

FOREST MANAGEMENT TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION IN SHIPIBO CONIBO AND CACATAIBO INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE UCAYALI REGION: MONITORING REPORT



Document Prepared By Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral - AIDER

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GHG Accounting/ Crediting Period	01 July 2010 – 30 June 2020; 20 years
Monitoring Period of this Report	01 July 2020 – 31 December 2020 With a base line extension of 6 months
History of CCB Status	Validation: 24 August, 2015 Date of previous verification: 14 July, 2021
Gold Level Criteria	Community: The project is directed by indigenous Amazonian communities of the Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo ethnic groups, and is implemented in their territories. The project seeks to strengthen the governance structures of the communities for better management of their natural resources, and takes into account that the benefits of the project reach the most vulnerable groups, made up of women, children and the elderly. Climate: The families of the indigenous communities have subsistence agriculture as their basic activity, which they complement with the use of forest products, raising small animals and fruit production; These activities have been affected by climate change, through changes in rainfall patterns and temperature variations. In this sense, the project works on land use planning to avoid potential disaster risks such as landslides and floods due to variations in the water regime; in the case of the risks of variability in crop yields, it proposes carrying out food production through agroforestry systems with predominance of polycultures, thus reducing susceptibility to pests and diseases; and, given the decrease in the availability of fish, it proposes, as a measure of adaptation to climate change, the fishing management of lakes and bodies of water, and in the communities that present conditions, the reproduction of fish in fish farms will be developed.

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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.	67,611 tCO ₂ -e annual generated by the project (period July – December 2020).	3.2.4	1,750,986.2 tCO ₂ -e annual generated by the project (period 2010-2020).
2) Hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area, compared to the scenario without project.	181.10 hectares avoided being deforested (period July – December 2020).	3.2.2	6,952.80 hectares avoided of being deforested (period 2010-2020).
3) Community members who have improved their skills and / or knowledge as a result of the training provided as part of the project activities.	624 people trained in the framework of the workshops held during this period.	4.3.1	9,401 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.	3,228 people (683 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, which have benefited from the economic income from the first sale of the project's carbon credits.	-	3,228 people (683 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.	None	-	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	not applicable	-	not applicable
	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	67,611 tCO ₂ -e	3.2.4	1,750,986.2 tCO ₂ -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	181.10 hectares	3.2.2	6,952.80 hectares
	For ARR ³ projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	not applicable	-	not applicable
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	not applicable	-	not applicable

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	not applicable	-	not applicable
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	624		9,401 community members trained in the framework of the workshops carried out during the life of the project.
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities	178		2712 women trained in the framework of the projects executed in the verification period.
Employment	Total number of people employed in of project activities, ⁵ expressed as number of full time employees ⁶	31		31 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	8		13 women who are part of the team mentioned in the previous metric.

⁵ Employed in project activities means people directly working on project activities in return for compensation (financial or otherwise), including employees, contracted workers, sub-contracted workers and community members that are paid to carry out project-related work.

⁶ Full time equivalency is calculated as the total number of hours worked (by full-time, part-time, temporary and/or seasonal staff) divided by the average number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the country, region or economic territory (adapted from UN System of National Accounts (1993) paragraphs 17.14[15.102];[17.28])

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods ⁷ or income generated as a result of project activities	3,228 (683 families)	s/r	3,228 people (683 families) belonging to the 7 native communities, who 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	178	s/r	2,712 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	data not available	-	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	data not available	-	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	data not available	-	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,	data not available	-	This information is not part of the direct action/intervention objectives of the project

⁷ Livelihoods are the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Krantz, Lasse, 2001. *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction*. SIDA). Livelihood benefits may include benefits reported in the Employment metrics of this table.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	measured against the without-project scenario			
Water	Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	data not available	-	This information is not part of the direct action/intervention objectives of the project
	Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	data not available	-	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	data not available	-	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	data not available	-	This information is not part of the direct action/intervention objectives of the project

⁸ Well-being is people's experience of the quality of their lives. Well-being benefits may include benefits reported in other metrics of this table (e.g. Training, Employment, Health, Education, Water, etc.), but could also include other benefits such as empowerment of community groups, strengthened legal rights to resources, conservation of access to areas of cultural significance, etc.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation, ⁹ measured against the without-project scenario	data not available	-	There has been no change in the number of hectares of the project. The number of hectares of the project includes the biodiversity conservation areas that the project proposes to conserve.
	Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species ¹⁰ benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities, ¹¹ measured against the without-project scenario	data not available		The species / conservation objects for monitoring are not under the category of "critical danger" or "danger of extinction".

⁹ Biodiversity conservation in this context means areas where specific management measures are being implemented as a part of project activities with an objective of enhancing biodiversity conservation.

¹⁰ Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species

¹¹ In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit

2 GENERAL

2.1 Project Description

2.1.1 Implementation Description

The project is developed in 7 native communities belonging to the Cacataibo and Shibipo Conibo ethnics, 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: Support to the control and surveillance committees to carry out community patrols, capacity building for the different community committees (plantations, agroforestry, artisans), strengthening of community governance in the 7 native communities for the proper management of natural resources, increased organizational and administrative capacities of authorities and community in the management of natural resources. It is worth mentioning that the activities of the project have been developed in accordance with what is allowed by the State and the communities themselves, before the scenario of the COVID-19 pandemic.

As part of the project activities, leakage risk factors are monitored and managed by strengthening capacities to minimize carbon loss, whether due to natural and/or man-made risks. For this, during the field visits and workshops carried out by the technical team, talks are given on issues of fire control and safety in the field while the implementation of their productive activities. In relation to natural risks, no losses have been generated in the project area due to rain, wind or landslides, since it is an area where rains, strong winds and floods occur periodically, and landslides do not occur because the area of the project corresponds to the low jungle, where there are no steep slopes.

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, which runs from July 1 to December 31, 2020, has managed to maintain a total of 67,611 tCO₂-e in its forests.

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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: 01 July, 2010

2.1.6 Project Crediting Period (G1.9)

The project has a crediting period of 20 years, from 01 July, 2010 to 30 June, 2030.

2.1.7 Project Location

The project area is politically located in the districts of 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, Tournavista, in the Province of Puerto Inca in the department and region of Huánuco. Covers an area of 127,004.0 ha of forests in 7 Native Communities. The KML file of the project is attached.

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.

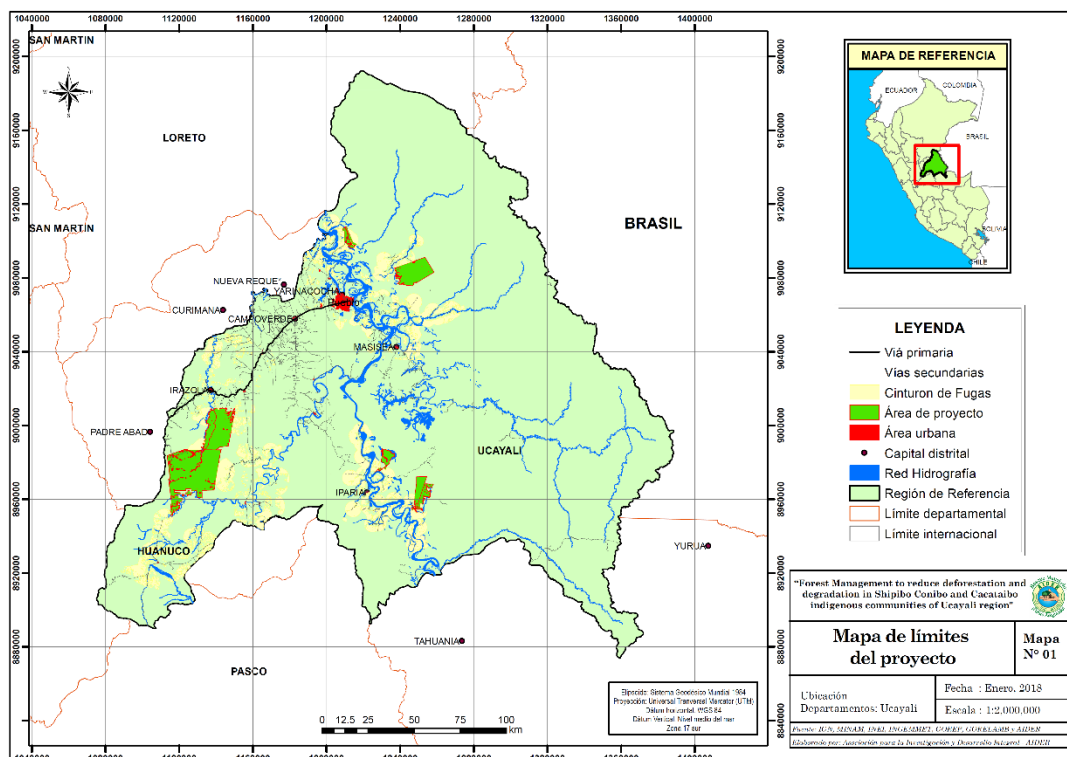


Figure 1. Map of the project boundary

The following table presents the geodetic coordinates of the project area.

Table 1. Geodetic coordinates of the *project area*

N°	Longitud	Latitud
1	-75.4242	-8.0202
2	-74.113	-8.0202
3	-75.4242	-9.4476
4	-74.113	-9.4476

2.1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology

The methodology used in the project is "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 Perú to date.
- **Other Forms of Environmental Credit:** Does not apply
- **Participation under Other GHG Programs:** The project has only applied to the VCS carbon standard
-

2.1.10 Sustainable Development

The baseline established for the REDD+ project is 10 years and will be reviewed and updated. It should be noted that to date there is still no regional, national or jurisdictional baseline. But Peru has been working to fulfill the commitments established by the United Nations Framework Commission for Climate Change; thus, in February 2021, Peru sent to the UNFCCC a new proposal for a Reference Level of Forest Emissions to reduce emissions from deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon, which they have been reviewing. Peru is awaiting observations and/or comments on the document. After this communication, the Ministry of the Environment will start the national nesting process.

As part of this, for the pre-nesting process, on June 24, 2018, the Ministry of the Environment established that early initiatives can continue with their REDD+ initiatives on the use of non-nested baselines at the reference level of forest emissions in the Amazon; With this, the projects validated to date will be able to: a) use the baselines until December 31, 2020; b) Carry out and finalize until December 31, 2025 the verification process of the emission reduction until December 31, 2020; and c) Sell verified emission reductions through December 31, 2025 through December 31, 2020. After this, project proponents must initiate nesting – permanent alignment to all mitigation measures related to REDD+.

In this understanding, the Project (as an early initiative) is allowed to use its baseline until December 2020, and the proponents can carry out the verifications and sales of the VCUs, of the verifications that are carried out until the period of 2020, until December of 2025.

Regarding the preparation of the population and the response to doubts about the process, MINAM has generated an informative bulletin, to respond to the most frequent queries.

Either as part of the nesting or if MINAM gives another indication, the project proponent will review and update the baseline again. The following tasks will also be considered in the baseline review:

- *Adjustment of the component of change in land use and the base line of land cover.*
- *Adjust the carbon component of the baseline*

Regarding the contribution to the achievement of sustainable development of the population of the region, environmentally, with the development of the project, it contributes to the mitigation and adaptation of the

effects of climate change. In the following table you can see the list of GDS to which the project contributes:

Sustainable development goals (SDG)
1 – No poverty
2 – Zero hunger
5 – Gender equality
8 – Decent work and economic growth
10 – Reduced inequalities
12 – Responsible consumption and production
13 – Climate action
15 – Terrestrial ecosystem life
17 – Partnerships for the goals

2.2 Project Implementation Status

2.2.1 Implementation Schedule (G1.9)

Date	Milestone(s) in the project's development and implementation
July 1, 2010	Project start date, in which the native communities that are members of the project began forest management activities, which are activities that lead to reducing GHG emissions.
February 2010 to August 2011	Project "Marketing of certified wood in quality and quantity, managed by Shipibo-Conibo Native Communities of the Ucayali Region"
September 2010 to September 2012	Project "Enhancement of shiringa forests for the production of rubber with rural hamlets and native communities of the Ucayali Region"
April 15, 2012	Start of the project "Enhancement of environmental services in managed forests of seven native communities of the Ucayali region", which allowed the financing of the PDD design, validation and first VCS verification.

October 31, 2012	Well Managed Forest Group Certification, which includes the Callería Native Community and Pueblo Nuevo del Caco
February 2012 to April 2014	Project "Enhancement of environmental services in managed forests of 07 Native Communities of the Ucayali Region"
July 31, 2015	Preparation of the VCS Project Description (final version approved by AENOR).
August 4, 2015	VCS validation report issued by AENOR.
August 21, 2015	Preparation of CCB PDD (final version and approved by AENOR).
August 24, 2015	CCB validation report and CCB Validation Statement issued by AENOR.
April 1, 2016	VCS Verification Statement issued by AENOR - Period 07/01/2010 to 06/30/2013.
Septiembre, 2017	Beginning of the Preinvestment phase of the Project: Forest Management to reduce deforestation in the Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo communities of Ucayali- "NII KANITI"
December 29, 2017	Signing of the agreement for the conservation of forests, between the PNCBMCC and the Calleria Native Community
February 11 and 12, 2019	Assembly of the Association of Indigenous Communities for the Conservation of Forests in Ucayali ACICOB, with the participation of the representatives of the 7 native communities of the Shipibo-Conibo and Cacataibo indigenous people that are members of ACICOB.
February 12, 2019	Signing of the "Agreement of commitment to commercialize products Alianza Comercial Nii Kaniti" between CITEINDIGENA and the Curiaca Native Communities, Pueblo Nuevo del Caco, Roya, Calleria, Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo.
March 2013 to February 2014	Establishment and Management of Forest Plantations in the Native Community Roya
March, 2019	The Forest Alliance project between USAID, Althelia and AIDER, with the 7 communities of the project, is started.
March, 2019	Start of the Project "Specialized assistance in the production of paiche (Arapaima gigas) in floating cages, in the Callería Native Community, Callería District, Coronel Portillo Province, Ucayali Region"
April 16, 2019	VCS / CCB verification report issued by ECOCERT.
July 24, 2019	VCS / CCB verification report issued by AENOR.
August 1, 2019	Compilation and analysis of information worked during the verification period 2018-2019
September, 2019	Actions to strengthen capacities in native communities on issues of: forest regulations, group standards, and FSC principles and criteria.
October 15, 2019	Completion of verification report period 2018-2019

October 28, 2019	Sending documentation to AENOR to start the field verification process
December, 2019	Actions to strengthen capacities in native communities on forest plantations
March 3, 2020	VCS / CCB verification report issued by AENOR (2018-2019)
July 10 to 15, 2020	The control and surveillance committee of the CCNN Callería carried out the regular patrol along route 3 with the participation of 5 people.
August 1, 2020	Compilation and analysis of information worked during the verification period 2019 - 2020
August 06, 2020	Training workshop on organizational strengthening governance, with the members of the CCNN Flor de Ucayali, which lasted 4 hours, with 35 participants (17 women and 18 men).
September 17, 2020.	In the city of Pucallpa (AIDER auditorium), an ACICOB assembly was held to discuss the issues of socializing adjustments to the MBC proposal, presenting the progress of the Alianza Forestal – Nii Kaniti project, presenting the financial execution of the project REDD+, present the additional benefits for the sale of carbon and the programming of upcoming assemblies in the communities.
October 13, 2020	A meeting was held to strengthen the agroforestry committee of the CCNN Pueblo Nuevo, which was attended by 18 people (6 women and 12 men).
07 to 14 October 2020	The surveillance committee of the CCNN Puerto Nuevo carried out an extraordinary patrol along the routes of Criminal, Sachavaca, Agua Negra and Buncuya, bordering the El Aguajal Concession, with the participation of 18 people between members and community members.
October 16, 2020.	Capacity building of the CVCFC, which lasted 4 hours and in which 24 men participated.
November 06, 2020	The members of the CCNN Curiaca SAF committee attended the theoretical training workshop on the formation of the cocoa plant, which was attended by 29 people (12 women and 17 men).
November 14, 2020	Theoretical training course on the formation of the cocoa plant, attended by 13 people (2 women and 11 men), a practical course was also given on the same subject, attended by 3 women and 10 men, developed in a total of 4 hours.
November 17, 2020	Completion of verification report period 2019 - 2020
November 19, 2020	The members of the plantation committee of the CCNN Callería led a training workshop on weed control, lasting an hour and a half, with the participation of 22 attendees (2 women and 20 men).
November 18, 2020	Sending documentation to AENOR to start the field verification process
December 3 and 4, 2020	ACICOB representatives met in the city of Pucallpa, to present the progress of their management, opening a bank account to manage a monetary fund,

	the delivery date of incentives to each community and learn about the progress of deforestation in the communities.
February – March, 2021	The results obtained in the monitoring period were shared with the members of the 7 native communities
April 20, 2021	Beginning of the "field visit" virtually, until April 27. The representatives of the 7 native communities, the technical team and other stakeholders participated.
July 14, 2021	VCS/CCB verification report issued by AENOR period 2019 - 2020
February 1, 2022	Starting the compilation and analysis of the information worked during the verification period July – December 2020
April 08, 2022	Completion of verification report period July – December 2020

2.2.2 Methodology Deviations

Deviation related to the base line and monitoring period:

The baseline considered 1-year projection, from July 2020 to June 2021, this was carried out following the VM0015 methodology. These projections were made for both the project area and the leakage belt. However, given that the verification period is 6 months, to obtain the deforestation projections the total deforestation for the year was divided by 2 and thus the projected data for the AP and the LB were obtained for the monitoring period.

Table 2. Projected Deforestation (ha) in the project area

Stratum	Projected Deforestation (ha) in the project area (ABSLAP,t)	
	01/06/2020 - 30/06/2021	01/07/2020 - 31/12/2020
Low hill	430.3	215.2
Middle hill	261.9	131.0
Shore complex	210.8	105.4
High terrace	289.4	144.7
Low terrace	481.3	240.7
Middle terrace	1,637.1	818.6
TOTAL (ha)	3,311.0	1,655.5

Table 3. Projected Deforestation (ha) in the leak belt

Stratum	Projected Deforestation (ha) in the leak belt (ABSLLki,t)	
	01/06/2020 - 30/06/2021	01/07/2020 - 31/12/2020
Low hill	772.3	386.2
Middle hill	349.7	174.8
Shore complex	777.4	388.7
High terrace	365.8	182.9
Low terrace	327.2	163.6
Middle terrace	521.7	260.8
TOTAL (ha)	3,114.1	1,557.1

This verification corresponds to a period of 6 months, from July 1 to December 31, 2020. This period is less than that indicated by the methodology of the project, which indicates that the minimum duration of a verification period is a year. This was due to the fact that the project baseline of the project ended on June 30, 2020, and given that the Peruvian State granted the early initiatives to the use of independent baselines until December 31, 2020; In this framework, the project requested Verra to extend its baseline from July 1 to December 31, 2020, granted by Verra in January 2022.

