo atthis		LC	
Accipiter nisus		LC	
Nasua nasua		LC	
Aotus nigriceps		VU	
Panthera onca		NT	

Pueblo Nuevo (march – july 2019)

Table 16. Conservation status of the species registered in Pueblo Nuevo (March - July 2019)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Brotogeris versicolurus		LC	
Egretta thula		LC	
Crotophaga major		LC	
Cairina moschata		LC	
Crypturellus undulatus		LC	
Chelonoidis denticulata		VU	
Panthera onca		NT	
Sciurus pyrrhinus		LC	
Tapirus terrestris		VU	II

Myrmecophaga tridactyla	VU	
Mazama americana	DD	
Penelope jacquacu	LC	
Anas flavirostris	LC	
Alcedo atthis	LC	
Accipiter nisus	LC	
Hoacín (Opisthocomus hoazin)	LC	
Aquila chrysaetos	LC	
Jabiru mycteria	LC	
Ramphastos tucanus	VU	

Puerto Nuevo (march – july 2019)

Table 17. Conservation status of the species registered in Puerto Nuevo (March - July 2019)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Accipiter nisus		LC	
Ara chloropterus		LC	
Bothrops atrox			
Cuniculus paca		LC	
Cyanocorax violaceus		LC	
Tapirus terrestris		VU	II
Hoacín (Opisthocomus hoazin)		LC	
Anhinga anhinga		LC	
Callicebus sp.		CR	
Ramphastos tucanus		VU	
Cebus apella		LC	
Saimiri sciureus		LC	II
Mazama americana		DD	
Saguinus fuscicollis		LC	

Roya (march – july 2019)

Table 18. Conservation status of the species registered in Roya (March - July 2019)

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Aquila chrysaetos		LC	
Egretta thula		LC	
Accipiter nisus		LC	
Alcedo atthis		LC	
Saguinus fuscicollis		LC	
Saimiri sciureus		LC	
Mitu tuberosa	NT	VU	
NN perico			
Cairina moschata		LC	
Hoacín (Opisthocomus hoazin)		LC	
Jacana spinosa		LC	
Crotophaga ani		LC	
Pitangus sulphuratus		LC	
Cebus apella		LC	
Ramphastos tucanus		VU	
Nasua nasua		LC	
Cacicus cela		LC	
Ara chloropterus		LC	
Tapirus terrestris		VU	II
Sciurus pyrrhinus		LC	

Sinchi Roca (march – july 2019)

Table 19. Conservation Status of the species registered in Sinchi Roca

Specie (Scientific name)	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Cuniculus paca		LC	
Saimiri sciureus		LC	II
Cebus apella		LC	
Panthera onca		NT	
Pecari tajacu		LC	
Podocnemis unifilis		VU	II
Leopardus tigrinus		VU	

Callicebus sp.	CR	
Sciurus pyrrhinus	LC	
Dasypus novemcinctus	LC	
Mazama americana	DD	
Tapirus terrestris	VU	II

5.1.5 Native Species (B2.5)

Logging Logs

Harvest period	Department	Community	Nº tree	Autorized volume	Extracted volume	Balance volume
2018	**HUANUCO**	**SINCHI ROCA**	1,287	7,810.162	3,497.714	4,312.448
	UCAYALI	**CALLERIA**	101	423.193	102.582	320.611
		CURIACA	872	5,193.919	1,006.859	4,187.06
		FLOR DE UCAYALI	5,069	25,979.363	20,116.659	5,862.704
		PUERTO NUEVO	2,096	11,302.04	4,688.022	6,614.018
2019	**HUANUCO**	**SINCHI ROCA**	1,135	6,344.6	6,344.6	0
2017/2018	**HUANUCO**	**PUERTO NUEVO**	1,593	8,159.643	5,040.196	3,119.447
	UCAYALI	**SINCHI ROCA**	1,362	9,138.721	7,521.391	1,617.33

It is observed that the region with the highest number of trees is Ucayali with a total of 9,500 trees, with the Flor de Ucayali community having the highest tree records with 5,069 individuals, followed by Puerto Nuevo with 2,096 trees; Likewise, the Pueblo Nuevo and Roya community do not have records. The Roya native community does not have a valid forest permit and the Pueblo Nuevo native community has a current forest permit, but it is necessary to reformulate its PGMF and adapt to the new guidelines, both communities have not made forest use since 2015.

In the harvest 2955 trees were registered, 17,298.3 m3 of authorized volume, 12,561. 5 m3 of volume extracted and 4,736.7 m3 of volume balance, which included the departments of Huánuco in the community Puerto nuevo and the department of Ucayali in the community of Sinchi rock. In the 2018 harvest, 9425 trees were registered, 50,708 m3 of authorized volume, 29,411 m3 of volume extracted and 21,296 m3 of volume balance, which included the departments of Huánuco in the community of Sinchi roca and the department of Ucayali in the communities of Calleria, Curiaca, flower of Ucayali and Puerto Nuevo. In the 2019 harvest 1,135 trees were recorded, 6,344.6 m3 of authorized volume, 6,344.6 m3 of volume extracted and 0 of volume balance, covering only the department of Huánuco in the community of Sinchi roca. Observing a greater number of trees, greater authorized volume, greater volume extracted and volume balance in the 2018 harvest.