Although the verification period is shorter than that indicated by the methodology, all the steps of the methodology for monitoring and calculating the emissions avoided in the aforementioned period have been followed. The monitoring of the deforestation was carried out on this for 6 months, one semester, and was carried out using satellite images; the process followed is detailed in the deforestation monitoring report. The results obtained in the monitoring of deforestation in the verification period are presented below.

Table 4. Results obtained in the monitoring of deforestation for the monitoring period in the AP and CF

Monitored deforestation (ha) Period: July - December 2020		
Stratum	Project area	Leakage belt
Low hill	373.24	270.99
Middle hill	104.94	122.74
Shore complex	1.45	70.89
High terrace	483.42	112.37
Low terrace	6.57	10.13
Middle terrace	504.76	136.02
Total general	1474.38	723.13

Likewise, community and biodiversity monitoring were carried out following the monitoring plan that was in place for both topics and the activities and impacts generated in the 6-month period were reported.

The present deviation is about the monitoring frequency for calculating emissions reductions; where instead of being 1 year of monitoring, this is 6 months. Said monitoring complies with the methodology and does not affect its applicability, being conservative.

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

Not 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*)

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 Project's REDD+ Strategy are not carried out.	The first advance sale of project carbon credits was made, and with the money obtained, the verification of the project was financed, as well as the implementation of a communal fund for the communities to carry out communal activities, prioritized by themselves. Currently, there is an investment project that will allow the financing of the project until the year 2020.
Opportunity Cost	That the communities wish to work other types	A proposal for productive activities has been worked on, according to the reality and needs

	of crops than those initially proposed in the design of the project.	of each community. This proposal includes agroforestry activities, forest plantations for commercial purposes, forest exploitation, crafts, allowing the improvement of income and livelihoods for families in the communities.
Project Longevity	That the communities no longer wish to participate in the project.	At the beginning of the project, the communities signed an agreement to participate throughout the life of the project. Currently, the communities have ratified their interest in continuing to participate in the project's activities, authorizing each procedure or activity that has been carried out up to now through their Community Chief or through a Community Assembly. The legitimacy of this process has been evidenced by the creation of ACICOB, which is the association that represents the 7 project communities.

2.2.7 Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

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

Additionally, small handicraft workshops have been supported and encouraged, being the case of the artisans of the Curiaca Native community, Pueblo Nuevo attended the handicraft workshop for the improvement of production and organization of the committee with the participation of the artisan women of both communities. In addition to this, as a result of the efforts of these undertakings, the artisan committee of the CN Pueblo Nuevo was awarded an economic support of S/ 10,000.00 from the Ministry of Culture, with an initiative called "Contribution to the continuity of cultural expressions Shipibo Conibo, through the purchase of supplies for the production of embroidered and painted textile products, for marketing purposes, from the Craft Committee of the Pueblo Nuevo Native Community, Department of Ucayali.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)

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

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

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

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

2.3.2 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (G3.1)

The results obtained for this verification period have been disseminated in the 7 native communities during the month of April. For this, the AIDER technical team visited all the communities and through meetings with the communal assembly of each one, the results obtained in the period were presented, also explaining the status of the verification process and the next steps once the period of public comments start.

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 at the AIDER Pucallpa office and/or in the communities themselves, according to the topic you wish to learn about or if it is necessary to make decisions that involve decision-making at the community level.

These informative meetings are called by telephone (the majority of the community has a telephone signal through cell phones) and/or through formal letters addressed to the communal chiefs. Likewise, AIDER's technical team retransmits the calls orally, when they are in the communities.

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

The costs, risks and benefits of the project are part of the topics discussed in the assemblies (described in point 2.3.1 of this report). The financing scheme of the REDD+ project, which will be assumed from the sale of production of capirona and mahogany seedlings in "Bosques Green" nurseries, has been socialized through community assemblies, knowing its risks and benefits.

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

This information, as well as the progress made in the implementation of all project activities, is disseminated 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, the communities were also informed about the verification process.

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

The results obtained in the monitoring period were presented to the members of the 7 native communities, as well as to the Association of Indigenous Communities for the Conservation of Forests in Ucayali (ACICOB) between the months of May and June 2021, where a summary of the results obtained by each component was presented; Likewise, at the beginning of August, the communities were informed of the date of the site visit by the audit team.

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

In the coming weeks, the communities will be informed about the next visit and/or audit process to be carried out for this verification period; likewise, once the dates of the audit are available, this date will be communicated to the communities.

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

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

2.3.7 Stakeholder Consultation (G3.4)

The project continues to work in a coordinated manner with the 7 communities, taking into account their consultation and decision-making processes through ordinary and extraordinary General Assemblies, as well as informative meetings, in accordance with the protocols provided for in the Plan for Consultation. Participatory (FPIC Plan) of the project.

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

2.3.8 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (G3.4)

The implementation of project activities is carried out within the framework of an appropriate participatory consultation process, in accordance with 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 allow the improvement of action strategies in the field, as well as the planning processes of activities in the communities. Likewise, AIDER has a team in charge of monitoring, evaluation and learning, which holds meetings every six months to motivate reflection in the team and thus be able to modify strategies that are not working with the communities.

2.3.9 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (G3.5)

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

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

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

Described in the PDD and also in accordance with what is described in point 2.3.9 of this report.

In addition to the aforementioned, the project has a "Gender and Social Inclusion Plan", according to the social and cultural reality of the native communities and that seeks to implement actions that promote equity within the communities based on productive activities. , training and awareness that the project executes.

This plan has been updated in September 2019, specifying specific actions on gender, according to the project activities.

2.3.11 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (G3.7)

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

The new gender and social inclusion plan include a section stipulating awareness-raising activities on sexual misconduct. To date, an informative meeting has been held on this topic with the technical and administrative team of the project.

2.3.12 Grievances (G3.8)

There is a document "Guidelines for the management and resolution of controversies and conflicts", which will be socialized and implemented as part of the activities to be carried out within the framework of the project.

During the monitoring period, no complaints have been filed by the beneficiaries of the project or by actors linked to it.

2.3.13 Worker Training (G3.9)

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

In total, 30 training workshops have been held for the 7 project communities, indistinctly. In section 4.3.1 the total number of participants is detailed, and, likewise, there is the report of activities corresponding to

the verification period, which evidences and explains each of these trainings (place, date, topic, attendees).

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, there are indigenous technicians and professionals as part of the AIDER staff for all the projects 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 the designation of specific positions (as required), as is the case of the members of the forest monitoring committees in each community.

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

The selection of personnel is done through the elaboration of Terms of Reference, in which the knowledge, skills and experience required for each position are defined; on this basis, the evaluation of candidates is carried out, prioritizing the hiring of local personnel, as part of the institutional policy of professional skills development in the regions where AIDER executes its projects.

Although AIDER does not have an explicit policy of hiring women and other underrepresented groups, it does practice a transversal policy of gender equity and interculturality for all its interventions: its human team at the national level includes women, indigenous people and peasants.

In the following table can be see the list of professionals who have worked in the AIDER office in the verification period (July – December, 2020), where can see the origin, the city were they live and the area in which they were supporting.

N°	Name	Position	Origen	City were they live	Area
1	Pío Santiago Puertas	Ucayali Regional Coordinator	Huánuco	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Coordination
2	Mayra Lorena Espinoza Linares	Institutional Monitoring	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Institutional monitoring
3	José Antonio Chero Colan	Technical Monitoring	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Institutional monitoring
4	Joel Mananita Urquia	Street area manager	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Technical-Social
5	Wílian Tuesta Sajami	Responsible for the San Alejandro area	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Technical-Social

N°	Name	Position	Origen	City were they live	Area
6	Víctor Villanueva Rengifo	Head of Iparia Zone	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Technical-Social
7	Christian Mathews Falcón	GIS Manager	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	S.I.G
8	Russel Roque Cumapa	social specialist	Ucayali	C.N Santa Clara - Ucayali	Social
9	Hilario Murayari Urquia	Technical	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Social
10	Felipe Canayo Bardales	Technical	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Social
11	Windsor Gerdil Grandez Navarro	Responsible for Agroforestry	San Martin	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Agroforestry systems
12	Jhon Frayler Guimaraes Saldaña	Agroforestry Technician	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Agroforestry systems
13	Olvio Orlando Pino Campos	Agroforestry Technician	Ucayali	Neshuya - Ucayali	Agroforestry systems
14	Gladys Araceli Coral Cachique	Agroforestry Technician	Huanuco	Puerto Inca - Huánuco	Agroforestry systems
15	Josias Feliciano Trejo Bautista	Agroforestry Technician	Huanuco	Puerto Inca - Huánuco	Agroforestry systems
16	Eder Henry Pinedo Cueva	Plantation Manager	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations
17	Boy Vela Saurino	Forestry technician	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations
18	Erick Ruiz Chavez	Forestry technician	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations
19	Elíseo Davila Rengifo	Nursery Technician	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations
20	Luper Edilberto Davila García	Forestry technician	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations
21	Jacson Picota Lomas	Forestry technician	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations
22	Ledy Enoc Silvano Martínez	Technician-nurse	Ucayali	C.N Calleria - Ucayali	Forest plantations
23	Micaela Emmelina Tuesta Morales	Administrator	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Equipo administrativo
24	Christian Gerardo Céspedes Michelená	logistics assistant	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Administrative team
25	Angella Paola Amasifuen Pasmiño	Secretary	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Administrative team
26	Raúl Tafur Ramírez	Driver	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Administrative team
27	Aura Consuelo Sánchez Baus	Cleaning and guardianship	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Administrative team
28	Armando Andre Bocanegra Gonzales	Field support - Plantations	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations
29	Milka Macedo Macedo	Puerto Nuevo Agroforestry Manager	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations

N°	Name	Position	Origen	City were they live	Area
30	Corina del Rosario Hidalgo Gonzales	Support - Agroforestry	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations
31	Lia Valeria Vela Zalazar	Support - Plantations	Ucayali	Pucallpa - Ucayali	Forest plantations

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

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

During the year 2020, several regulations related to the labor issue have been issued, especially due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The following table shows the list and a brief summary:

Legal regulation	Detail
Emergency Decree No. 026-2020 (03.15.20)	It establishes various exceptional and temporary measures to prevent the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) in the national territory. It establishes provisions for the application of remote work, and paid leave when this is not compatible (art. 16-23), as well as the ESSALUD subsidy for those diagnosed with the virus (art. 24-29)
Emergency Decree No. 029-2020 (03.20.20)	Issues complementary measures aimed at financing micro and small businesses and other measures to reduce the impact of COVID19 on the Peruvian economy. It establishes the modification of shifts and hours of the working day (art. 25), in addition to paid leave subject to compensation and other measures for the public and private sectors (art. 26-27).
Ministerial Resolution No. 072-2020-TR (03.26.20)	Approves the document called "Guide for the application of remote work".
Emergency Decree No. 033-2020 (03.27.20)	Establishes measures to reduce the impact on the Peruvian economy of the prevention provisions established in the declaration of a state of national emergency in the face of the risks of the spread of COVID-19. It establishes compensatory measures in favor of workers (art. 9-13) and a 35% subsidy for the payment of payroll in the private sector aimed at preserving employment (art. 14-16).

Legal regulation	Detail
Emergency Decree No. 035-2020 (04.03.20)	It establishes complementary measures to reduce the impact on the national economy of the mandatory social isolation and immobilization provided for in the declaration of a State of National Emergency, as well as to strengthen health prevention and response systems as a result of COVID19. Indicates complementary provisions for the payroll subsidy (art.14-16), and on the extraordinary withdrawal of the AFP (final complementary provisions).
Emergency Decree No. 038-2020 (04.14.20)	Establishes complementary measures to mitigate the economic effects caused to workers and employers by COVID-19 and other measures. Measures are established to preserve employment, and exceptionally that the perfect suspension of work can be used (art. 3-4), in addition to income and social protection, such as the withdrawal of the pension fund and CTS (art. 4- eleven).
Legislative Decree No. 1468 (04.23.20)	Establishes prevention and protection provisions for people with disabilities in the health emergency caused by COVID-19. It points out provisions for access to remote work or paid leave, that compensation does not affect health conditions, as well as the extension of these protection measures to family members up to 4th consanguinity or 2nd affinity who are in charge of a person with a disability or who belongs to the risk group (art. 4.7).
Law No. 31017 (05.01.20)	It establishes measures to alleviate the family economy and boost the national economy in the year 2020. It establishes provisions for the optional extraordinary withdrawal of funds in the Private Pension System (art. 2).
Legislative Decree No. 1474 (05.03.20)	Strengthens the mechanisms and actions for prevention, care and protection of the elderly during the health emergency caused by COVID-19. It establishes provisions for their protection in labor and social security matters, such as the fact that the calculation of pensions is not harmed, in addition, in the public sector it includes people who are in charge of older people, or have been diagnosed with COVID-19. 19 and are in recovery, among other measures for the private sector (art. 10).
Legislative Decree No. 1498 (05.10.20)	Grants accessibility to the Single Labor Certificate for Adults due to the impact of COVID-19. It indicates provisions where the MPTE issues the certificate free of charge, its implementation for up to 12 months, and on the validity of the document (art. 2-4). The term to regulate is 30 days.

Legal regulation	Detail
Legislative Decree No. 1499 (05.10.20)	It establishes various measures to guarantee and supervise the protection of the social and labor rights of workers in the framework of the Health Emergency due to COVID-19. It establishes measures to facilitate communications and management of individual and collective relations, such as modifications of statutes and designations, among others, by digital means (art.3-4). Regulates facilities for the care of family members diagnosed with COVID-19 or who are in a risk group (art. 14-18). Points out that LD remains in force during the state of emergency (except art. 10), other provisions are permanently in force (art. 20, 1-2-3 amending complementary provision), and the provisions regarding administrative conciliation in matters of inspection enter into force validity 180 business days from the publication of the rule, which establishes this mandatory conciliation prior to the start of the inspection actions. Finally, modifications are made to the Domestic Workers Law, such as the employment contract, remuneration, minimum age, and a safe and healthy environment free of discrimination and harassment.
Legislative Decree No. 1505 (05.11.20)	It establishes exceptional temporary measures regarding the management of human resources in the public sector in the face of the health emergency caused by COVID-19. Establishes exceptional measures until 12.31.2020 to avoid the risk of contagion from COVID-19, such as remote work, reduce working hours, modify work hours, EPPS, monitor health, training that does not incur expenses (art. 2-3), as well as compensation for leave hours with enjoyment and overtime work (art. 4)
Legislative Decree No. 1512 (05.11.20)	It establishes exceptional measures to have medical specialists and human resources available to care for COVID-19 cases. It establishes provisions for universities to terminate in advance the training of medical residents (last year of certain specialties), and hire professionals who have completed the Medical Resident program under the CAS regime (art. 2-4).
Law No. 31025 (06.18.20)	It incorporates the disease caused by COVID-19 into the list of occupational diseases of health servers. In this way, it incorporates the Sixth Complementary Provision to Law 26790, Law of Modernization of Social Security in Health.
Emergency Decree No. 072-2020 (06.24.20)	Amends Emergency Decree No. 038-2020, which establishes complementary measures to mitigate the economic effects caused to workers and employers by COVID-19 and other measures.

Legal regulation	Detail
Emergency Decree No. 076-2020 (06.30.20)	Issues complementary measures aimed at financing Micro and Small Businesses in the Tourism Sector to reduce the impact of COVID-19 and other measures. This aims to promote the financing of the MYPES of said Sector, through credits for working capital, in order to recover the flow of the usual operations in a scenario of drastic reduction in economic activity and decrease in liquidity.
Emergency Decree No. 077-2020 (07.02.20)	It establishes measures for the granting and payment of pensions by the Pension Normalization Office (ONP) to members who are at risk in the framework of the Health Emergency caused by COVID-19 and dictates other provisions.
Emergency Decree No. 078-2020 (07.02.20)	It establishes extraordinary and complementary measures for the compensation of paid leave hours granted in the framework of the Health Emergency caused by COVID-19 in the public sector. It establishes provisions such as exempting the dismissal of public sector servers and workers who are dismissed from their entity, without the compensation of hours provided for in DU 026-2020 (art. 2) having been made. The registry of servers with hours pending compensation is created (art. 5), and the application of this emergency decree to the training modalities.
Emergency Decree No. 087-2020 (07.24.20)	It dictates extraordinary measures for the continuity of the contracting of personnel under the modality of the regime of Legislative Decree No. 1057, Legislative Decree that regulates the Special Regime of Administrative Contracting of Services and the contracting of other goods and services, within the framework of the State of National Emergency due to COVID-19.
Emergency Decree No. 090-2020 (08.03.20)	Establishes exceptional and temporary measures that contribute to closing gaps in human resources in health to face the COVID-19 pandemic. Provides for the resumption of the activities of health sciences interns during the Sanitary Emergency by COVID-19 as of August 15, granting Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), a stipend equivalent to the minimum remuneration, among others (article 2). Likewise, it establishes complementary measures to close gaps in human resources in health (art. 3).
Emergency Decree No. 100-2020 (08.27.20)	They dictate measures for calling and holding Shareholders' Meetings and non-face-to-face or virtual Assemblies. It is authorized exceptionally until December 31, 2020, with the exception of those regulated by Emergency Decrees No. 056-2020 and No. 075-2020. The registration of agreements of the respective record is presented

Legal regulation	Detail
	before the National Superintendency of Public Registries (SUNARP) (art. 2).
Law No. 31051 (08.10.20)	Law that expands labor protection measures for pregnant women and nursing mothers in cases of national health emergency.
Emergency Decree No. 127-2020 (11.01.20)	Establishes the granting of subsidies for the recovery of formal employment in the private sector and establishes other provisions. The application of remote work is provided until July 31, 2020, and the right to digital disconnection is recognized during rest days, leave and periods of suspension of the employment relationship (Modifying and Final Supplementary Provision).
SUPREME DECREE N° 009-2020-TR	Supreme Decree that approves the regulatory rules of Emergency Decree N° 044-2019 related to life insurance.
SUPREME DECREE N° 004-2020-MIMP	Sole Ordered Text of Law No. 30364, Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group.

During the year 2020, due to COVID-19, various laws and regulations were approved at the national level for the labor issue, the same ones that, in the event that they applied in the institution (AIDER), were communicated to the workers and respected: All field and office activities were cancelled, and teleworking was implemented, with the aim of reducing the risk of spread and contagion of COVID-19 among team members and their families, as well as to protect the well-being of the populations of the native communities with which the project works. And, so that those who contracted the virus also had rest days according to the law, for which the remote work schedule was also established and respected.

Likewise, the native communities with which the project is working closed their doors with the aim of reducing contagion in their communities, preventing people from entering or leaving the community. In this sense, by the end of the year, when some activities were resumed, the activities that were carried out were carried out respecting all the biosafety measures established by both the government and the native communities.

2.3.16 Occupational Safety Assessment (G3.12)

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

In this monitoring period, the activity that brings the greatest risks is forest harvesting, for which both the technical team and the communities carry out actions that reduce risks, such as:

- Use of PPE (Personal Protection Equipment),
- Directed felling (which minimizes the risks of accidents, prevents damage to the stems, protecting neighboring trees and future harvests; it also facilitates the handling and extraction of logs, and reduces the negative effects on the soil and watercourses),
- The communities have industrial safety regulations.