On the other hand, the communities of Calleria, Curiaca, Flor de Ucayali and Puerto Nuevo only took advantage of the 2018 harvest, while the Sinchi Roca community belonging to the Huánuco region took advantage of the 2018 and 2019 harvest.

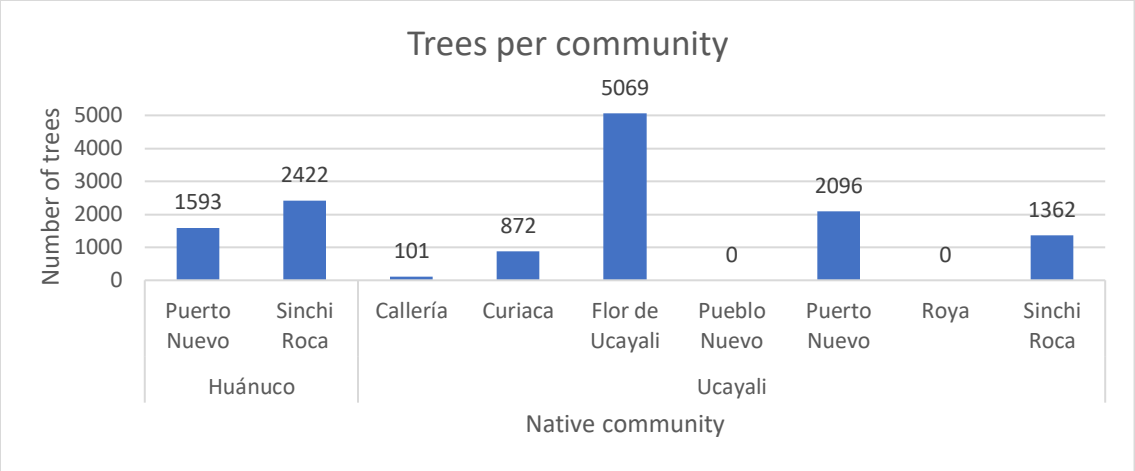


Figura 19. *Trees extracted by communit*

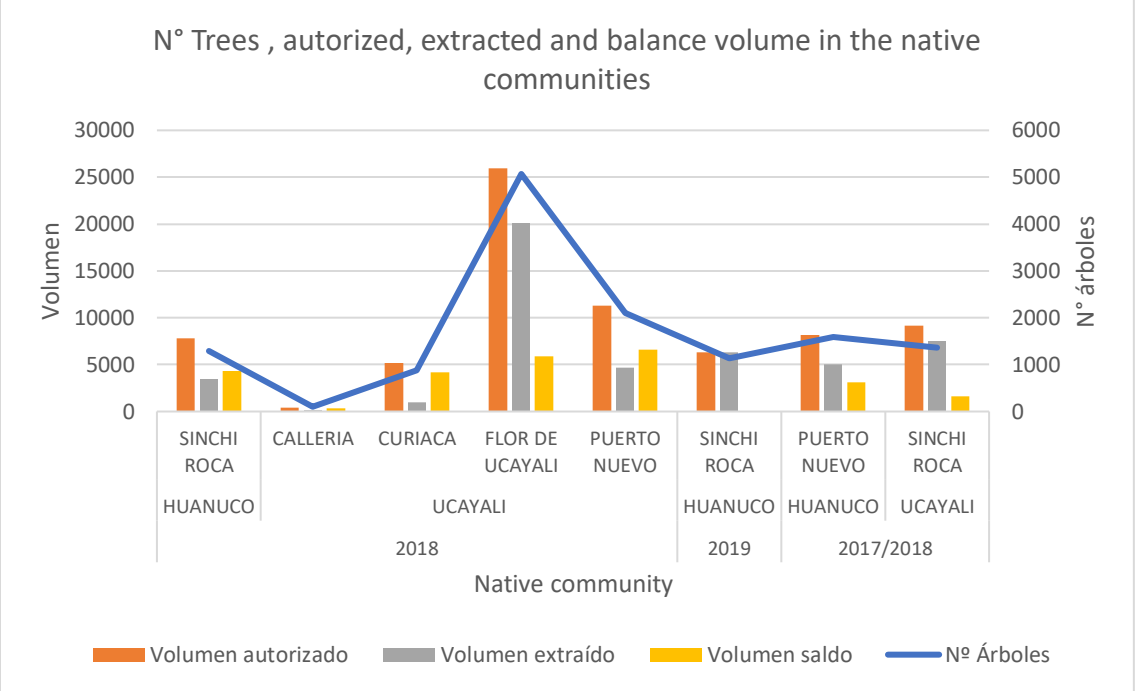


Figure 20. Record of authorized volume, extracted and total balance by native communities by harvest

It is observed that the region with the highest authorized volume to be extracted is in Ucayali region (52037.2 m3). On the other hand, the community with the highest authorized volume is located in Flor de Ucayali (25979.363m3), followed by Puerto Nuevo (11302.04 m3) both belonging to Ucayali region while

the community with the lowest authorized volume is located in Callería (423.193m3). Regarding the volume extracted, it can be seen that the region with the highest record of volume extracted is Ucayali amounting to 18601.7 m3, due to the presence of a greater number of communities (7, of which 5 have a record) compared to the Huánuco region which has 7431.9 m3 extracted and 2 communities. In Huánuco region it is observed that Sinchi Roca records the highest volume extracted (4312,448 m3),while the region of Ucayali, Puerto Nuevo has the highest volume extracted (661,018 m3) and Pueblo Nuevo and Roya communities do not record volume extracted. Likewise, it is observed that no community exceeds the authorized volume, due to the low or no volume extraction.

Table 21. Record of the number of trees, authorized volume, extracted and total balance by native communities

Region	Native community	Nº Trees	Autorized	Extracted	Balance
Huánuco	Puerto Nuevo	1,593	8,159.643	3,119.447	5,040.196
	Sinchi Roca	2,422	14,154.762	4,312.448	9,842.314
		4,015	**22,314.405**	**7,431.895**	**14,882.51**
Ucayali	Callería	101	423.193	320.611	102.582
	Curiaca	872	5,193.919	4,187.06	1,006.859
	Flor de Ucayali	5,069	25,979.363	5,862.704	20,116.659
	Pueblo Nuevo	0	0	0	0
	Puerto Nuevo	2,096	11,302.04	6,614.018	4,688.022
	Roya	0	0	0	0
	Sinchi Roca	1,362	9,138.721	1,617.33	7,521.391
		9,500	**52,037.236**	**18,601.723**	**33,435.513**
TOTAL		**13,515**	**74,351.641**	**26,033.618**	**48,318.023**

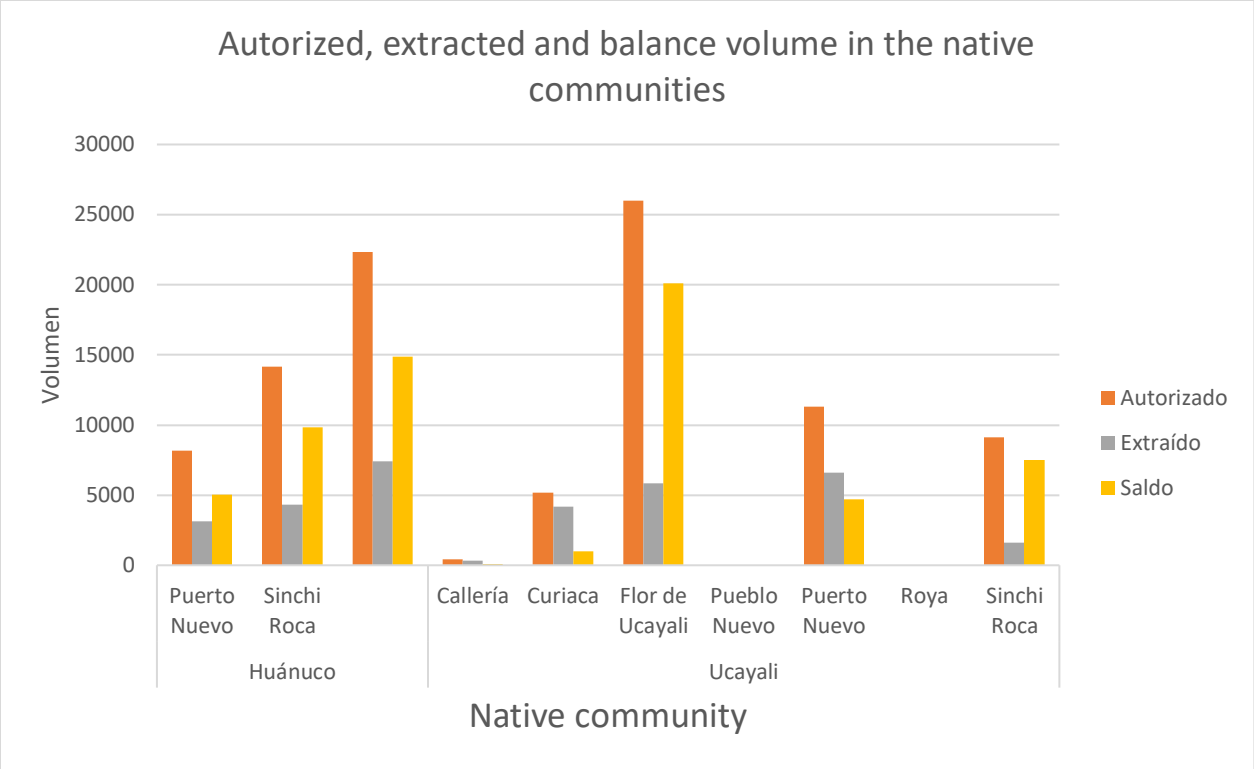


Figure 21. Record of authorized volume, extracted and total balance by native communities by harvest

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

The species *Copaifera reticulata* (1,139) and *Ormosia schumkei* (974) had a greater number of individuals distributed in most communities, with the species *Ormosia schumkei* standing out in Flor de Ucayali with 811 individuals while individuals of the species *Copaifera reticulata* were distributed more equitably in 5 of the 7 communities registering 230 individuals Puente Nuevo, 391 in Sinchi Roca, 15 in Curiaca, 9 in the Ucayali, 224 in Puerto Nuevo and 270 in Sinchi Roca.