Also, the community of Calleria, which carried out forest harvesting during the monitoring period, has an emergency fund for accidents and illnesses, as part of the agreement it has with the National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation of the Ministry of the Environment, and the community of Roya has an amount destined for the improvement of its health service.

Likewise, the beneficiaries of the project who carry out forest harvesting receive training on topics such as forest census and first aid, low-impact forest harvesting and forest safety. Likewise, all the communities receive training to strengthen the capacities of the community forest surveillance and control committee, strengthening of the agroforestry and forest plantation committees (where the community members are taught all the techniques for crops and plantations, as well as measures to avoid accidents/incidents, such as cuts, sprains, etc.), and the artisan committee.

It is worth mentioning that, during the monitoring period, whether for forest harvesting or forest plantation activities, agroforestry systems, crafts or other activities, no accidents or incidents have been recorded.

2.4 Management Capacity

2.4.1 Required Technical Skills (G4.2)

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

2.4.2 Management Team Experience (G4.2)

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

Table 5. Project staff

Components	Name	Profession	Responsibility	Experience
Management and Monitoring	Jaime Nalvarte Armas	Ing. Forestal Mg. Sc. (Management of Forest Resources)	AIDER Management	With training in politics, legislation and forest administration. Extensive professional experience in the management of the design and management processes of conservation projects, management and sustainable use of forest resources, with special emphasis on Forest Management with a participatory approach. Active participation in the design and implementation of REDD projects and national policies.
	Marioldy Sánchez Santivañez	Forestry Engineer' with a Master's Degree in Social Management	Monitor the activities of the REDD project within the framework of the administration contract	Specialized in the formulation, planning and monitoring of development projects in the environmental field, with extensive experience working in the Amazon. With experience in the design of carbon forestry projects (REDD), with participation in two validation processes under the VCS and CCB standards.
Climate, Carbon and Community Team	Percy Recavarren Estares	Engineer in Renewable Natural Resources (Forestry menti'n) with Master's degree in Forestry and Management of Natural Resources, and PhD studies in Environment and Sustainable Development	Manage, assist and monitor REDD + Project activities	Specialized in the formulation, planning and monitoring of development projects in the environmental field, with extensive experience working in the Amazon. With experience in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of forest projects linked to REDD + and carbon sequestration, with participation in eight validation processes under the VCS standards, living plan, gold standard, Art trees and CCB.
	Pío Santiago	Forest Engineer with Master's studies in Forests and Forest Resources Management.	Technical advice of the REDD project	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Experience in implementing FSC certification. Knowledge of CCB methodologies and their tools.
	Sofia Molero	Sociologist	Responsible CCB for REDD + projects	Experience in the execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon with indigenous populations and settlers. Experience in PDD design, validation and verification processes under the CCB standard.

	Sylvia Mayta	Forest engineer and Master's student in watershed management	Direct and assist technically in the formulation and implementation and monitoring of the project	Experience in executing forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon, forestry inventory, identification of deforestation drivers, capacity building in native communities and knowledge of the VCS and CCB Standards and methodologies and their tools.
Remote sensing and geographic information system	Rodrigo Recavarren Estares	Environmental Engineer	Monitoring changes in land use and early warning system for deforestation and degradation	Knowledge and advanced experience in the management, analysis and interpretation of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems and monitoring of vegetation cover. Development of simulated models of land use change.
Social	Russel Cumapa	Anthropologist	Head of Forest Governance - Social support and support in conflict management guide	Experience in managing social projects and conflict management. Experience in applying a gender and intercultural approach. Management of participatory tools for conducting diagnoses.
Economic financial	Berenice Brizuela	Engineer in Business Management	Commercial and financial support of the project	Experience in conducting business plans, market studies of forest products and economic feasibility analysis of projects.
Productive	Mayra Espinoza	Forestal engineer	Responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation of the REDD + project. Monitoring the REDD + Strategy	Experience in forest management, scientific data collection, monitoring, logistics and technical assistance.
	José Chero	Environmental engineer	Technical monitoring of the REDD project.	Experience in forest management, scientific data collection, monitoring, logistics and technical assistance.
	Wiliam Tuesta Victor Villanueva	Forestry engineers	Forest specialists - technical managers for the implementation of the REDD + Strategy.	Experience in field work with local populations and native communities, forest degradation inventories and field validation of deforestation maps.

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

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

This has been verified in the different verification processes of the project, both for VCS and CCB, which have shown that the project has been complying with the requirements established by both standards.

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

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

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

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

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

2.4.6 Commercially Sensitive Information (Rules 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)

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

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

It is worth mentioning that this report from July to December 2020 has not excluded sensitive commercial and/or financial information, either to the communities or to other actors involved. This information is shared in a transparent manner through Community Assemblies and/or in assemblies with ACICOB.

2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights

2.5.1 Recognition of Property Rights (G5.1)

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

Likewise, agreements and work plans are being drawn up with indigenous-based organizations, with the aim of being able to articulate the activities of control and surveillance of the communal territory and physical-legal sanitation of the communities in an integrated manner.

During the current period, the project has supported by carrying out patrols in the territory of the project communities.

During this period, technical assistance and financial support have continued for actions related to physical sanitation and monumentation of the territory of native communities, as well as other legal procedures to prevent the advancement of this problem.

It is worth mentioning that the project, from the validation process, has ensured that all the property rights of the communities are recognized, respected and supported by the various actions of legal physical sanitation of the communal territory, until December 2020, the monitoring date of this document. project, as well as for the actions to strengthen communal and territorial governance of the communities.

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

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

The actions/activities that are developed with the 7 beneficiary native communities of the project have been decided and coordinated with the participation of the population of each one of them. In this way, private property (property of the communities) has not been invaded since the communities are aware of the project and agreed to be part of the project, in addition to constant communication with them for decision-making and the development of activities.

The actions of forming committees, approval of members and planning of activities are carried out jointly. And, for the installation of agroforestry plots and plantations, the communities were informed that these activities could be carried out as long as forests are not eliminated, with the aim of recovering deforested and degraded areas. This point shows that the communities are aware of the activities carried out within the framework of the project, since they are themselves the beneficiaries of said activities.

The activities carried out are:

- Creation of committees for agroforestry, plantations, handicrafts, surveillance and control; as well as the incorporation of members
- Installation and maintenance of agroforestry systems
- Installation and maintenance of forest plantations
- Capacity building
- Forest harvesting (communities with FSC)
- Document update

It should be noted that in none of the areas where the project has been carried out has it been necessary to transfer any population to another sector. The implementation of the activities of agroforestry systems and plantations are carried out in previously deforested/degraded areas, forest is not eliminated nor should the population be relocated.

Although in the last verification period it was not possible to carry out all the planned activities, such as the installation of agroforestry systems and forest plantations, the aforementioned criteria have continued to be respected, as well as the property rights of the beneficiaries, and the supporting them in terms of technical assistance for the management of agroforestry systems and forest plantations installed, taking into account the State restrictions due to COVID-19.

Interested parties know the technical team, have direct communication with them and with the AIDER office in the city of Pucallpa, an office they can go to at any time to make inquiries or request information about the project and its progress.

2.5.3 Property Right Protection (G5.3)

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

The project contemplates improving control and surveillance, so that these activities do not advance towards the communal forest. However, these activities do not qualify as relocation of livelihoods since they are illegal activities. Therefore, the project will not produce the relocation of livelihoods, nor will it promote the removal or relocation of property rights holders, since the property is communal.

2.5.4 Identification of Illegal Activity (G5.4)

As described in point 2.5.1 of this report, the communities have designed a budget to finance activities that reduce the negative impacts of illegal activities such as illegal logging, land trafficking for illicit crops. This budget promotes the implementation of actions to attack the illegal activities described, above all, regarding the invasion of their communal territory and illegal logging, also within their territory.

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

In September 2019, the head of the Roya community filed a complaint with the GOREU Regional Environmental Authority, where he presented the findings regarding illegal logging. Carrying out and monitoring towards the achievement of said complaint have been promoted by the actions to strengthen community governance that the project has promoted, through the boards of directors and the control and surveillance committees, which have been trained and empowered for the detection and reporting of activities such as illegal logging, land trafficking for illegal crops.

As of December 2020, there have been no complaints to the GOREU environmental authorities regarding illegal logging and the development of activities that could negatively impact the forest and control and surveillance activities.

2.5.5 Ongoing Disputes (G5.5)

The conflicts identified in the PDD were worked on in the DRP (Participatory Rapid Diagnosis) workshops, and in some cases, they have also been reported in the Life Plans of the communities. The validity of most of these conflicts is subject to the lack of financing that the communities have to carry out procedures 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 the period from July to December 2020, the following law were approved.

- Supreme Decree No. 003-2020-MINAM extending the term of the National Forest Conservation Program for the mitigation of Climate Change, enacted on March 5, 2020
- Supreme Decree No. 006-2020-MINAM that creates the permanent multisectorial commission called "high level commission on climate change (cance)", promulgated on July 4, 2020

It is worth mentioning that, although 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 pertinent Peruvian regulations on the matter, since it is an essential requirement for the commercialization and /o management of community forest resources. Next, the laws involved with forest exploitation are presented:

- Forestry and Wildlife Law No. 29763 and its 4 regulations.
- Guidelines for the preparation of the Operational Plan for forest exploitation permits in native communities and peasant communities
- General Law of Peasant Communities LAW N° 24656
- Organic Law for the sustainable use of natural resources LAW No. 26821
- Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Forest and of Ceja de Selva DECREE-LAW No. 22175 and regulations.

Law of the National Environmental Impact Assessment System and its Regulations

Supreme Decree No. 004-2019-JUS, which approves the Single Ordered Text of Law No. 27444, Law of General Administrative Procedure.

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.
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 the 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
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Data unit	ha
Description	Boundary map leakage belt.
Source of data	Landsat 5 TM images 2000, 2005 and 2010
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be 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
Frequency of monitoring/recording	-
Value monitored	-
Monitoring equipment	-
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-
Purpose of the data	Determination of baseline scenario
Calculation method	-
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
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	To determine the projected deforestation based on historical analysis of deforestation in the area of interest and maps factor model was used.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	-
Value monitored	-
Monitoring equipment	-
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-
Purpose of the data	Determination of baseline scenario
Calculation method	-

Comments	-
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Data / Parameter	ABSLRRt
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 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
Frequency of monitoring/recording	-
Value monitored	-
Monitoring equipment	-
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-
Purpose of the data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	-
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
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Results of the projected distribution within the reference region using spatial modeling deforestation.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	-
Value monitored	-

Monitoring equipment	-
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-
Purpose of the data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	-
Comments	The baseline extension was requested for a period of 6 months, which was accepted by Verra. This extension is explained in the deviation in section 2.2.2.

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
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Information obtained through field measurements and Results of the projected distribution within the reference region using spatial modeling deforestation.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	-
Value monitored	-
Monitoring equipment	-
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Calculation method	-
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	ABSLLi,t
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the leakage belt at year t
Source of data	Processing GIS

Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Results of the deforestation projected distribution within the reference region using spatial modeling.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	-
Value monitored	-
Monitoring equipment	-
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Calculation method	-
Comments	The baseline extension was requested for a period of 6 months, which was accepted by Verra. This extension is explained in the deviation in section 2.2.2.

Data / Parameter	C _{tot,cl}
Data unit	tCO ₂ e ha ⁻¹
Description	Average carbon stock per hectare in all accounted carbon pools of LU/LC class cl
Source of data	The information will be obtained through field measurements.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be 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 principal 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 of the PDD, is indicated in detail the whole process.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	-
Value monitored	-
Monitoring equipment	-
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-

Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Calculation method	-
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	$C_{tot, fcl, t}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ e 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.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be 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.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	
Value monitored	--
Monitoring equipment	-
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Calculation method	-
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	Processing GIS

Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Results overlay map of forest cover within the limits of the project area
Frequency of monitoring/recording	In each verification period
Value monitored	1,474.38 ha
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. ENVI 5.0 y Arc GIS 9.3.1 Softwares GPS Garmin Oregon600
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The Map of deforestation will be 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	<i>Calculation of project emissions</i>
Calculation method	The calculation is done using an excel spreadsheet.
Comments	In accordance with the deviation requested in section 2.2.2., the values presented correspond to a monitoring period of 6 months, from July to December 2020.

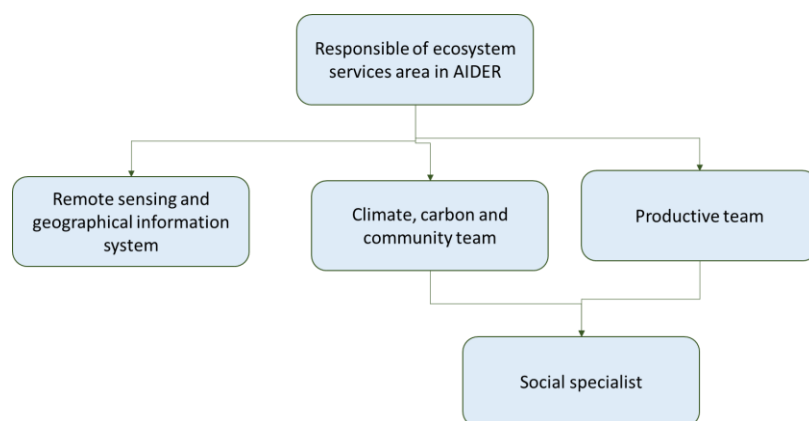
Data / Parameter	$ABSLLKL_{i,t}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the leakage belt at year t
Source of data	Processing GIS
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Processing SIG. Leakage belt boundary in shapefile format.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	In each verification period
Value monitored	723.13 ha
Monitoring equipment	Computer (desktop / laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. ENVI 5.0 y Arc GIS 9.3.1 Softwares GPS Garmin Oregon600

QA/QC procedures to be applied	The Map of deforestation will be validated in the field through an unaligned systematic sampling, and calculation of accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the specifications in the 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	In accordance with the deviation requested in section 2.2.2., the values presented correspond to a monitoring period of 6 months, from July to December 2020.

3.1.3 Monitoring Plan

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

Project monitoring is carried out by the AIDER team, both at the Ucayali and Lima headquarters. The following figure shows how these are organized, and the detail of the team members and their experience is described in section 2.4.2. (Management team experience).



The development of the activities is monitored by the team and has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that describes how the information is managed and stored, in this way it has updated project monitoring information and it is available to the team so that it can be used. in both internal and external audits.

Likewise, for the management of information for monitoring deforestation, there is a SOP that details the procedure for both how to treat the information, as well as the procedure for monitoring deforestation.

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” of the PDD.

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

The analysis consisted of determining the areas of forest, non-forest and bodies of water for the period July 2020 - December 2020 in the leak belt and project area of the project “Forest Management to reduce deforestation and degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities of the Ucayali Region”, located in the Ucayali and Huánuco departments.

The analysis consisted of determining the areas of forest and non-forest by June 2020, and the increase of deforestation for the period July to December 2020 in the region of reference of the project

As an input for the classification, a composite of Landsat 8 OLI satellite images corresponding to the date range July to December 2020, obtained from the Earth Explorer platform, were used. Followed by a cleaning of shadows and clouds in order to obtain a cloud-free satellite composite using all the satellite data in the mentioned period, then the image is downloaded to be worked with the Erdas software, in which the classification will be carried out. supervised. Once the classified image is obtained, isolated pixels are cleaned, and finally the map is validated using higher resolution images used for classification (Sentinel-2). See the Deforestation Report.

Table 6. Images used for the analysis of deforestation (forest and non-forest)

Satellite - sensor	Source	Type	Description	
			Path – Row	Capture Date
LANDSAT 8 - OLI/TIRS	Earth Explorer	RASTER	6-66	20201221
			7-66	20201009

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

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

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

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

1.1.4 *Monitoring impacts of distribution and other catastrophic events*

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

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

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

1.2 *Monitoring of leaks*

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

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

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

- **Monitoring of changes in carbon stock**

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

- **Monitoring of increase in GHG emissions**

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

1.2.3 **Total estimated ex-post leak**

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

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

The established baseline for the project "Forest Management to Reduce Deforestation and Degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo Indigenous Communities of Ucayali Region" is 10 years and will be revised in 2020. It is worth mentioning that although the project completed its first baseline in June 2020, the project has an extension of the baseline for the period July - December 2020, the verification period of this monitoring report.

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.*

The deforestation monitoring for each period is carried out by AIDER's GIS and remote sensing manager, who details the process and results of this monitoring in the deforestation monitoring report.

Also, the project counts:

- The Standard operational monitoring procedure for the mapping of deforestation, a document that indicates the indications to safely and reliably store all the information generated during the project, through the standardization and systematization of the processes for the storage of said information.
- The Standard operating procedure for storage of documents and information generated, document that defines the flow of the monitoring process and data storage for mapping deforestation within the project area and its leakage belt.

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

The results obtained in the monitoring plan were presented to the members of the 7 native communities, as well as to the Association of Indigenous Communities for the Conservation of Forests in Ucayali (ACICOB) between the months of May and June, where a summary of the results obtained by each

component was presented; Likewise, at the beginning of August, the communities were informed of the date of the site visit by the audit team.

3.2 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.2.1 Baseline Emissions

To quantify current carbon stocks, was followed the procedure defined in the methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation VM0015, version 1.1.

The carbon data used were those generated in the field at the time of project validation:

Physiographic Strata	Total (tC/ha)
Low hill forest	171.1
Average hill forest	122.3
Riverbank complex forest	169.7
Knoll forest	141.5
High terrace forest	137.7
Low terrace forest	101.7
Medium terrace forest	147.4

To determine the number of hectares that will be deforested in the period July 2020 to June 2021 if there is no project, as well as determinate zones under most risk of deforestation, was applied as provided in the methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation VM0015, version 1.1 and with the help of Dynamic Ego 1.6 software was possible to obtain the desired results.