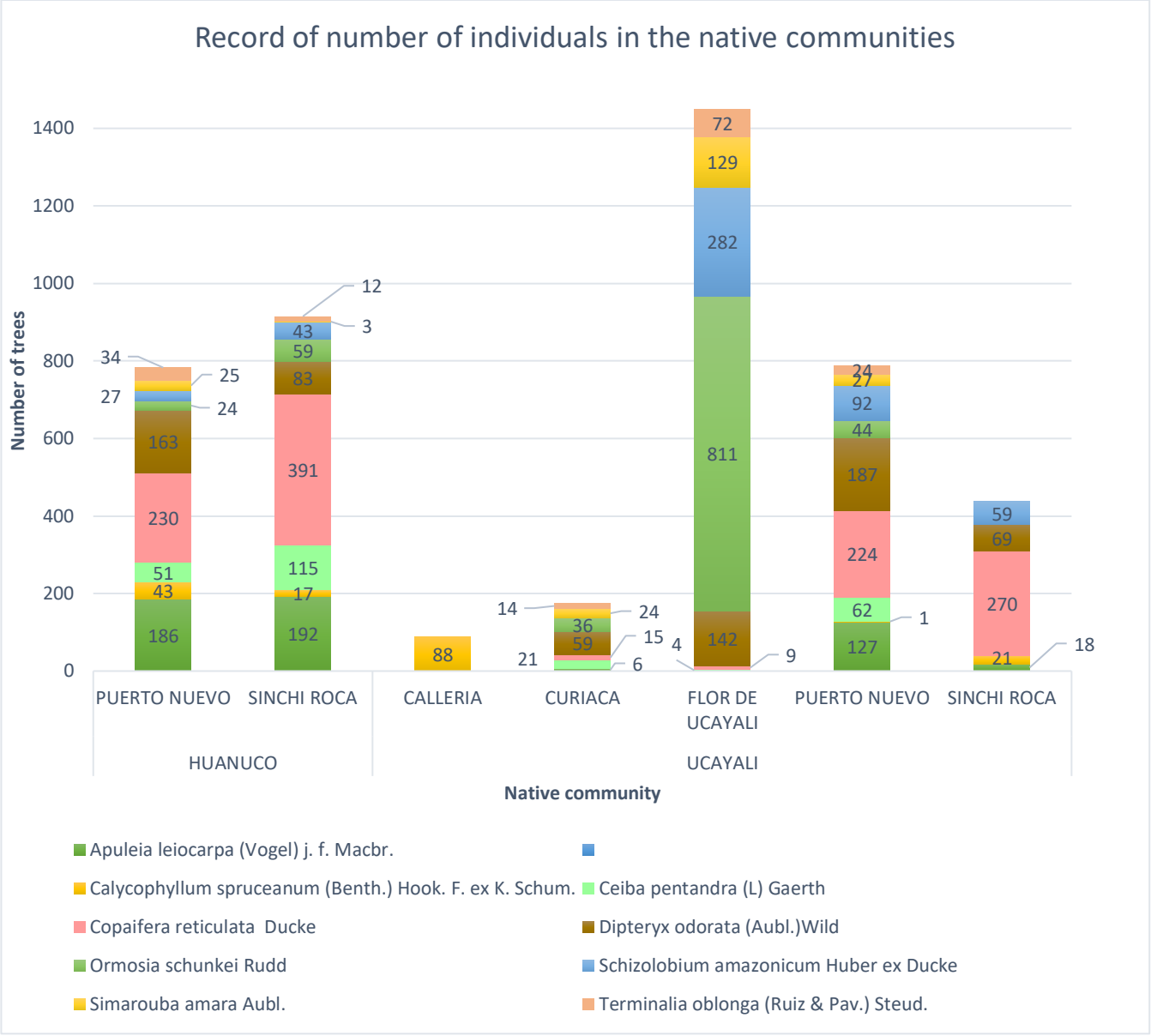


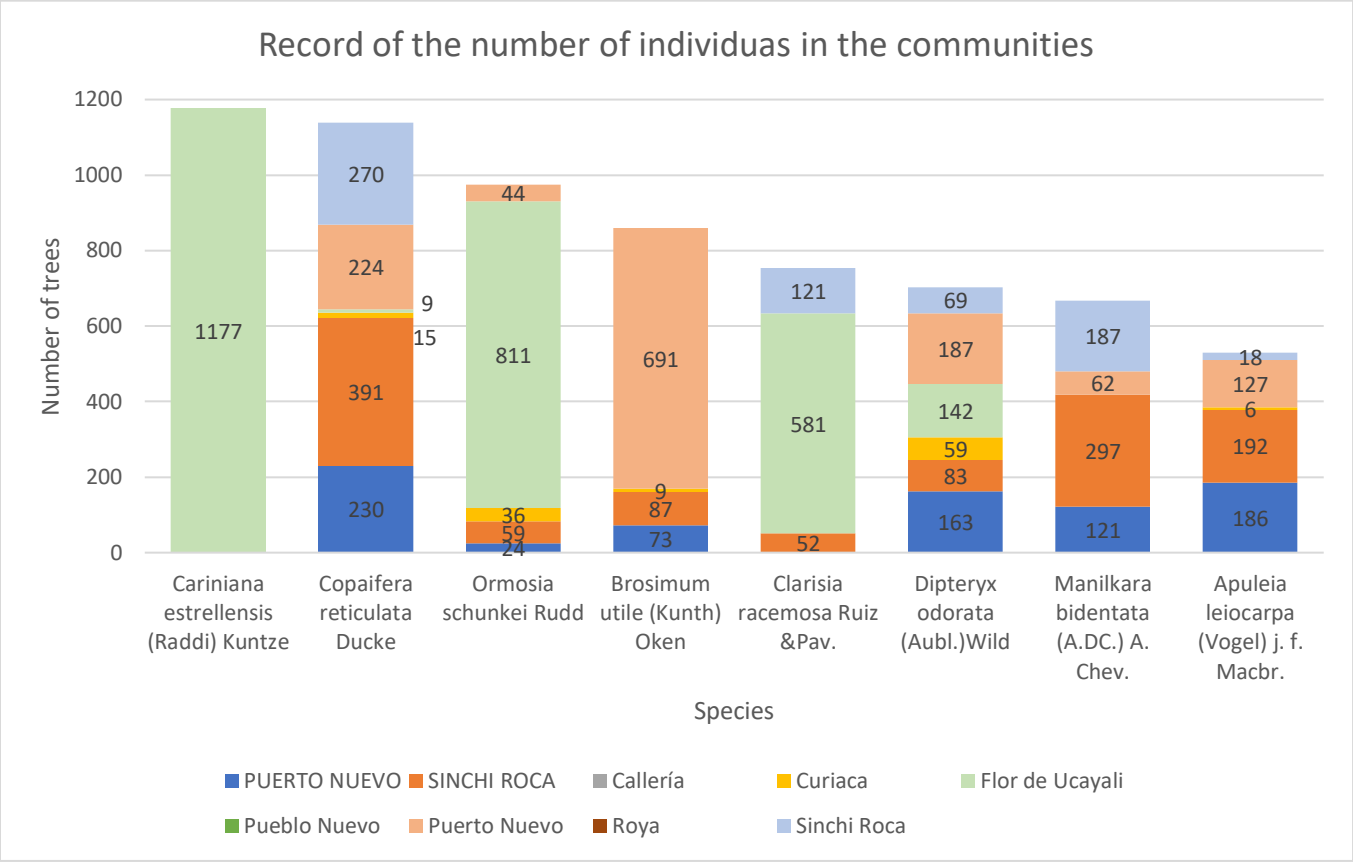
Figure 22. Record of the number of individuals in the communities

The graph shows the most abundant species and their distribution in the communities, observing the *Cariniana estrellensis* species is found in greater abundance in Flor de Ucayali with 1,177 individuals. The species *Copaifera reticulata and Ormosia schumke* with 1,139 and 974 individuals respectively are distributed in 6 and 5 communities respectively, observing a greater record of *Copaifera reticulata* in the communities of Sinchi Roca (661 individuals) and Puerto Nuevo (454 individuals).

While the species *Ormosia schumke* has a greater number of individuals in Flor de Ucayali. The *Brosimun utile* species registers 860 individuals, appearing in 4 communities, with greater abundance in Puerto Nuevo.

The *Dipteryx odorata* species registers 703 individuals with the greatest presence in Puerto Nuevo with 163 and 187 individuals respectively. The species *Clarisia racemosa*, has 754 individuals but is only located in Flor de Ucayali and Sinchi Roca. The *Manilkara bidentata* species registers 667 individuals distributed in 4 communities with greater presence in Sinchi Roca with 297 and 187 individuals respectively. Finally, the

species *Schizolobium amazonicum* and *Apuleia leiocarpa* register values of 503 and 529 individuals, both distributed in 5 communities.



Sinchi Roca registered among the most abundant species *Copaifera reticulata, Manilkara bidentata, Pouteria pastel and Apuleia leiocarpa* registering 127, 297, 145 and 127 individuals respectively, of which only 46%, 28%, 61% and 40 were extracted % of authorized volume. The species *Copaifera reticulata Ducke, Brosimum rubescens Taub, Myroxylon balsamum (L.) Hamz and Manilkara bidentata (A.DC.) A. Chev*. They were extracted 100%. On the other hand, Puerto Nuevo the most abundant were *Copaifera reticulata, Dipteryx odorata, Apuleia leiocarpa, Myroxylon balsamum* with 230, 163, 186 and 128 individuals respectively, also a percentage of extraction with respect to the authorized 65% was registered, 40%, 27% and 38% respectively.