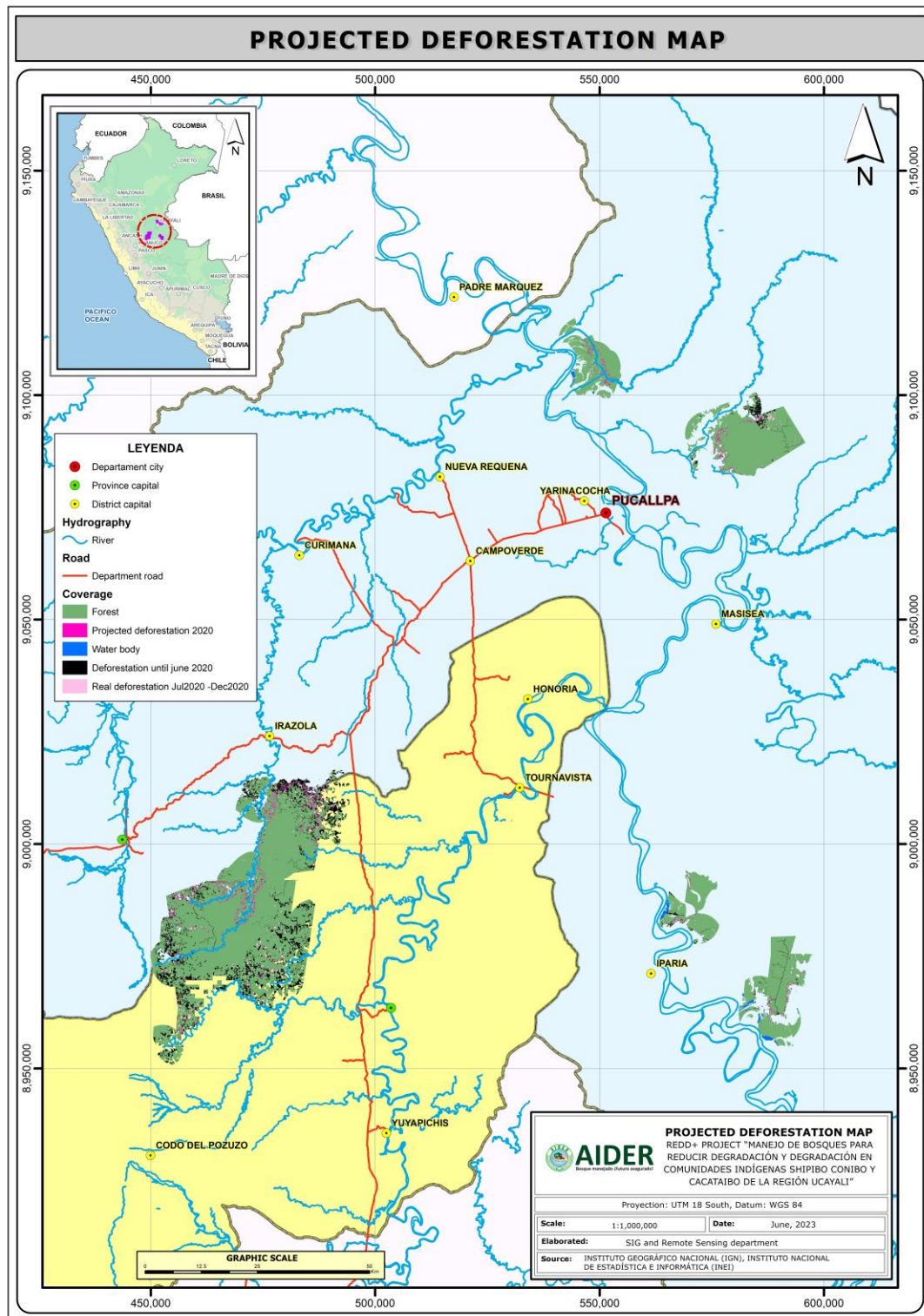
The projected deforestation data as a result of the application of the VM0015 methodology for the period, both for the project area and for the CI, are presented in the following table:

Stratum	Projected Deforestation (ha) in the project area	
	01/06/2020 - 30/06/2021	01/07/2020 - 31/12/2020
Low hill	430.34	215.17

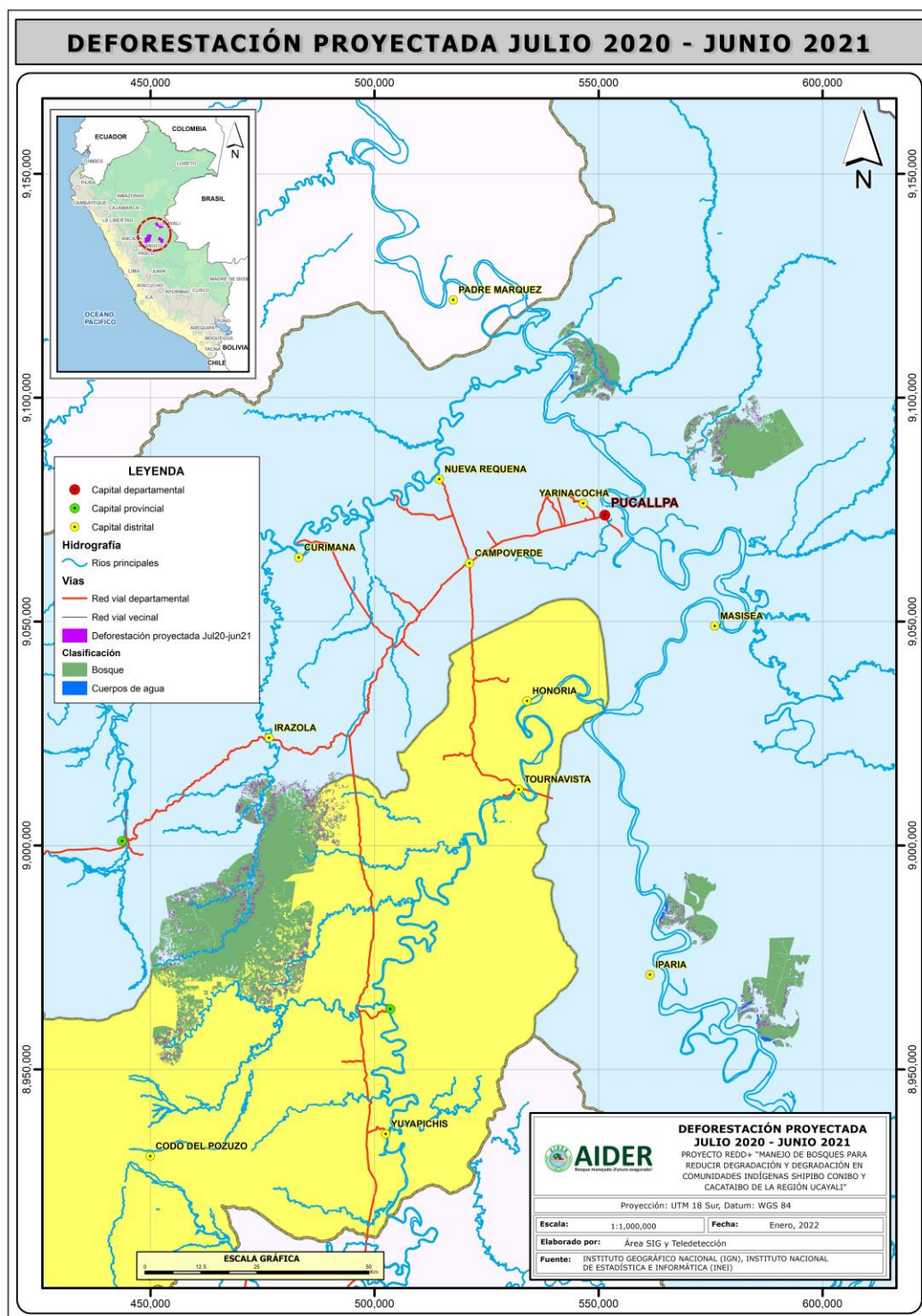
Middle hill	261.93	130.97
Shore complex	210.83	105.42
High terrace	289.42	144.71
Low terrace	481.32	240.66
Middle terrace	1,637.11	818.56
TOTAL	3,310.96	1,655.49

Estrato	Projected Deforestation (ha) in the leak belt	
	01/06/2020 - 30/06/2021	01/07/2020 - 31/12/2020
Low hill	772.30	386.15
Middle hill	349.70	174.85
Shore complex	777.44	388.72
High terrace	365.78	182.89
Low terrace	327.25	163.62
Middle terrace	521.68	260.84
TOTAL	3,114.15	1,557.07

The result of modeling for this period is shown in the figure 2.



The following map shows the projected deforestation for the monitoring period.



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, in the Annex I of the PDD, Methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1, all the methodological process of data obtained for the baseline was indicated.

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

Project year t	Stratum i of the reference region in the project area $ABSLPA_{i,t}$ ha	Total	
		<i>annual</i> $ABSLPA_t$ ha	cumulative $ABSLPA$ ha
Jul – Dec 2020	1,656	1,656	19,916

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

Project year t	Stratum i of the reference region in the leakage belt $ABSLLK_{i,t}$ ha	Total	
		<i>annual</i> $ABSLLK_t$ ha	cumulative $ABSLLK$ ha
Jul – Dec 2020	1,557	1,557	27,345

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

IDic/ Name > Project year <i>t</i>	Areas deforested per forest class <i>icl</i> within the project area						Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	ABSLPA _t annual ha	ABSLPA cumulative ha
	Low hill	Middle hill	Bank complex	High terrace	Low terrace	Midde terrace		
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha		
Jul – Dec 2020	215.17	130.97	105.42	144.71	240.66	818.56	1,655.48	19,915.88

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

IDic/ Name > Project year <i>t</i>	Areas deforested per forest class <i>icl</i> within the leakage belt area										Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt area	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ABSLPA _t annual ha	ABSLPA cumulative ha
	High hill	Low hill	Middle hill	Bank complex	Hill	High mountain	Low mountain	High terrace	Low terrace	Middle terrace		
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha		
Jul – Dec 2020	0	386.15	174.85	388.72	0	0	0	182.89	163.62	260.84	1,557.07	27,344.67

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	
<i>ID_{cl}</i> Name >	1	2		
	Non-forest vegetation	Bare ground	<i>ABSLRR_t</i> annual	cumulative
Project year <i>t</i>	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
Jul – Dec 2020	1,617	39	1,656	19,916

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	
<i>ID_{cl}</i> Name >	1	2		
	Non-forest vegetation	Bare ground	<i>ABSLRR_t</i> annual	<i>ABSLRR</i> cumulative
Project year <i>t</i>	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
Jul – Dec 2020	1,521	36	1,557	27,345

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

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the project area												Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the project area	
	<i>IDicl=Low hill</i>		<i>IDicl=Middle hill</i>		<i>IDicl=Bank complex</i>		<i>IDicl=High terrace</i>		<i>IDicl=Low terrace</i>		<i>IDicl=Middle terrace</i>		<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	$C_{tot\ icl}$	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	$C_{tot\ icl}$	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	$C_{tot\ icl}$	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	$C_{tot\ icl}$	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	$C_{tot\ icl}$	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	$C_{tot\ icl}$	$\square CBSLPA_{it}$	$\square CBSLPA_{it}$
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	215.17	441.68	130.97	257.31	105.42	295.67	144.71	281.75	240.66	248.58	818.56	442.17	622,443.44	622,443.44

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

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the project area		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the project area	
	<i>IDicl=non-forest</i>		<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ ha	$C_{tot\ icl}$ t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	$\square CBSLPA_{it}$ tCO ₂ -e	$\square CBSLPA_{it}$ tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	1,656	8.4	13,889.8	13,889.8

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

Project year t	Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in the project area	
	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	$CBSLPA_{it}$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_{it}$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_{it}$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_{it}$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_{it}$ tCO ₂ -e	$CBSLPA_{it}$ tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	622,443.4	622,443.4	13,889.8	13,889.8	608,553.6	608,553.6

3.2.2 Project Emissions

To monitor the deforestation that has occurred, as an input for the classification of forest and non-forest, a composite of Landsat 8 OLI satellite images corresponding to the date range July to December 2020, obtained from the Earth Explorer platform, was used. Once the images were obtained, a shadow and cloud cleaning were carried out in order to obtain a cloud-free satellite composite using all the satellite data in the mentioned period. Subsequently, the image is downloaded to be worked with the Erdas software, in which the supervised classification will be carried out.

Once the classified image is obtained, isolated pixels are cleaned, and finally the map is validated using higher resolution images used for classification (Sentinel-2). See the deforestation monitoring report.

The results obtained from deforestation monitoring for the period July to December 2020 are presented in the following table:

Area	Deforestation (ha)
Project area	1,474.38
Leakage belt	723,13

Although, due to the pandemic, in mid-2020¹² the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) reported a reduction in deforestation in the Amazon forests by more than 28% compared to the previous year (2019), due to mandatory social isolation as preventive measure against COVID-19, and it was expected that this trend would continue during the remainder of the year, but Geobosques of MINAM reported that at the end of the year the loss of forests reached a rate of 203,272 ha, being the highest figure in the last 20 years, thus exceeding that of 2019 by 54,846 hectares. And, according to MINAM¹³, the regions with the greatest increase in deforestation during 2020 were the regions of Ucayali, with an increase of 23%; Loreto, with 17% and Madre de Dios, with an increase of 11%, compared to 2019.

The project is developed in the Ucayali region, one of the regions with the highest deforestation during 2020. And, as was reported the deforestation that occurred within the project area was greater or, in other words, it was reduced less than in the leakage belt, this due to the fact that part of the population of the project communities member's carries out their activities (work or studies) in the city of Pucallpa or in other regions, who, due to the COVID-19 quarantine, found themselves in the need to return to their places of origin, that is their communities, which caused greater pressure on the forest and increased deforestation; This was because, upon returning to their communities with their families, they needed new areas to establish their crops, so they had to eliminate forests. It is worth mentioning that the territory of each community belongs to all its members, who develop their productive activities within it in areas intended for each family that lives within the communities, then, by having a greater number of members and families within the community they see the need to allocate new crop areas for their livelihood. Also, it must be taken into account that the communities have large territories, which they have to monitor and control, and due to COVID-19 many activities, including control and surveillance, could not take place and had invasions and therefore forest loss.

On the other hand, although deforestation also occurred in the leakage belt, it was less, because the settled population has some type of possession document (deed or certificate of ownership) and has smaller areas, so they are delimited and for this reason deforestation did not advance as much as within the project area.

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In the following tables, the ex-post calculations of the monitoring period 2019 - 2020 is shown. The calculations were reported annually according as the baseline was elaborated. The deforestation which

¹² <https://dar.org.pe/peru-perdio-mas-de-200-mil-hectareas-de-bosque-solo-en-el-2020-la-tasa-mas-alta-de-los-ultimos-20-anos/>

¹³ <https://es.mongabay.com/2021/10/peru-aumenta-deforestacion-cifras-bosques/>

occurred in the period 2019 - 2020, reported in hectares, a division was made (three) to generate number of hectares per year and emissions of CO₂-e.

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

Project year t	Stratum i of the reference region in the project area $ABSLPA_{i,t}$ ha	Total	
		annual $ABSLPA_t$ ha	cumulative $ABSLPA$ ha
Jul – Dec 2020	1,474.38	1,474.38	1,474.38

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

Project year t	Stratum i of the reference region in the leakage belt 1 $ABSLK_{i,t}$ ha	Total	
		annual $ABSLK_t$ ha	cumulative $ABSLK$ ha
Jul – Dec 2020	723.13	723.13	723.13

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	
$IDicI >$ Name >	1	2	3	4	5	6	$ABSLPA_t$ annual	$ABSLPA$ cumulative
Project year t	Low hill	Middle hill	Bank complex	High terrace	Low terrace	Midde terrace	ha	ha
Jul – Dec 2020	373.24	104.94	1.45	483.42	6.57	504.76	1,474.38	1,474.38

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	
$IDicI >$	1	2	3	4	5	6	$ABSLPA_t$	$ABSLPA$

Name >	Low hill	Middle hill	Bank complex	High terrace	Low terrace	Midde terrace	annual	cumulative
Project year t	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
Jul – Dec 2020	270.99	122.74	70.89	112.37	10.13	136.02	723.13	723.13

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

Area established after deforestation per class fcl within the project area			Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
ID_{cl} Name >	1	2	$ABSLRR_t$ annual ha	$ABSLRR$ cumulative ha
	Non-forest vegetation	Bare ground		
Project year t	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
Jul – Dec 2020	1,439.88	34.50	1,474.38	1,474.38

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

Area established after deforestation per class fcl within the leakage belt			Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt	
ID_{cl} Name >	1	2	$ABSLRR_t$ annual ha	$ABSLRR$ cumulative ha
	Non-forest vegetation	Bare ground		
Project year t	ha	ha	ha	ha
	97.66%	2.34%		
Jul – Dec 2020	706.21	16.92	723.13	723.13

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

Project year t	Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the project area												Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the project area	
	IDicl=Low hill		IDicl=Middle hill		IDicl=Bank complex		IDicl=High terrace		IDicl=Low terrace		IDicl=Middle terrace		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ΔCBSLPA _{it}	ΔCBSLPA _{it}
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e
Jul – Dec 2020	373.24	441.68	104.94	257.31	1.45	295.67	483.42	281.75	6.57	248.58	504.76	442.17	553,312.80	49,480,424.50

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

Project year t	Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the project area		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the project area	
	IDicl=non-forest		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ΔCBSLPA _{it}	ΔCBSLPA _{it}
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e
Jul – Dec 2020	1,474.38	8.39	12,370.25	12,370.25

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
	CBSLPA _{it}	CBSLPA _i	CBSLPA _{ft}	CBSLPA _f	CBSLPA _t	CBSLPA
	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e
Jul – Dec 2020	553,312.80	49,480,424.50	12,370.25	12,370.25	540,942.55	540,942.55

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

Project year t	Total carbon stock decrease due to planned activities		Total carbon stock increase due to planned activities		Total carbon stock decrease due to unavoided unplanned deforestation		Total carbon stock change in the project case	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	$\Delta CPAdPA_t$	$\Delta CPAdPA$	$\Delta CPAiPA_t$	$\Delta CPAiPA$	$\Delta CUDdPA_t$	$\Delta CUDdPA$	$\Delta CPSPA_t$	$\Delta CPSPA$
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	0	0	0	0	540,942.6	540,942.6	540,942.6	540,942.6

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

Project year t	Total ex post carbon stock decrease due to planned activities		Total ex post carbon stock increase due to planned activities		Total ex post carbon stock decrease due to unavoided unplanned deforestation		Total ex post net carbon stock change		Total ex post estimated actual non-CO ₂ emissions from forest fires in the project area	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	$\Delta CPAdPA_t$	$\Delta CPAdPA$	$\Delta CPAiPA_t$	$\Delta CPAiPA$	$\Delta CUDdPA_t$	$\Delta CUDdPA$	$\Delta CPSPA_t$	$\Delta CPSPA$	$EBBPSPA_t$	$EBBPSPA$
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	0	0	0	0	540,942.6	540,942.6	540,942.55	540,942.6	0	0

3.2.3 Leakage

The following tables show baseline leakage belt calculations, also the ex post monitoring period from July to December 2020 calculations.

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

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt									
	<i>IDicl=High hill</i>		<i>IDicl=Low hill</i>		<i>IDicl=Middle hill</i>		<i>IDicl=Bank complex</i>		<i>IDicl=Hill</i>	
	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹
Jul – Dec 2020	0.00	398.13	386.15	441.68	174.85	257.31	388.72	295.67	0.00	311.11

Continue ...

										Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
<i>IDicl=High mountain</i>		<i>IDicl=Low mountain</i>		<i>IDicl=High terrace</i>		<i>IDicl=Low terrace</i>		<i>IDicl=middle terrace</i>		<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i>	<i>Ctot icl</i>	ΔCBSLPA_t	ΔCBSLPA_t
ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
0.00	305.66	0.00	247.87	182.89	281.75	163.62	248.58	260.84	442.17	538,018.01	49,465,129.75

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

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the leakage belt		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the leakage belt	
	<i>IDicl=non-forest</i>		<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i> ha	<i>C_{tot icl}</i> t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ΔCBSLPA_i_t</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>ΔCBSLPA_i_t</i> tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	1,557.08	8.39	13,064.05	13,064.05

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

Project year t	Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in the leakage belt	
	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>	<i>annual</i>	<i>cumulative</i>
	<i>CBSLPA_i_t</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA_i</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA_f_t</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA_f</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA_t</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>CBSLPA</i> tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	538,018.01	49,465,129.75	13,064.05	13,064.05	524,953.96	524,953.96

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

Project year t	Ex - post carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt						
	<i>IDicl=High hill</i>		<i>IDicl=Middle hill</i>		<i>IDicl=Bank complex</i>		<i>IDicl=High terrace</i>
	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i> ha	<i>Ctot icl</i> t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i> ha	<i>Ctot icl</i> t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i> ha	<i>Ctot icl</i> t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i> ha
Jul – Dec 2020	270.99	441.68	122.74	257.31	70.89	295.67	112.37

Continue ...

					Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
<i>Ctot icl</i> t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>IDicl=Low terrace</i> <i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i> ha	<i>Ctot icl</i> t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>IDicl=Middle terrace</i> <i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i> ha	<i>Ctot icl</i> t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>annual</i> □CBSLPA _i tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> □CBSLPA _i tCO ₂ -e
281.75	10.13	248.58	136.02	442.17	266,552.55	266,552.55

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

Project year t	Ex - post carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the leakage belt <i>IDicl=non-forest</i>		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the leakage belt	
	<i>ABSLPA_{icl,t}</i> ha	<i>Ctot icl</i> t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	<i>annual</i> $\Delta CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta CBSLPA_{i,t}$ tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	723.1	8.4	6,067.2	6,067.2

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	
	<i>annual</i> <i>CBSLPA_{i,t}</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> <i>CBSLPA_i</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>annual</i> <i>CBSLPA_{f,t}</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> <i>CBSLPA_f</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>annual</i> <i>CBSLPA_t</i> tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> <i>CBSLPA</i> tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	266,552.5	266,552.5	6,067.2	6,067.2	260,485.4	260,485.4

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

Project year t	Total <i>ex ante</i> baseline carbon stock change		Total <i>ex post</i> net actual carbon stock change		Total <i>ex post</i> leakage	
	<i>annual</i> $\Delta CBSLLK_t$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta CBSLLK$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>annual</i> $\Delta CBSLLK_t$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta CBSLLK$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>annual</i> $\Delta CBSLLK_t$ tCO ₂ -e	<i>cumulative</i> $\Delta CBSLLK$ tCO ₂ -e
Jul – Dec 2020	524,954.0	524,954.0	260,485.4	260,485.4	264,468.6	264,468.6

3.2.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

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

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

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes		Ex post project carbon stock changes		Ex post leakage carbon stock changes		Ex post net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions		Ex post VCUs tradable		Ex post buffer credits	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	□CBSLPAt	□CBSLPA	□CPSPAt	□CPSPA	□CLKt	□CLK	□REDDt	□REDD	VCUt	VCU	VBCt	VBC
	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e	tCO2-e
Jul – Dec 2020	608,553.6	608,553.6	540,942.6	540,942.6	-	-	67,611	67,611	58,145	58,145	9,466	9,466

3.3 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

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

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

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

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

4 COMMUNITY

4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts

4.1.1 Community Impacts (CM2.1)

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

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

Community Group	Native Communities of the project
Impact	Technical capabilities
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	<i>Actual impact</i> <i>Corresponds to a benefit</i>
Change in Well-being	Communities are being supported in the generation and / or strengthening of technical capacities, through training workshops, internships and / or other events. This in turn has allowed the creation of various committees, including the Community Surveillance and Monitoring Committee, which now have the recognition of the competent forest authority.

Community Group	Native Communities of the project
Impact	Economic communal organization
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	<i>Actual impact</i>

	<i>Corresponds to a benefit</i>
Change in Well-being	During this period, trainings have been carried out for artisan women from 5 Shipibo Conibo native communities to improve their ancestral embroidery processes, in order to be able to work hand in hand with two sustainable fashion companies in the country, which will allow them to improve their family income and empower women to carry out jobs led by them. As a result of these trainings, the design, placing on the market and sale of sustainable fashion products (clothing, accessories) has been achieved, which has meant the income of money in the families of these artisans, as well as the strengthening of their capacities. techniques in business, since they have learned other ways to sell their crafts. Likewise, through the company Citeindigena, the sale of articles made with certified wood from some of the project communities has been achieved. The sale of these items allows to cover operating costs for the maintenance of this company, and therefore, allows the sustainability of the project proposal, while the articulating axis of sustainable businesses (Citeindigena) continues to operate.

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

Community Group	Native Communities of the project
Impact	Natural resource management
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	<i>Actual impact</i> <i>Corresponds to a benefit</i>
Change in Well-being	Project activities have contributed to having a forest management area in each of the project communities (timber and / or non-timber management plans).

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

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

4.1.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

In the following, and according to what is proposed in the PDD, the following actions have been carried out during the verification period for the mitigation of possible negatives in the HCV zones identified. It should be noted that, to date, no negative impacts have been reported in these areas.

Table 10. Measures considered to mitigate impacts in areas identified as HCV

HCV	Importance and uses	Measures considered to mitigate impacts on HVCs considered in the REDD+ strategy	Actions carried out July 2020 – December 2020
Rivers	Water, main communication channel	Protection of riparian forest	FSC Certification: CCNN Calleria, Roya, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Sinchi Roca. Currently, only the Calleria and Roya NPPs have this certification. REDD+ project design. Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests. Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of lakes, handicrafts with shiringa, bombonaje, seeds).
Palm tree áreas - shebón and irapay	Areas where leaves are extracted for the roofing of houses	Management of palm trees and enrichment with tree species for fish feeding	Sustainable productive activities (management of aguaje, management of lakes).
Creeks and oxbow lakes	Fishing area	Fisheries management	Sustainable productive activities (management of lakes and paiche).
Clay licks and hunting areas	Hunting area	Wildlife management	Biodiversity monitoring, according to PDD.
Cemetery and places of shamanism	Cultural value	Exclusion of productive activities	Monitoring of HCVs identified in the PDD.
Forest management areas and non-timber forest product collection areas	Activity of harvesting wood and collecting supplies for crafts and other tools such as (canoes, oars, bows, etc.)	Timber and non-timber forest management Control and surveillance	Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests. Assemblies for the incorporation of new partners. Control and surveillance of communal forests (GPS patrols).
Areas destined to carry out	Cultural value	Training workshops	Training workshops "Improving the production and organization of the committee" at the Nii Biri plant.

HCV	Importance and uses	Measures considered to mitigate impacts on HVCs considered in the REDD+ strategy	Actions carried out July 2020 – December 2020
artisan work			Activities to strengthen handicrafts, with the formalization of the artisan committee Replicas of the training workshop "Improving the production and organization of the committee" with the presence of artisans.

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

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

Table 11. Net impacts on the Puerto Nuevo native community

Actors	Impacts	Situation
The Forest Plantation Committee	Positive	Official recognition of the committee in the community assembly
Communal chief, communal assembly.	Positive	Delivery of benefits for the sale of carbon. The strengthening and generation of capacities for community management of these actors continues.
Surveillance Committee	Positive	The implementation of projects during the verification period has allowed the execution of activities related to community surveillance and patrolling

Table 12. Net impacts on the Sinchi Roca native community

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Communal chief, communal assembly.	Positive	Delivery of benefits for the sale of carbon. The strengthening and generation of capacities for community management of these actors continues.
Surveillance Committee	Positive	Support continues with extraordinary patrolling, along the territorial boundary-conservation area.
The Forest Plantation Committee	Positive	The committee is recognized in the Communal Assembly, under the name of "Kuman Apake Native Community Sinchi Roca".
Craft Committee	Positive	It will be included in the activities of the REDD+ Strategy.
Agroforestry Committee	Positive	With this committee, we continue to work on capacity building.

Table 13. Net impacts on the Pueblo Nuevo native community

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Forestry Community Oversight Committee	Positive	Extraordinary patrolling has been promoted in order to report early warnings.
Craft Committee	Positive	The work of artisans in the production of textile, embroidered and painted products has been positively promoted.

Table 14. Net impacts on the Curiaca native community

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Forestry Community Oversight Committee	Positive	Extraordinary patrolling has been promoted in order to report early warnings.
Agroforestry system Committee	Positive	Meetings have been promoted to strengthen the committee and training to encourage the formation of a cocoa plant
Craft Committee	Positive	The work of artisans in the production of

Actors	Impacts	Situation
		textile, embroidered and painted products has been positively promoted.

Table 15. Net impacts on the Roya native community

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Communal authorities	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for community management of these actors continues.
Craft Committee	Positive	It will be included in the activities of the REDD+ Strategy.

Table 16. Net impacts on the Flor de Ucayali native community

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Communal authorities	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for community management of these actors continues.

Table 17. Net impacts on the Callería native community

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Communal Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive	Ordinary patrol continues along routes 3 and 6.
Agroforestry and Forest Plantations Committee	Positive	The support and delivery of goods and supplies continues.

The activities of the project have been helping the communities to adapt, guaranteeing the legal security of their territory with the physical-legal sanitation that is in process and close to the physical delimitation and the control and surveillance of the territory that help to stop deforestation; as well as the development of capacities through training, technical assistance and supply of inputs so that their agricultural areas are more productive and diversified, and allow them to generate income and food security, which allows them to face the decrease in resources such as fish in the rivers and harvesting resources from the forest.

In addition, the project has encouraged community members to value their farms, diversifying their crops, recognizing the importance of maintaining it, which was reinforced when the pandemic began, when the population needed to provide themselves with food.

The agricultural calendar in the communities has varied and, depending on a single crop, this was affected. The project has contributed to this diversification of products on their farms.

4.1.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM2.4)

The microzoning of the communities, where the HCV zones will be taken into account for the promotion of their conservation, has not yet been carried out during the current verification period. Although it is going to start, this will depend on the context and the speed with which the process is developed with the competent authorities. This activity is being considered in the work plan of the communities.

With the activities carried out during the monitoring period, they have contributed to the conservation of the HCVs of the communities that are part of the project, among them they have contributed to the conservation of the diversity of species (HCV 1), the conservation of ecosystems and habitats (HCV 3), the maintenance of ecosystem services linked to the forest (HCV 4), the needs of the communities participating in the project have been covered (HCV 5), and the maintenance of the cultural values of the communities (HCV 6).

In the following sections you can verify the actions and results obtained that contribute to the protection of HCVs:

Section 4.3.1. Community Monitoring Plan, table 12, you can see the activities carried out and their quantities (forest management, productive activities respecting community traditions and customs, control and surveillance, strengthening of community governance for the participation of men and women and improvement of capacities organizational and management, monitoring of natural resources, preventive actions to reduce threats, etc. These activities have helped to cover part of the needs of the communities and maintenance of cultural values.

Also, in sections 5.1.1, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5, and 5.2 results obtained in relation to the conservation of species diversity, conservation of ecosystems are shown. Likewise, section 3 shows the results of the maintenance of ecosystem services linked to the forest, especially carbon capture and storage.

4.2 Other Stakeholder Impacts

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

According to what was proposed in the PDD, during the monitoring periods, the following actions have been carried out:

- Beginning of the georeferencing process of the Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca communities: this action has effectively delimited both communities in a concerted manner, thus minimizing conflicts over the possession and use of the territory in both communities. Only at the Sinchi Roca NPP has the georeferencing process been completed. To date, it is pending that the forestry authority processes the field data taken in Sinchi Roca and processes the cartographic base so that they can return to the community to socialize said information.

- In October 2019, the Regional Directorate of Agriculture Ucayali - Area of Native Communities, received the georeferencing report of the communal territorial expansion plan titled Flor de Ucayali CN, to continue with the process.
- In August 2019, in the Sinchi Roca Native Community, the residents met in a general assembly to discuss the following agenda: Georeferencing and complaints. Where 28 people attended, preparing their minutes and signing it as a sign of conformity.
- In December 2019, in the Sinchi Roca Native Community, the residents met in an extraordinary assembly to discuss the following agenda: Forest committee report, georeferencing, year-end report, municipal agent report, the problem of proof of agrarian possession granted by the minister of agriculture Aguaytía headquarters to the invaders who are in the communal territory and works of the forest program. Where 58 people attended, preparing their minutes and signing them as a sign of conformity.
- In 2020, the Public Ministry files the complaint for the alleged commission of the crime against natural resources, in the modality of crime of crime against forests and forest formations against foreigners.

4.2.2 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.3)

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

4.3 Community Impact Monitoring

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

CM4.1:

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

Table 18. Community Impact Monitoring Matrix

Period: July to Decembre 2020									
Monitoring Objective: Collect information to guide the activities of the project and AIDER's technical assistance, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.									
Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Responsible	Frecuency	Sampling location	Base line 2010	Dec-20	Results
R.1 Community members of the 07 native communities carry out an appropriate environmental use of the communal territory in the exercise of good forest governance	1.1 Participatory realization of the microzoning of the 07 CCNN 1:20,000. Land use and vegetation	Native communities with technical land use planning	Direct observation	Operador y Autoridades comunales	Quarterly	7 CCNN	0	0	Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Puerto Nuevo and Sinchi Roca have initiated efforts to clean up the limits of the communal territory; however, it is not yet complete, so this indicator cannot yet be 100% met. These actions are being financed from the money obtained from the annual sale of carbon credits to Althelia.
		07 land use and vegetation maps					0	0	To date, the native communities have not yet prepared the maps, since they still do not have the legal physical sanitation of their territories. Callería and Roya have a forest and non-forest map, worked on with the support of the Forest Program.
	1.2 Develop agroforestry, silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Number of community members who manage agroforestry plots	Technical visits notebook	Operator	Quarterly	7 CCNN	0	69	220 members of the Agroforestry Committee of the CN Pueblo Nuevo. 23 members of the Agroforestry Committee of the CN Curiaca. 26 members of the Agroforestry Committee of the CN Roya.
		Number of community members who implement silvopastoral systems and good livestock practices.	Technical Applications Notebooks	Beneficiaries	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0	To date, no activities related to these issues have been carried out.
	1.3 Promote community forest management (timber and non-timber)	07 CC.NN with community forest management of timber and non-timber species.	Direct observation	Operator and communal authorities	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	3	Calleria: It has an Intermediate Management Plan. Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo: They have a high-scale Management Plan.

Period: July to Decembre 2020									
Monitoring Objective: Collect information to guide the activities of the project and AIDER's technical assistance, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.									
Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Responsible	Frecuency	Sampling location	Base line 2010	Dec-20	Results
	1.4 Design and implement a participatory training plan and manuals on productive and environmental aspects of the communities based on the field school methodology.	01 Intercultural training plan under the field school methodology, designed and implemented on productive and environmental aspects	Knowledge development process surveys.	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	07 CCNN	0	6	There are 5 training modules: a) sustainable land management, b) forest and land governance, c) control and surveillance of the territory, d) business strengthening and e) module on production and establishment of organic cocoa in agroforestry systems
			Progress report		Quarterly				
		At least 10 training manuals designed and used by community members	Focus groups	Operator and community monitoring group	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	0	Manuals will be prepared for the aforementioned training plans
		Number of training workshops held in the communities	Workshop reports	community monitoring	Monthly	07 CCNN	0	30	30 training workshops within the framework of the development projects executed during the verification period.
	1.5 Implement a communication strategy to make the population aware of climate change and the conservation and management of natural resources (fire control, PES) and others.	01 permanent communication strategy aimed at community members.	Strategy Usage Report	Community Monitoring	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	1	There is a communications plan for the project, which contains the tools and key messages to work with in the communities. During this period, no awareness campaigns have been carried out in any territory of the CCNN
		Number of people trained in climate change, adaptation and mitigation	Participant surveys	Operator and community monitoring group	Monthly	07 CCNN		562	562 community members trained in the framework of the 30 workshops held during the verification period.
		07 murals placed in the communities to raise awareness about deforestation,	Random interviews	Group operator	Biannual	07 CCNN	0	3	The NPPs Callería, Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo have murals installed.

Period: July to Decembre 2020									
Monitoring Objective: Collect information to guide the activities of the project and AIDER's technical assistance, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.									
Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Responsible	Frecuency	Sampling location	Base line 2010	Dec-20	Results
		degradation, fire control.							
	1.6 Forest enrichment with forest species	05 communal forests plant forest species	Interviews with participating community members	Group operator	Biannual I	07 CCNN		0	During this verification period, no actions have been taken for this indicator.
R.2 Development of social capacities for the administration of natural resources by authorities and community members.	2.1 Increase in the organizational and administrative capacities of the authorities and community members in the management of natural resources	Number of people who increase their capacities for organizational management.	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	07 CCNN		35	An ACICOB assembly was held to discuss the issues of socializing adjustments to the MBC proposal, presenting the administrative progress of the Alianza Forestal – Nii Kaniti project, presenting the financial execution of the REDD+ project, presenting the additional benefits from the sale of carbon and the programming of next assemblies in the communities, together with the Board of Directors of each community (5 members for each community) The representatives of ACICOB met in the city of Pucallpa, to present the progress of their administrative management, the opening of a bank account for the management of a monetary fund, the date of delivery of incentives to each community and to know the progress of deforestation in the communities.
		Number of people who increase their capacities for an adequate administration of the organization (control, planning, evaluation)	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual t	07 CCNN	0	0	During this verification period, no training has been carried out on these topics.

Period: July to Decembre 2020									
Monitoring Objective: Collect information to guide the activities of the project and AIDER's technical assistance, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.									
Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Responsible	Frecuency	Sampling location	Base line 2010	Dec-20	Results
		05 workshops to strengthen organizational and administrative capacities.	Survey	Group operator	Quartely	07 CCNN		0	During this verification period, no training has been carried out on these topics.
		07 updated life plans for planning their social, economic and environmental development.	Direct observation	Group operator	Annual	07 CCNN		6	The native communities of Callería, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Flor de Ucayali, Roya and Sinchi Roca have their life plan. Currently, work is being done on updating the life plan of the Roya native communities.
	2.2 Promotion of forest and local governance in the 07 CC.NN for the adequate administration of the RR.NN.	07 groups organized to monitor their natural resources / led by community authorities.	Focus group	Group operator	Quarterly	07 CCNN	0	7	Currently these groups are called "Community Forest Surveillance and Control Committees", which are responsible for monitoring the communal territory and forest resources and are recognized by the Regional Government of Ucayali.
	2.3 Strengthen indigenous organizations to understand REDD+ and PES.	Number of workshops and accompaniment to REDD+ activities by their leaders.	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	07 CCNN		30	The 30 reported workshops have had the participation of community leaders and/or authorities.
	2.4 Train key actors in preventive measures to reduce illegal loggers/mining and coca in communal limits.	No. of workshops on preventive measures to reduce illegal loggers/mining.	Random interviews	Operator and community monitoring group	Biannual	07 CCNN		30	The 30 reported workshops contribute to training and sensitizing community members, community leaders and authorities for the implementation of activities and actions that prevent activities such as illegal logging.