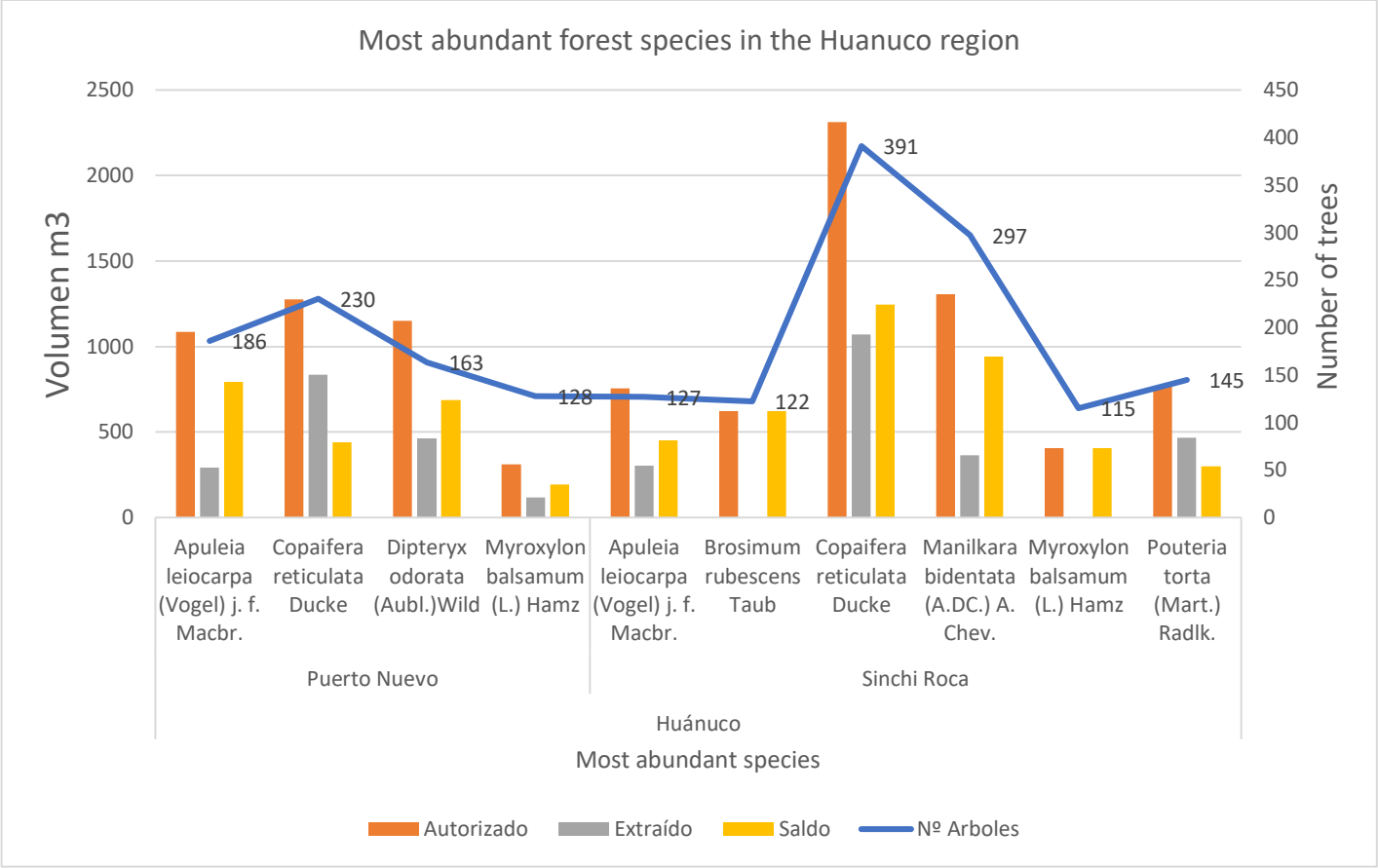


Figure 24. Most abundant forest species in the Huánuco region

In Callería only 3 species *Calycophyllum spruceanum, Calophyllum brasiliense Cambess and Septotheca tessmannii* were registered, being the most abundant species *Calycophyllum spruceanum* with 88 individuals from which 83% of the authorized volume was extracted. In the Curiaca community, the most abundant *Cariniana decandra Ducke, Protium grandifolium, Dipteryx odorata, and Aniba perutilis* with 202, 64, 59 and 59 individuals respectively, however, only 33% of the authorized volume was extracted from the Protium grandifolium. On the other hand, it is observed that the species, *Dipteryx odorata (Aubl.)* Wild, was extracted in 100% of the authorized volume. In Flor de Ucayali the most abundant were *Cariniana estrellensis, Ormosia schumkei and Clarisia racemosa* with 1,177, 811 and 581 individuals respectively, taking 33%, 34% and 11% respectively of the authorized volume.

Puerto Nuevo registered among the most abundant *Brosimum utile, Copaifera reticulata and Dipteryx odorata* with 691, 224 and 187 individuals respectively extracting only 80%, 98% and 106% of the authorized volume, it is observed that the *Dipteryx odorata* species has a negative balance, since which is extracted more than authorized.

Finally, Sinchi Roca recorded as more abundant *Copaifera reticulat, Manilkara bidentata, Clarisia racemosa and Brosimun alicastrum and Brosimum guianense (Aubl.)* Huber registering 270, 187, 121, 83 and 79 individuals with a low percentage of extraction volume (16%, 24%, 32%, 29% and 3%).

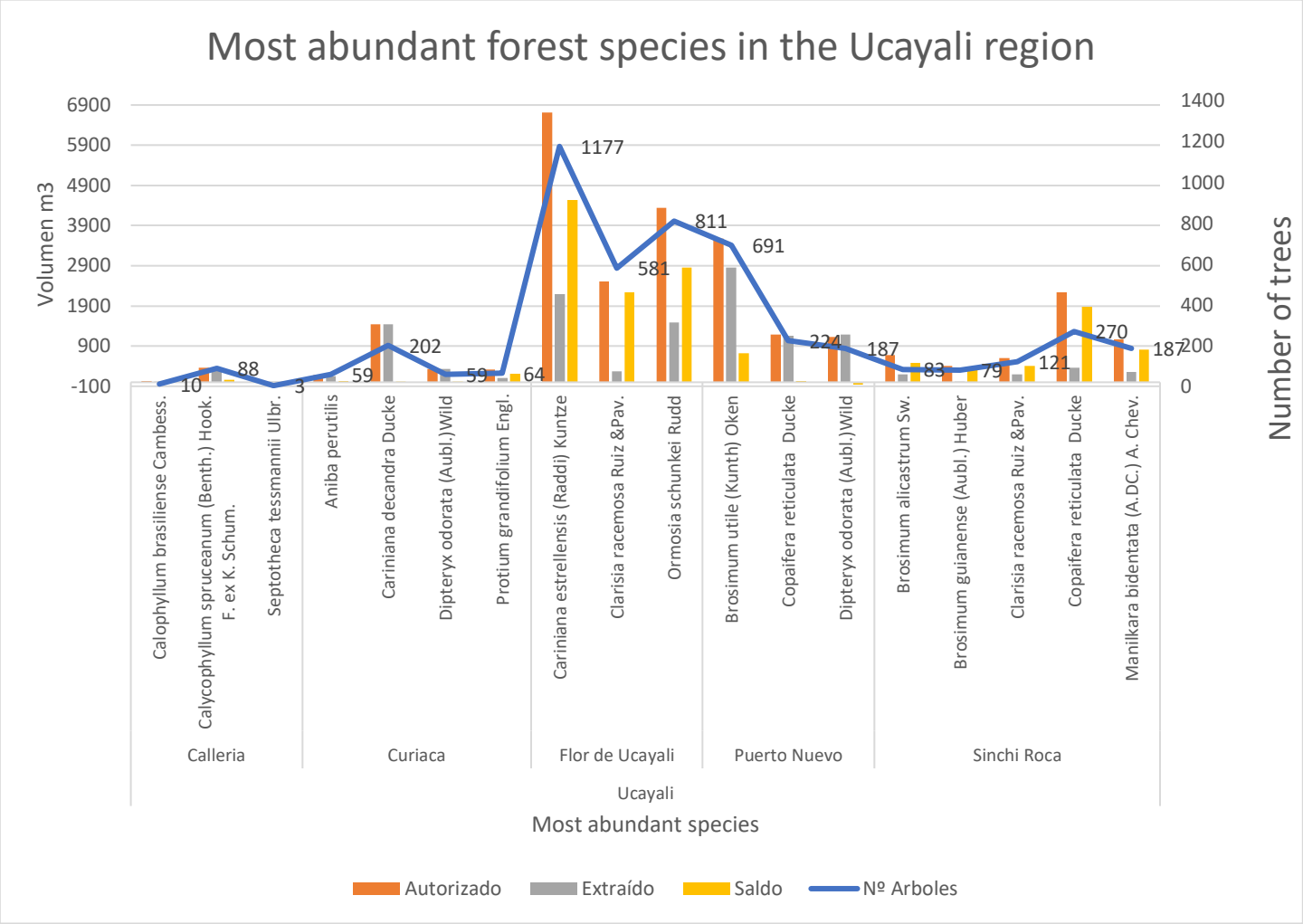


Figura 25. *Most abundant forest species in the Ucayali region*

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

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

5.1.7 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)

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

5.1.8 Inputs Justification (B2.8)

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

5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

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

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

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

5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

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

5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

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

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	MONITORING METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSABLE	RESULTS (3)
Forest monitoring plots	Information on annual forest censuses, harvest reports sent to the forestry authority, reports from the supervisory agency for forest concessions (OSINFOR), among others.	Annual	Control and Surveillance Committee, AIDER technical team.	For all native communities (except Roya and Pueblo Nuevo), and for all periods in total, 13,515 individuals classified in 93 timber forest species for commercial purposes were registered, with an authorized usable volume of 74 351.6 m3, with 26,033.6 being extracted m3, and therefore a balance of 48 318 m3. The Roya native community does not have a valid forest permit and has not been using forest since 2015. The Pueblo Nuevo native community has a valid forest permit, it is necessary to reformulate its PGMF and adapt to the new guidelines, it has not carried out forestry since 2015. None of the registered species

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	MONITORING METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSABLE	RESULTS (3)
				has a classification within the latest update of CITES Wild Flora Species List - Peru.
Direct detection by timely records (1)	**Registration by sighting / Fauna monitoring sheets (2)**	Annual	Committee on Community Forest Surveillance and Control, AIDER technical team.	Añuje: 1 in Curiaca Carachupa: 2 in Curiaca and 1 in Calleria Majáz: 4 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Puerto Nuevo and 1 in Flor de Ucayali. Mono Choro: 1 in Puerto Nuevo Motelo: 1 in Puerto Nuevo Paujil: 1 in Roya Sachavaca: 3 in Roya, 1 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Puerto Nuevo and 1 in Curiaca Sajino: 3 in Roya and 1 in Curiaca Colorado Deer: 2 in Puerto Nuevo and 1 in Sinchi Roca
	Registration by sighting (2)	Annual	Committee on Community Forest Surveillance and Control, AIDER technical team.	Chameleon: 1 in New Town Carachupa: 1 in Calleria Huangana: 1 in Calleria Lizard: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Achuni: 1 in Callería, 1 in Roya and 1 in Flor de Ucayali Squirrel: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Roya Carachupa: 1 in Sinchi Roca Coto monkey: 1 in Calleria Huangana: 1 in Curiaca Water jar: 1 in Puerto Nuevo Black Lizard: 1 in Sinchi Roca Majaz: 3 in Sinchi Roca, 2 in Puerto Nuevo, 2 in Curiaca Mono friar or huasa: 2 in Calleria, 1 in Roya, 1 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Puerto Nuevo Black Machin: 1 in Puerto Nuevo Black monkey (4): 2 in Calleria, 2 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Roya, 1 in Curiaca