Period: July to Decembre 2020									
Monitoring Objective: Collect information to guide the activities of the project and AIDER's technical assistance, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.									
Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Responsible	Frecuency	Sampling location	Base line 2010	Dec-20	Results
	2.5 Reactivate and implement the communal groups for the control and surveillance of the communal territory and RR.NN.	07 groups implemented to carry out control and surveillance activities.	Direct observation	Operatorr and community monitoring group	Biannual	07 CCNN		7	There are community forest surveillance and control committees, which are in charge of monitoring communal territory and forest resources and are recognized by the Regional Government of Ucayali. In this verification period, the 7 CCNNs have carried out a total of 15 patrols in their territories: 2 in Callería, 2 in Curiaca, 2 in Flor de Ucayali, 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 4 in Puerto Nuevo, 3 in Sinchi Roca. In Royá no patrolling was carried out in its territory.
	2.6 Demarcation and placement of landmarks in the communal limits.	Number of Km bordered in 07 native communities	Direct observation	Operatorr and community monitoring group	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	To date, Sinchi Roca, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo and Puerto Nuevo have made the request for the georeferencing of the communal territory of the titled expansion plan. Because the boundaries of the communities continue.
	2.7 Promote the resolution of intercommunal and intercommunal conflicts for the use of communal territory and RR.NN	Number of milestones placed on communal boundaries	Direct observation	Operatorr and community monitoring group	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	The boundaries of the communities have not yet been completed. To date, Sinchi Roca, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo and Puerto Nuevo have made the request for the georeferencing of the communal territory of the titled expansion plan.
R.3 Community members of the 07 CCNN are financed to develop sustainable	3.1 Improve traditional agricultural areas in association with temporary and permanent crops	01 guideline for resolution of intra-communal and inter-communal conflicts prepared and applied	Random interviews	Operatorr and community monitoring group	Biannual	07 CCNN		1	The CCNN have 1 document of "Guidelines for the resolution of conflicts and controversies", which has been implemented in this period

Period: July to Decembre 2020									
Monitoring Objective: Collect information to guide the activities of the project and AIDER's technical assistance, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.									
Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Responsible	Frecuency	Sampling location	Base line 2010	Dec-20	Results
productive projects, they are articulated to a market marketing their products	3.2 Improve and implement agricultural techniques for food and commercial security purposes.	Number of agricultural hectares improved with temporary and permanent crops in the 07 CC.NN	Technical sheets	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	07 CCNN		122	122 hectares of agroforestry, where the main crop is cocoa, associated with timber such as capirona, shihuahuaco and mahogany, and temporary crops such as plantain and cassava.
		07 CCNN implemented with equipment, tools according to their socio-cultural reality and using the appropriate techniques.	Random interviews	Community monitoring	Annual	07 CCNN		7	The 7 CCNN have equipment and tools for surveillance control activities (helmets, machetes, boots, GPS).
	3.3 Articulate agricultural and forest products in the local and national market	Number of products linked to a local and regional market.	Survey	Group operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		1	Through Citeindigena, a new line of products has been developed from CCNN wood waste. These are notebooks and logbooks, which have been placed on the market through a store located in Pucallpa ("Try it") and also through direct sales through Citeindígena staff. Currently, artisans from 5 of the project communities are developing a line of embroidered textile products, which will be sold through two locally recognized sustainable fashion stores ("Las polleras de Agus" and "Strafalarío").
	3.4 Strengthen the financial capacities of organized groups for the efficient,	05 strengthening workshops on fund management.	Survey	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	No workshops have been held on these issues during the verification period.

Period: July to Decembre 2020									
Monitoring Objective: Collect information to guide the activities of the project and AIDER's technical assistance, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.									
Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Responsible	Frecuency	Sampling location	Base line 2010	Dec-20	Results
	transparent and responsible management of funds linked to the sustainable management of the territory	Number of organizations with the capacity to manage women's and men's credit funds.	Interview	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	The majority of CCNN cannot access bank credits since they do not have bank accounts that serve as financial guarantees before the 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 lines of business.
		Number of organized groups that have managed to channel financial funds for the development of their activities.	Interview	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	07 CCNN		1	The CCNN, through the formation of ACICOB and with the support of AIDER in its capacity as technical advisor, obtained financing, through the investment modality, of the REDD+ project for a period of 5 years. This financing will also allow the realization of productive activities according to the reality of each community.
	3.5 Organize product groups and associate them	Number of organizations are associated	Interview	Group operator and community monitoring	Biannual	07 CCNN		2	The CCNNs 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 CCNNs).
R.4 Organizational strengthening	4.1 Generate strategic alliances between the communities and the State to strengthen the management of RR.NN	01 strategic alliance of cooperation and training between the State and the communities.	Interview	Group operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		1	Letter of intent between the Regional Office for Economic Development of the Regional Government of Ucayali, Althelia, USAID and AIDER, to promote joint actions in favor of the project.

MONITORING REPORT

CCB Version 3, VCS Version 3.4

Period: July to Decembre 2020									
Monitoring Objective: Collect information to guide the activities of the project and AIDER's technical assistance, regarding the positive impacts proposed for the communities.									
Results	Activities	Indicators	Information collection tool	Responsible	Frecuency	Sampling location	Base line 2010	Dec-20	Results
	4.2 Train community members through the intervention of State representatives.	10 training workshops	Interview	Group operator	Biannual	07 CCNN		0	No workshop during this period.

GL2.2:

There are results of the indicators for monitoring the welfare impacts on Small Producers/Members of the Community 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 with the constitution of ACICOB, thus minimizing possible conflicts between the communities, since it centralizes the management of the project in a single entity, with legal status and governance recognized and accepted by all its members. members.

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

GL2.5:

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

4.3.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)

The results obtained in the community monitoring plan were presented to the members of the 7 native communities, as well as to the Association of Indigenous Communities for the Conservation of Forests in Ucayali (ACICOB) between the months of May and June, where a summary of the results obtained by each component was presented; Likewise, at the beginning of August, the communities were informed of the date of the site visit by the audit team.

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, there are the following benefits generated during the current verification period:

Table 19. Short term and long term community benefits

Indicator	Type	Frequency	Methodology	Community benefits
Number of Boards of Directors that carry out the sustainable use of their natural resources in their community.	Short term	Biannual	Self-assessment workshop with community members and the 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 RRNN.
No. of community members made aware of climate change, adaptation and mitigation.	Short term	Biannual	Self-assessment workshop with community members	562 community members trained in the framework of the workshops held during the verification period.
Number of committees created to improve the management of productive activities in the community.	Long term	Annual	Meeting with the delegates by committee for the review and evaluation of their activities	Support is being provided for the formalization of the community handicraft committee, so that they can produce handicrafts of high standards, according to the market. Currently, artisans from 5 of the project communities are developing a line of embroidered textile products, which will be sold through two locally recognized sustainable fashion stores ("Las polleras de Agus" and "Strafalarío").
No. of community members who improve and strengthen their	Long term	Annual	Self-assessment workshop with	562 community members trained in the framework of the

Indicator	Type	Frequency	Methodology	Community benefits
capacities to manage their natural resources.			community members	training workshops held during the verification period.
No. of committees are made up of men and women	Long term	Annual	Meeting with the committees	The Control and Surveillance Committees are made up of men, and in the case of Flor de Ucayali, it is also made up of a woman.
Number of Boards of Directors that promote the development of sustainable productive activities in their communities, within the framework of gender equality.	Short term	Biannual	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 the improvement and good productive practices in their CCNN. Of the 7 CCNN, only Curiaca have succeeded in electing a female community chief to date, although currently the chiefs are men.
No. of women trained for the development of sustainable productive activities.	Short term	Biannual	Training workshops	178 women trained in the framework of the projects executed in the verification period.
No. of women who exercise roles that were previously recognized as only for men	Long term	Annual	Self-assessment workshops with women	For the present period, the Control and Surveillance Committees of the forests of the 7 communities do not have the participation of any woman.
No. of producer families benefited from new sustainable production 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, we have the following:

Community Group	Women from the project's native communities
Net positive impacts	The implementation of the REDD+ Strategy has made possible to strengthen the traditional productive activities of the communities, in order to improve economic income and generate capacities in community members, so that their continuity is possible over time, according to a transfer of knowledge that also involve vulnerable populations within communities, such as indigenous women.
Benefit access	Training-action (access to training and opportunity to implement what has been learned with the implementation of productive activities, such as handicrafts). During this period, 3 craft training workshops have been held to improve ancestral embroidery techniques that women traditionally carry out. The business idea is that these artisans can work directly with recognized brands that recognize their art and can pay them for their services. Currently, there are agreements with two important companies in the textile sector, which will work with these artisans. The Project has encouraged the participation of women as partners in the activities of agroforestry systems and forest plantations, assuming leadership positions in the productive committees. They have been able to actively participate as leaders in workshops and meetings.
Negative impacts	Although native communities are themselves vulnerable populations, indigenous women are in a more vulnerable category, being culturally relegated in terms of training and paid work. The involvement of women in this type of activity could imply negative impacts on their family relationships, as they have to allocate 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 on them together at the family level, with reflective training on gender, environment and family issues, through the training and awareness actions provided for in the project's "Gender and Social Inclusion Plan".
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4.4.3 Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)

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

4.4.4 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)

The project has an agreed 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 carried out by men and women, according to the characteristics of each community.

4.4.5 Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)

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

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 agreement in which the heads of the communities and/or authorities elected by the communities deliberate and make decisions regarding the implementation and administration of the REDD+ project on behalf of their communities, with the due granting of powers and faculties that their Assemblies have conferred on them, as described in 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	The communities hunt all year round, but with higher incidence in the rainy season (November to March). During the COVID-19 pandemic, the community members have continued with their hunting activities for self-consumption, this because their mobilization for the commercialization of their products and to receive support from outsiders has been limited for several months. The hunting pressure of the most hunted species was calculated in 7 native communities: Callería, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Roya, Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires. The species are: - 6 mammals: Pecari tajacu, Dasyprocta fuliginosa, Alouatta seniculus, Cuniculus paca, Cebus apella, Cebus albifrons, and - 1 bird (Penelope jacquacu), The Añuje (<i>Dasyprocta</i> 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 <i>et al.</i>, 2017).
Justification of Change	It is important for native communities to hunt, especially these species due to their protein value, both in the aforementioned and in primates of the genus <i>Alouatta</i>, <i>Lagothrix</i> and <i>Ateles</i> (Ministry of Women and Social Development, sf; Castro, sf). The great pressure exerted by the native community Callería, which may be influenced by the number of inhabitants, compared to the other communities, is obvious.

5.1.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the communities have continued with their hunting activities for personal consumption, this because their mobilization for the commercialization of their products and to receive support from foreigners has been limited for several months. And, later, when both the cities and the communities opened up, communication and exchange were limited in the first months of reactivation. Although the hunting activity is carried out eventually, in some communities, mainly those that carry out logging such as Roya and Callería, they have closed seasons and a list of species that indicate that it is possible to hunt.

The hunting activity takes place between 5 am and 7 pm, depending on the species sought. Generally, the most hunted species are the capybara, the sivestre duck and the majáz.

During the monitoring period, community patrols and biodiversity monitoring have continued to be carried out by the community members, this to demonstrate their presence in their territory.

Patrol activities are not only carried out to monitor and control that third parties do not enter their territory and eliminate forest, but also to monitor whether these third parties or the community members themselves are hunting at times or species not allowed by the communities. In addition, the control and vigilance committees of each community have placed signs to mark the limits of the communities, where in addition to indicating these, they indicate the prohibition of extraction by producers of flora and fauna from the forest of each community.

In order for the project communities to properly manage their resources, it has a community forest management proposal (MBC), which has been co-created jointly between AIDER and the communities, and which has been developed and improved with the years and experiences. It is worth mentioning that the permanence of the technical team in the field allowed the normal development of the productive activities planned during COVID-19.

The activities described above make it possible to maintain both the forest areas and the HCVs they house (threatened species, areas with concentrations of species, and extensive areas at landscape level), since, although the communities make use of forest resources, this use is monitored so that consumption or use is not greater than permitted, and control and surveillance have also been carried out so that third parties do not enter the project area for the same purpose. With this, the HCVs within the project area are maintained and strengthened over time, since the communities know them and take them into account during their activities in the field.

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

With the project, it has been possible to conserve the species of flora and fauna in the forests and, although the hunting and forestry activities are carried out, they are done in a sustainable way, where the first is carried out only for self-consumption and the second is done under forest management. The management of forests and their resources is carried out in a timely manner, and as part of these they carry out patrols to safeguard their territory and the resources they house. In this way, for the monitoring

period, these actions have contributed to conserving the forests and their resources, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, since faced with the needs for food and other resources, there was a risk of third parties entering to their territory to obtain them.

The results obtained for the monitoring period, July - December 2020, were obtained from the patrols that the surveillance and control committees managed to carry out within the framework of the pandemic and the resources they had.

The results obtained for the monitoring period are presented below.

Wildlife sighting

During the period July – December 2020, a total of 105 fauna sightings were recorded in 6 native communities (Calleria, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca and Flor de Ucayali).

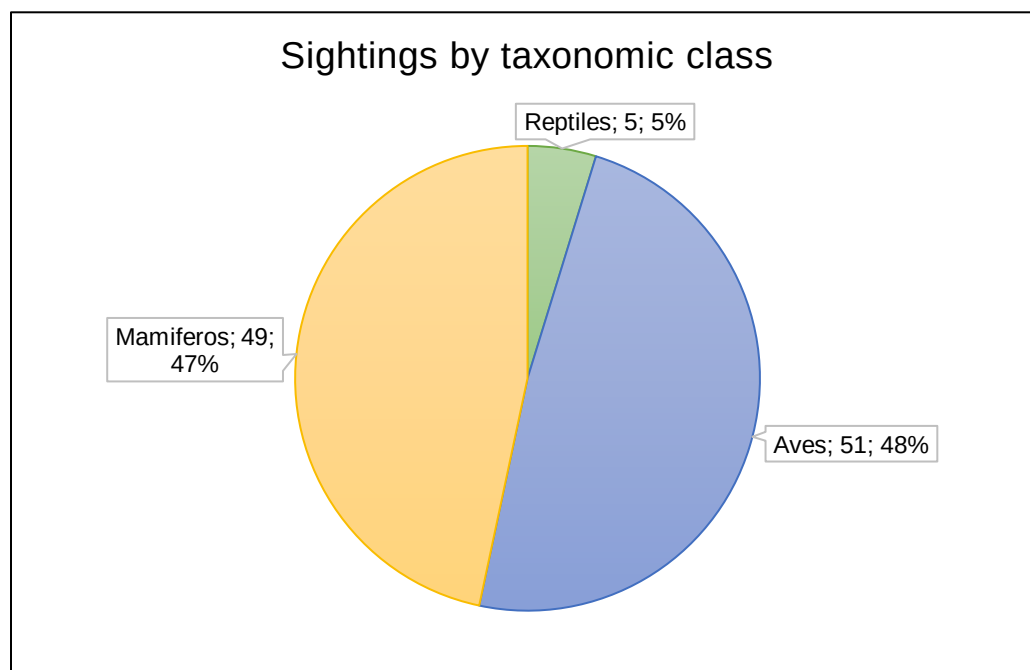


Figure 4. Sightings by Taxonomic Class, and percentages for each Class

In this period, three taxonomic classes were recorded: mammals, birds and reptiles. Of the total sightings, 51 were birds (48%), while 49 sightings were mammals (47%) and 5 were reptiles (5%).

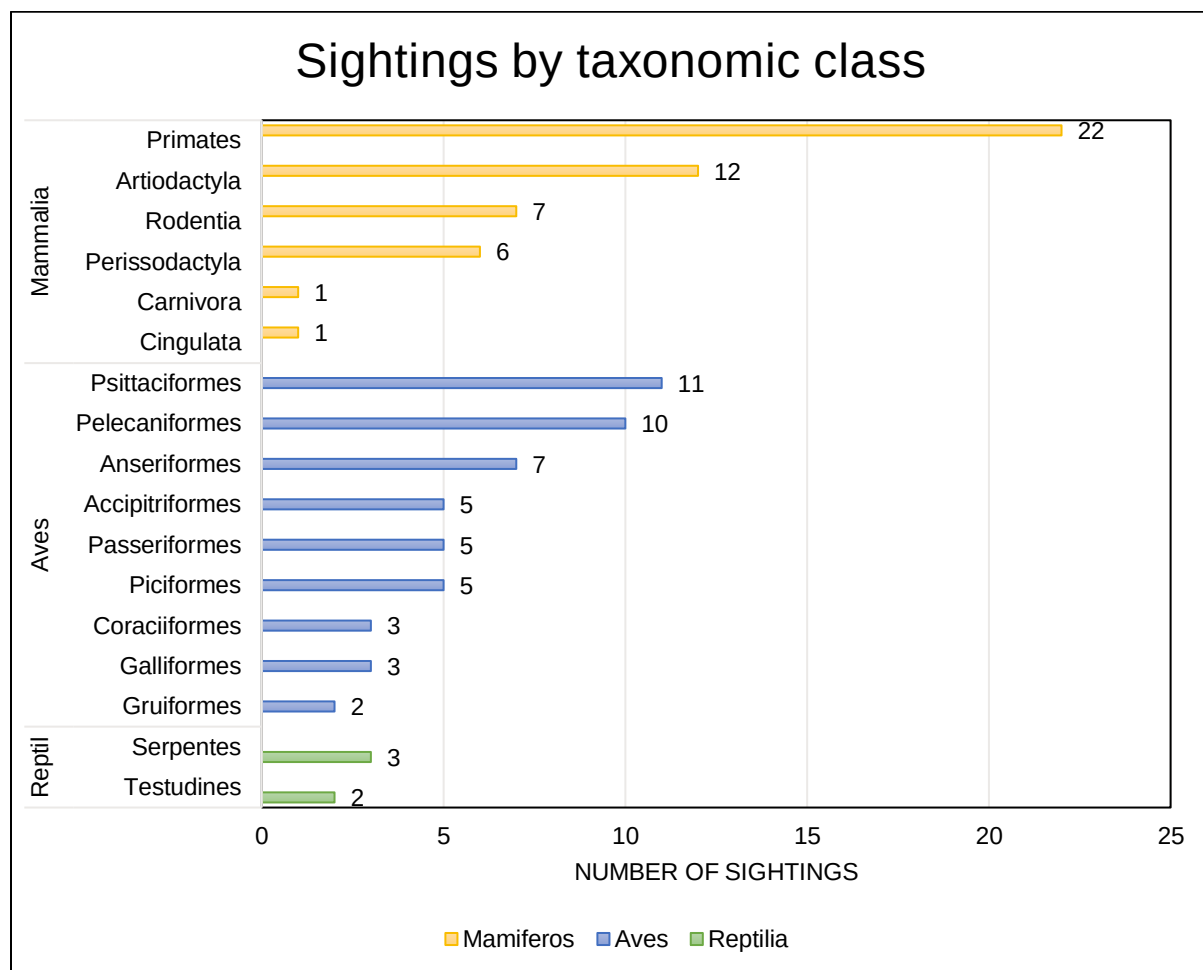


Figure 5. Sightings by Taxonomic Order

17 orders were recorded: 6 mammals, 9 birds and 2 reptiles. Primates (monkeys) was the most sighted with 22 records. Other mammals with fewer sightings were Artiodactyla¹⁴ (deer, peccaries and cetaceans) which had 12 records, followed by Rodentia (rodents) with 7 records and Perissodactyla (tapirs) with 6 records. Regarding birds, the order with the highest number of sightings was Psittaciformes (parrots and macaws) with 11 records, followed by Pelecaniformes (pelicans and herons) with 10 records. In reptiles, the order Serpentes (snakes) with 3 records and Testudines (turtles) with 2 records were observed. Carnivora and Cingulata (armadillos) only have 1 record each. The first was registered in the C.N. Puerto Nuevo, while the second, in the C.N. Curiaca¹⁴.

¹⁴ CITES y UICN lo denominan Cetartiodactyla, término que incluye a los antiguos órdenes Cetacea y Artiodactyla. Sin embargo, a la actualidad ambos términos se usan como sinónimos, siempre y cuando se considere a los artiodáctilos terrestres tradicionales junto a los cetáceos dentro del mismo clado, pues, filogenéticamente, ambos descienden de un ancestro común.

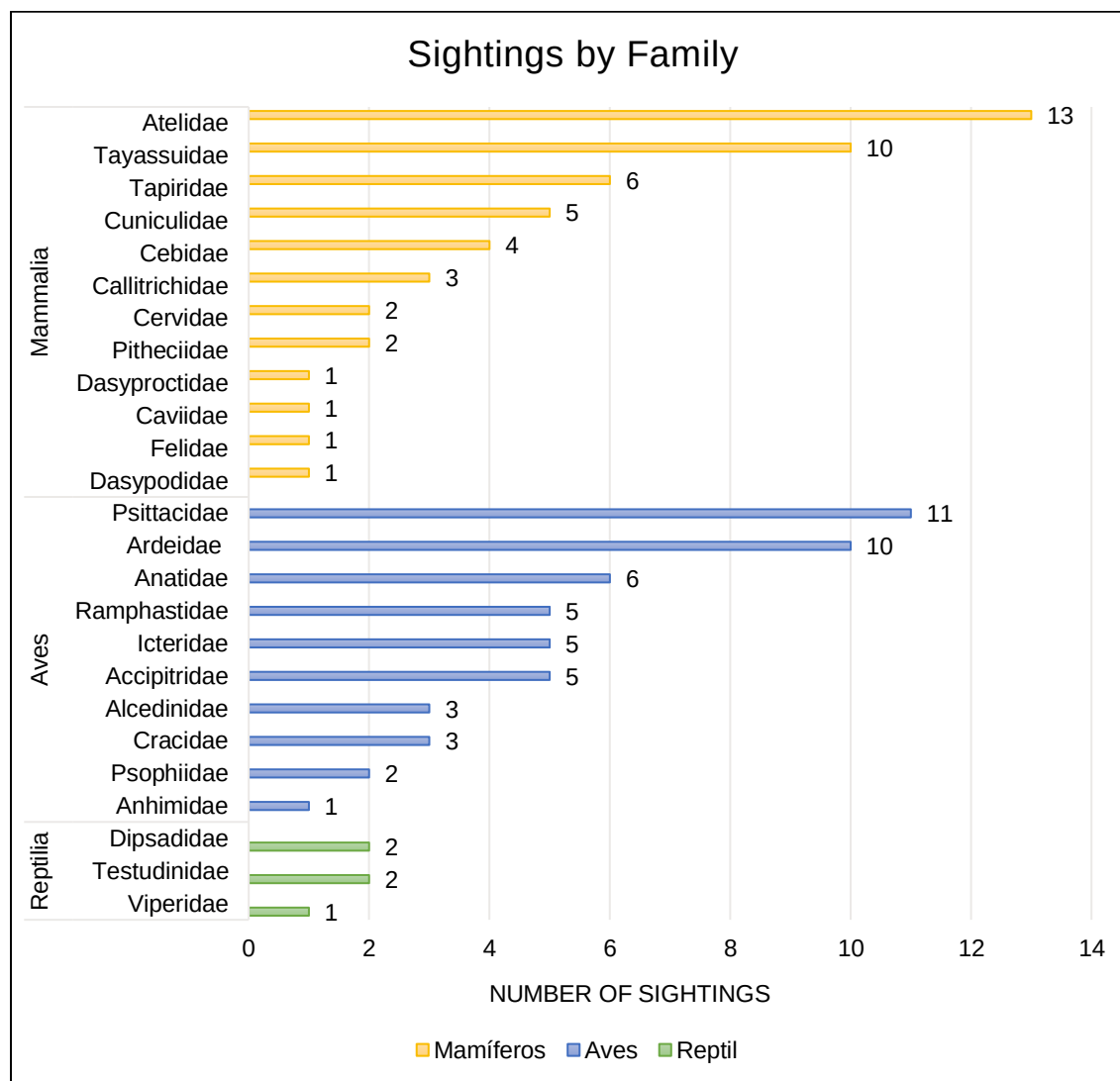


Figure 6. Sightings by Taxonomic Family

A total of 25 families were recorded: 12 mammals, 10 birds and 3 reptiles. The family with the most records was Atelidae (woolly monkeys) with 13, being in turn the most recorded family of Primates. Other families of mammals such as Tayassuidae (peccaries) and Tapiridae (tapir) had 10 and 6 sighting records, respectively. Psittacidae (parrots and macaws) was the most recorded bird family, with a total of 11, while Ardeidae (herons) had 10 records. The reptile families Dipsadidae and Testudinidae have 2 records each. On the other hand, the families that were sighted only once were Dasyproctidae, Dasypodidae, Felidae, Caviidae, Anhimidae, and Viperidae. Dasyproctidae (anujes) and Dasypodidae (armadillos) were recorded in the native community of Curiaca; Felidae (felidae) and Caviidae (ronsoco), in the native community of Puerto Nuevo; Anhimidae (camungos), in the native community of Flor de Ucayali, and Viperidae (poisonous snakes), in the native community of Sinchi Roca.

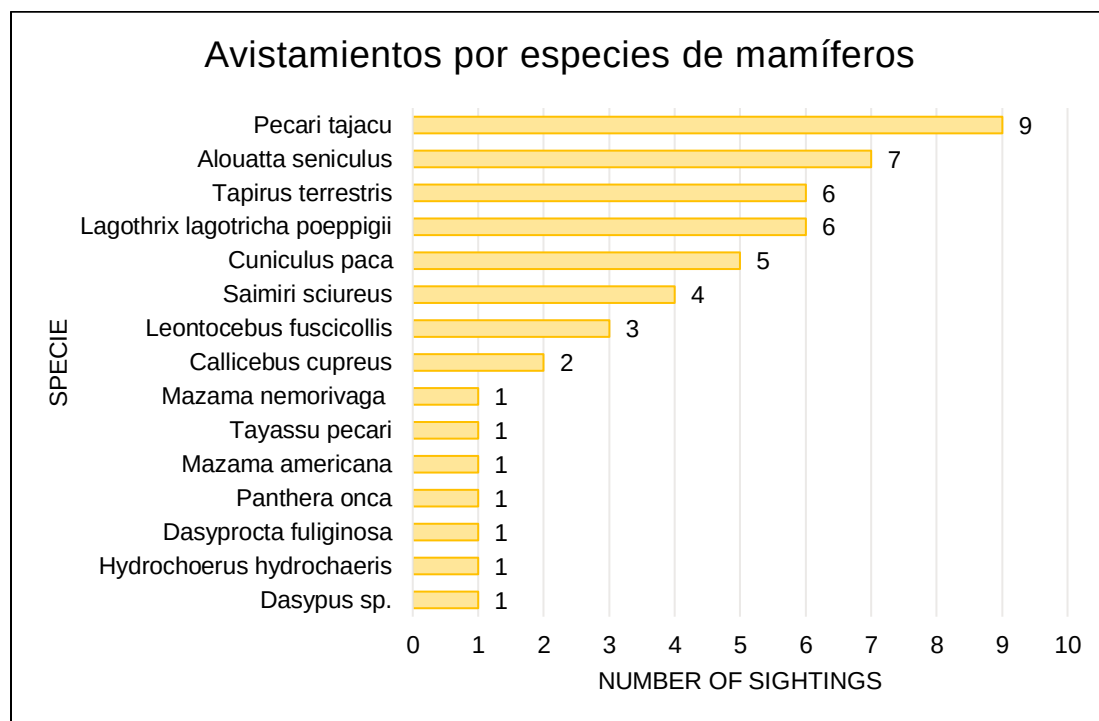


Figure 7. Sightings by species, corresponding to the Mammal Class

Figure 5 shows the list of registered mammal species, with their respective numbers of sightings. In total, 15 species were recorded, being Pecari tajacu “sajino” the most sighted with 9 records, followed by Alouatta seniculus “coto mono” with 7 records. In turn, Tapirus terrestris “tapir” and Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii “common woolly monkey” were each recorded 6 times.

As for the species with only one sighting, Mazama nemorivaga “grey deer”, Mazama americana “red deer”, Panthera onca “otorongo”, Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris “ronsoco”, registered in the C.N. New Port; and Tayassu pecari “huangana”, Dasyprocta fuliginosa “añuje” and Dasypus sp. “armadillo”, registered in the native community of Curiaca.

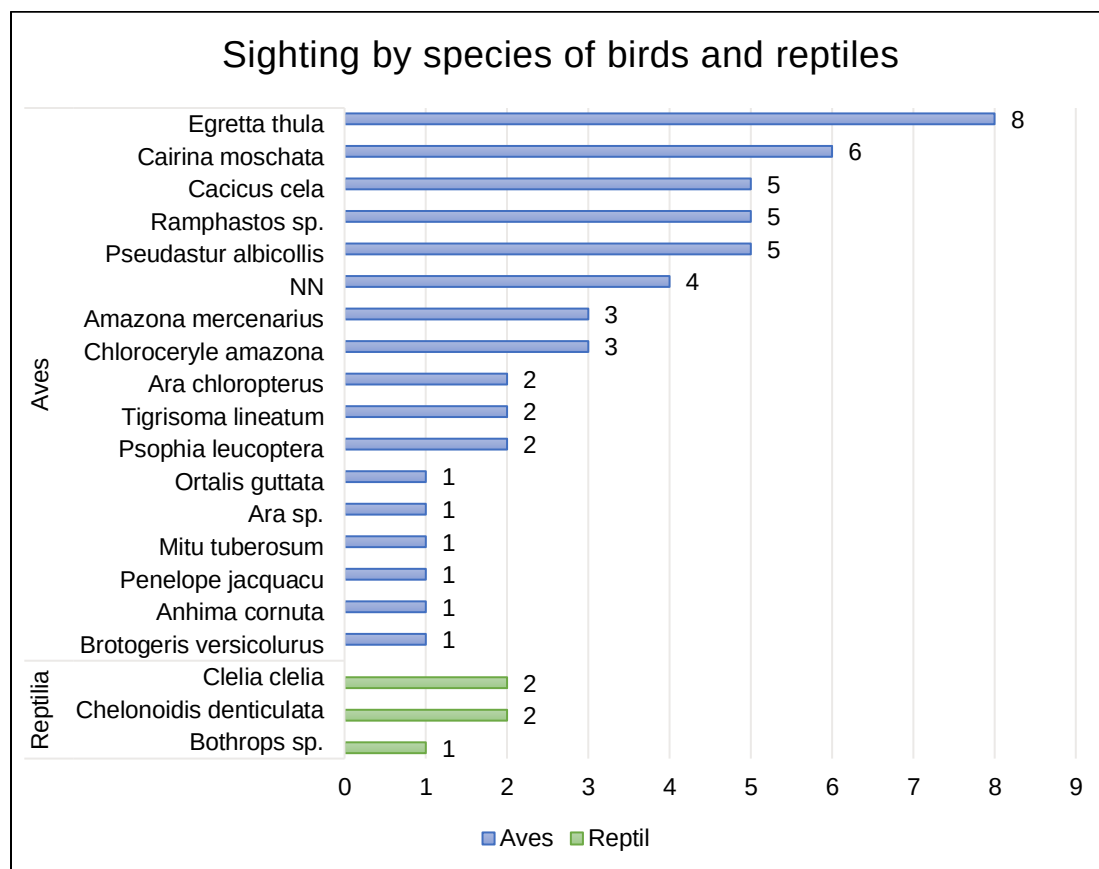


Figure 8. Avistamientos por especie, correspondiente a las Clases Aves y Reptiles

Figure 6 shows the records for the species of birds and reptiles. 16 species of birds and one unidentified species (NN), which corresponds to the Psittacidae family (parrots and macaws), were sighted. Considering that, of the 4 sighting records for NN, 3 were in the native community Curiaca and one in the native community Calleria, could be different species. The most sighted species was *Egretta thula* “white heron” with 8 records, followed by *Cairina moschata* “wild duck” with 6 records. In addition, with 5 records each, *Cacicus cela* “paucar”, *Ramphastos sp.* “toucan” and *Pseudastur albicollis* “white hawk”. The bird species with only one sighting were *Ortalis guttata* “manacaraco”, *Brotogeris versicolurus* “yellow-winged parakeet”, registered in the native community Sinchi Roca; *Ara sp.* “macaw”, *Penelope jacquacu* “pucacunga”, registered in the native community Puerto Nuevo; *Anhima cornuta* “camungo”, registered in the native community Flor de Ucayali; and *Mitu tuberosum* “Paujil”, registered in the native community Curiaca.

Regarding reptiles, *Clelia Clelia* “afananga” and *Chelonoidis denticulata* “tortuga motelo” were recorded twice each, while there is only one record of *Bothrops sp.* “pallet”.

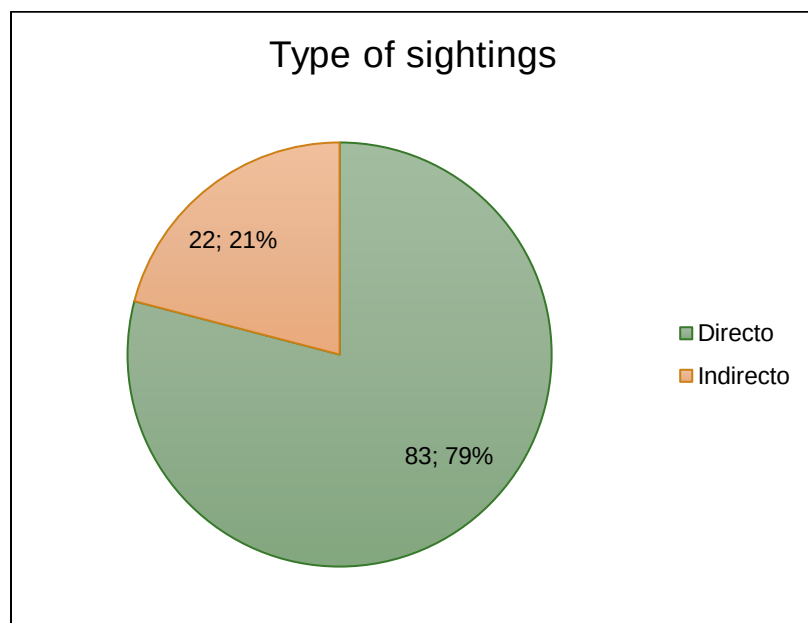


Figure 9. Quantity and percentage of sightings according to type of direct or indirect observation

Of the total sightings (105), 79% were direct sightings, that is, the individual or group of individuals could be visually observed or identified through vocalizations (songs in birds and howls, roars or screeches in mammals). The remaining 21% corresponds to indirect records, which is the type of record that gathers evidence to determine species, mainly mammals. These evidences are usually footprints, feces, shelters, bones, hair, scratches, burrows, nests, among others. For the corresponding report, the greatest evidence used in indirect observations were the footprints, which corresponded entirely to mammals, to mention a few, *Tapirus terrestris* "tapir", *Cuniculus paca* "majáz", *Tayassu pecari* "huangana", *Panthera onca* "otorongo".

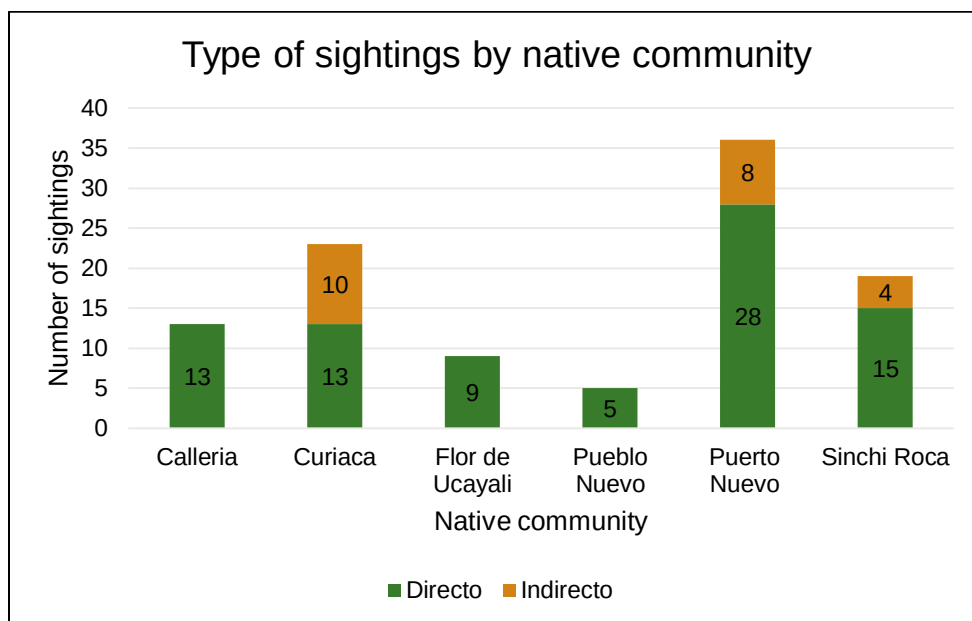


Figure 10. Quantity and type of sightings, according to direct or indirect observation, for each native community

As can be seen in Figure 8, the largest number of sightings were recorded at the native community Puerto Nuevo, adding a total of 36, where 28 were direct observations and 8 indirect. All indirect observations were for evidence of footprints. The native community Curiaca had 23 records of sightings, 13 of them being direct observations and 10 indirect. In the indirect observations, the evidence of footprints predominated, but there were also others such as feathers or burrows. In the native community Sinchi Roca 19 sightings were recorded, of which 15 were direct observations and 4 indirect. In the rest of the native communities there were only records with direct observation. The native community Pueblo Nuevo, with 5 records, is where there were fewer fauna sightings.