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	MONITORING METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSABLE	RESULTS (3)
				Pico Monkey: 2 in Curiaca, 2 in Calleria, 2 in Roya, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Puerto Nuevo Motelo: 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Musmuqui: 1 in Flor de Ucayali Hormiguero: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Otorongo or jaguar: 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. Sachavaca: 3 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Roya, 1 in Calleria Sajino: 2 in Sinchi Roca Taricaya: 1 in Calleria, 1 in Sinchi Roca Tigrillo: 1 in Sinchi Roca Tocon: 1 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Puerto Nuevo Deer: 2 in Sinchi Roca and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo and 1 in Puerto Nuevo
	Registration by sightings and observations of nests (2)	Annual	AIDER technical team with the participation of forest committee	Mosquero or "Victor Diaz": 1 in Calleria Paucar: 3 in Calleria and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Parakeet: 1 in Calleria Toucan: 1 in Calleria Aguila: 2 in Calleria, 1 in Roya and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Camungo: 4 in Flor de Ucayali and 2 in Calleria Cushuri: 3 in Flor de Ucayali Kingfisher: 5 in Calleria, 3 in Roya, 1 in Flor de Ucayali and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Gavilán: 2 in Calleria, 2 in Roya, 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo and 1 in Puerto Nuevo Garza blanca chica: 7 in Calleria, 4 in Flor de Ucayali, 4 in Roya, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Gray Heron: 1 in Flor de Ucayali Red and Green Macaw, 1 in Puerto Nuevo and 1 in Roya Falcon: 1 in Flor de Ucayali Locrero: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Woodpecker: 1 in Curiaca and 1 in Calleria Panguana: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. Wild Duck: 3 in Calleria and 1 in Roya Paucar: 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Calleria and 1 in Roya Paujil: 2 in Roya, 1 in Calleria and 1 in Curiaca

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	MONITORING METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSABLE	RESULTS (3)
				Pianpian: 1 in Puerto Nuevo Pihuicho: 4 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Calleria. Pucacunga: 1 in Flor de Ucayali and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. Sacha Pato: 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Roya and 1 in Calleria Shansho: 1 in Calleria, 1 in Roya, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo and 1 in Puerto Nuevo Sharara: 1 in Puerto Nuevo Shihuango: 2 in Flor de Ucayali Toucan :, 2 in Calleria, 2 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Roya and 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. Tuqui Tuqui: 2 in Roya and 1 in Flor de Ucayali Tuyuyo: 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Cow boy: 2 in Roya Mosquero or "Victor Diaz": 1 in Roya and 1 in Flor de Ucayali Yacupato: 2 in Pueblo Nuevo

(1) Because the sightings were made for some reason of exit or activity that required to enter or cross the forest, both for the year 2018 and 2019, it is not possible to speak strictly of a sampling technique, otherwise it would be considered as **Direct detection of timely records**. According to the MINAM Wildlife Inventory Guide (2015), timely, opportunistic or casual records are observations recorded without any properly established methodology (Fixed band transect, variable width transect, traps, etc.) and basically describes it as a technique to inventory reptiles and amphibians. However, it can be applied to other taxonomic classes (birds and mammals), as it contributes to knowledge about the occurrence of wildlife in a locality. Manzanilla (et al. 2000, cited by MINAM 2015), argues that the data obtained by this type of registry should not be considered for diversity indices, but should be included for qualitative assessments of composition, species accumulation curve and similarity.

(2) **Registration of fauna monitoring by sighting / sheets** includes species that have been classified in a category according to the monitoring sheets for the present study. **Registration by sighting** includes the species of mammals and reptiles that have been registered by direct or indirect visual encounter. **Registration by sighting and observation of nests** includes bird species that have been registered by direct or indirect visual encounter, or by search / observation of nests.

(3) The results for wildlife records include only those that have been recorded and identified at the species and / or gender level. Therefore, records with an NN denomination, or those that have only reached the family level, are not included. For information on the records in these cases, it is explained in section 1.1.3

(4) As explained in detail in section 1.1.3, in the case of the "black monkey" it was determined that this is the other common name known as the "black machin", Cebus apella (Sapajus macrocephalus). However,

for practical purposes, in the results shown in the table it was decided to take them as separate species, in order to ensure the complementary records that help to identify with certainty that species. This was considered due to the large number of sightings records of the “black monkey”, and the importance of the correct identification of primates for their function as potential indicators of disturbance of ecosystems and actors within the dynamics of forests (seed dispersers).

5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

The complete results of the Community Monitoring Plan will be socialized in the project communities during the months of January-March 2020, so the results of this process will be reported in the next monitoring report.

To date, the completion of the documentation process has been communicated by AIDER (report writing phase), and the field verification process, which was carried out in November from 11th to 13th by AENOR.

5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

Not apply.

6 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

Not apply.

7 ADDITONAL PROJECT IMPACT INFORMATION

Not apply.