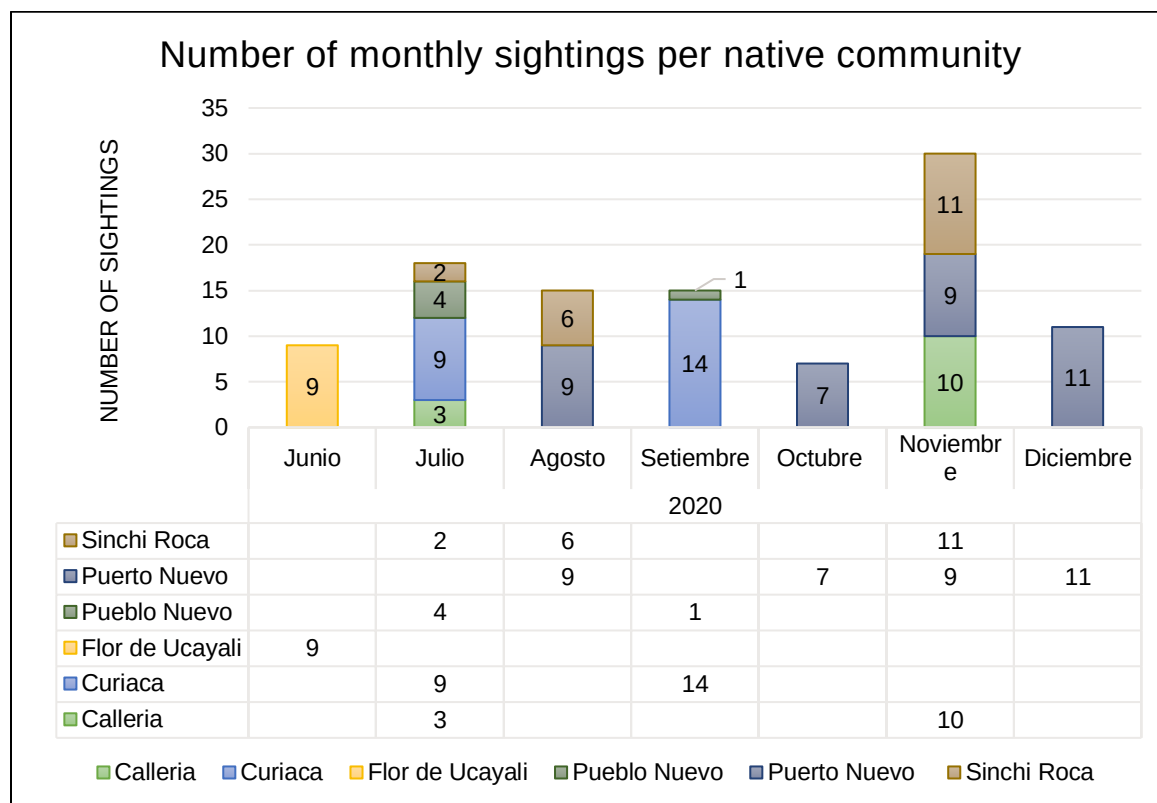


Figure 11. Number of monthly sightings in each native community, during the period June - December 2020

Figure 9 shows the number of sightings for each month in the period June - December 2020. It is observed that during this period more sightings were recorded in the month of November, adding 30 records distributed between the native community Sinchi Roca, the native community Puerto Nuevo and the native community Calleria. For its part, in the month of July there were 18 sightings between the C.N. Sinchi Roca, the native community Pueblo Nuevo, the native community Curiaca and the native community Calleria. In the month of October and December, there were only records in the native community Puerto Nuevo, with October being the month with the fewest sightings. Similarly, in June, the 9 sighting records correspond to the native community Flor de Ucayali, which are, in addition, all the sightings registered for said community.

Although deforestation has occurred during the monitoring period, it was less compared to a scenario without the project, where the loss of coverage would be greater, resulting in the fragmentation and/or loss of habitats and loss of flora and fauna species. Said avoided deforestation has been possible thanks to the implementation of activities such as control and surveillance, strengthening of governance, technical assistance, recovery of corridors through forest plantations and agroforestry systems with cocoa, among others established by the project, thus reducing threats (invasions, mining, extraction of wood, opening of roads, hunting) internal and external to the forest and the diversity they house.

In this sense, it can be concluded that the impacts on biodiversity, during the monitoring period and with the activities carried out, have been positive, since it has been possible to maintain the forests in the project area and species of flora and fauna.

5.1.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

State of conservation

The following tables show, for each native community, the conservation status of the species according to 3 listing systems: the List of Classification and Categorization of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna legally protected by Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI, The Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It is important to emphasize that the tables only show the species that are in at least one listing system.

Calleria

Specie	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	IUCN	CITES
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Egretta thula</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	-	LC	-

From the list of species registered in the native community Calleria, it is observed that all are in the LC (Least Concern) or Minor Concern category, according to the IUCN. It is also shown that *Pseudastur albicollis* “white sparrowhawk” and *Saimiri sciureus* “monkey friar” are found in Appendix II of CITES. On the other hand, no registered species is found on the list of Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI.

Curiaca

Specie	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	IUCN	CITES
<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>	-	LC	II

<i>Cacicus cela</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Callicebus cupreus</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	-	LC	III
<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>		LC	-
<i>Dasypus sp.</i>	-	-	-
<i>Egretta thula</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii</i>	VU	EN	II
<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>	NT	NT	-
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Ramphastos sp.</i>	-	-	-
<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	NT	VU	II
<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	NT	VU	II

In the native community Curiaca, it is observed that *Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii* “common woolly monkey” is in the VU (Vulnerable) or Vulnerable category in the list of Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI and in the EN (Endangered) or Endangered category, according to the IUCN Red List. In turn, it is found in Appendix II of the CITES list, thus being the most threatened species that has been registered in this community for the period June - December 2020. Other species of importance for conservation are *Mitu tuberosum* “paujil”, which is in the category NT (Near threatened) or Almost Threatened both in the list of Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI, and in the IUCN Red List, *Tapirus terrestris* “tapir” and *Tayassu pecari* “huangana” categorized as Near Threatened according to Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGR and as Vulnerable according to the IUCN.

Flor de Ucayali

Specie	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	IUCN	CITES
<i>Anhima cornuta</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Egretta thula</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	-	LC	II

In the native community Flor de Ucayali, all registered species are in the LC or Least Concern category, according to the IUCN Red List. Likewise, *Pseudastur albicollis* “white sparrowhawk” is the only CITES species, categorized in Appendix II.

Pueblo Nuevo

Specie	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	VU	LC	II
<i>Egretta thula</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Leontocebus fuscicollis</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	-	LC	II

In the list of species of the native community Pueblo Nuevo, *Alouatta seniculus* “coto mono” is in the VU or Vulnerable category according to Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI, and in the LC or Least Concern category in the IUCN Red List. The rest of the species are all categorized as Least Concern for this last-mentioned list.

Puerto Nuevo

Specie	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	VU	LC	II
<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	NT	LC	II
<i>Ara sp.</i>	-	-	-
<i>Cacicus cela</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	-	VU	II
<i>Clelia clelia</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	-	LC	III
<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii</i>	VU	EN	II
<i>Leontocebus fuscicollis</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Mazama americana</i>	DD	DD	-
<i>Mazama nemorivaga</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Panthera onca</i>	NT	NT	I
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>	-	NT	-
<i>Ramphastos sp.</i>	-	-	-

Specie	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	IUCN	CITES
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	NT	VU	II

In the list of species of the native community Puerto Nuevo, *Panthera onca* “jaguar” is in the NT or Near Threatened category according to Supreme Decree N° 004-2014-MINAGRI and the IUCN Red List, while in CITES it is in Appendix I, being one of the high conservation values, not only in the study area, but throughout the Amazon. *Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii* “common woolly monkey” and *Alouatta seniculus* “coto mono” are vulnerable, according to Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI, while the IUCN Red List also considers *Tapirus terrestris* “tapir” to be vulnerable. On the other hand, there is not enough data about the conservation status of the *Mazama americana* “red deer”, which is why both the national list and the Red List categorize it as DD (Data deficient).

Sinchi Roca

Specie	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	IUCN	CITES
<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	VU	LC	II
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	NT	LC	II
<i>Bothrops sp.</i>	-	-	-
<i>Brotogeris versicolurus</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Callicebus cupreus</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	-	VU	II
<i>Clelia clelia</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	-	LC	III
<i>Leontocebus fuscicollis</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	-	LC	-
<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Ramphastos sp.</i>	-	-	-
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	-	LC	II
<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	NT	VU	II

In the native community Sinchi Roca, it is observed that according to the list of Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI *Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii* “common woolly monkey” is vulnerable, while the IUCN Red List also considers *Chelonoidis denticulata* “tortuga motelo” and *Tapirus terrestris* “tapir”.

5.1.5 Invasive Species (B2.5)

The productive activities that involve the establishment of species are the establishment of agroforestry systems with cocoa and forest plantations. In both cases, native species and/or species that have been in the area for many years and that have settled in the place are used, such as cocoa, banana, cassava, citrus and corn; which are mostly used for self-consumption (except cocoa, which is sought to be sold externally), as well as the forest species used are from the area, such as mahogany, shihuahuaco and capirona. In this sense, no invasive species have been used as part of the project.

In addition, the communities that carry out forest exploitation carry out forest management with the forest species, without introducing new species.

Native species

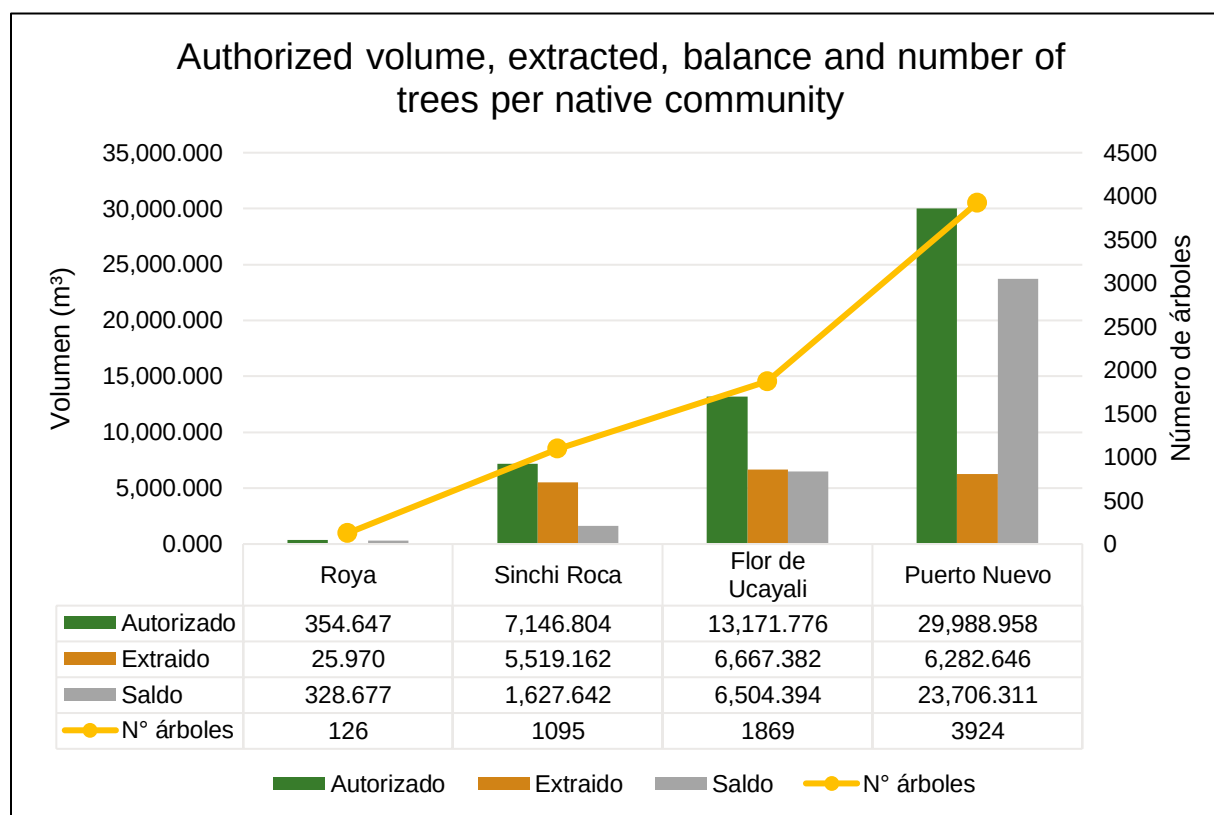


Figure 12. Authorized volume, extracted, balance and number of trees per native community

Figure 10 shows the authorized volumes, extracted and the balance for each native community, as well as the number of authorized trees. The communities of Calleria, Pueblo Nuevo and Curiaca are excluded as there was no extraction during the period July - December 2020. Puerto Nuevo, with 29,988,958 m³, is the native community with the largest authorized volume, followed by Flor de Ucayali, which has

authorized 13,171,776 m³. Roya, with only 354,647 m³, has the smallest volume authorized for extraction. Regarding the extracted volume, Puerto Nuevo registers 6,282,646 m³, having used a level well below the authorized volume, still leaving a balance of 23,706,311 m³. In turn, Flor de Ucayali, with 6,667,382 m³, has extracted approximately half of what was authorized, with a volume of 6,504,394 m³ still to be extracted. On the contrary, Sinchi Roca has extracted 5,519,162 m³, a large part of what was authorized, leaving a final balance of 1,627,642 m³. Finally, Roya has extracted a volume of 25,970 m³, leaving a balance of 328,677 m³.

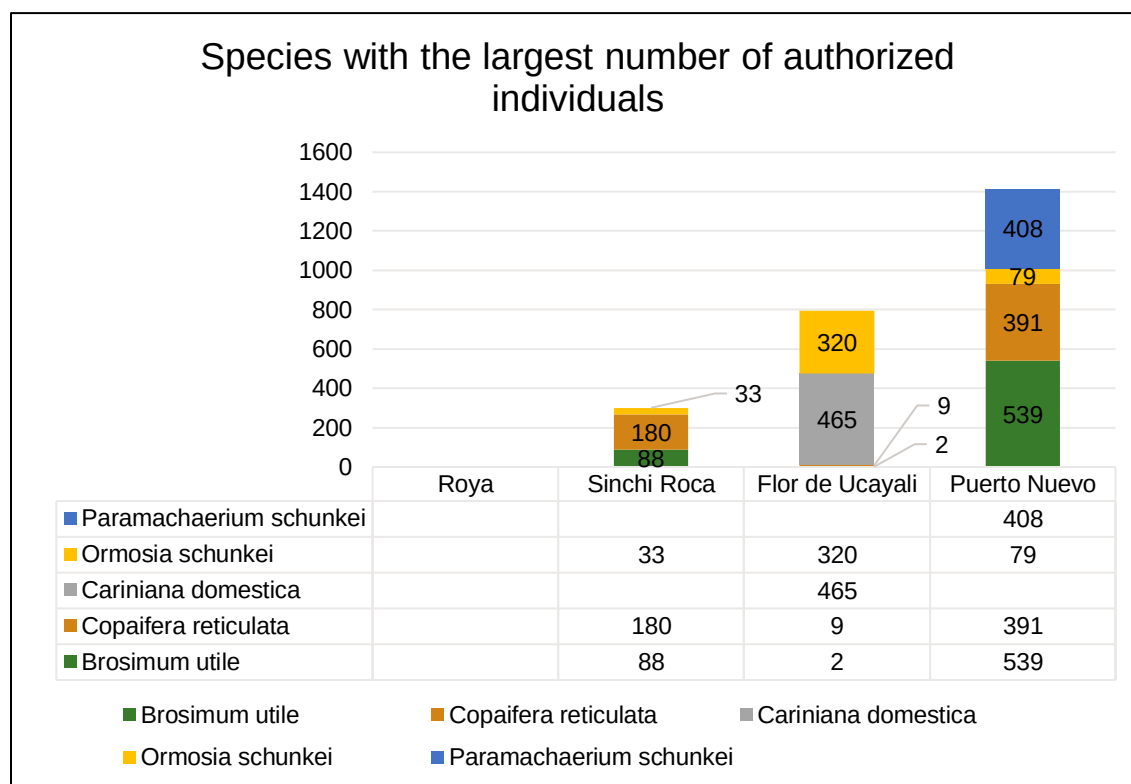


Figure 13. Five species with the largest number of authorized individuals, in each native community, for the period July - December 2020.

Figure 11 shows the 5 species with the highest number of authorized individuals for the four native communities that have harvested during the July-December 2020 period. The species with the highest number of authorized individuals is Brosimum utile “panguana”, with a total of 639, having 539 individuals in the NC Puerto Nuevo, 88 in the native community Sinchi Roca and only 2 in the native community Flor de Ucayali. Copaifera reticulata “copaiba” has 580 individuals, Puerto Nuevo being where the vast majority have been authorized. On the other hand, Cariniana domestica “cachimbo” has 465 authorized individuals, all in the native community Flor de Ucayali. Ormosia schunkei “huayruro” and Paramachaerium schunkei complete the list, the latter presenting all the authorized individuals in the native community Puerto Nuevo. It is important to point out that in the list of authorized species in the native community Roya does not find any of the five mentioned.

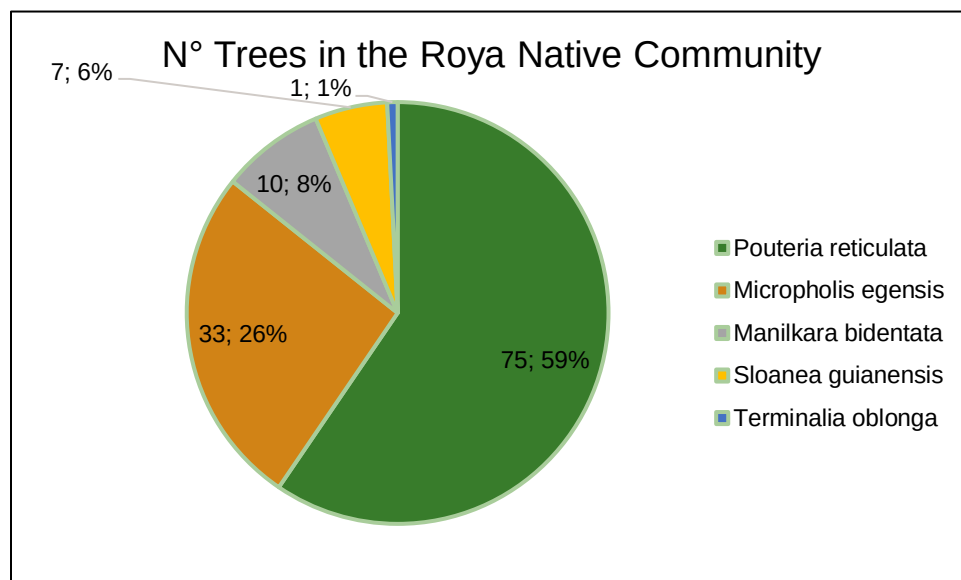


Figure 14. Number of authorized trees and percentage by species for the Roya Native Community

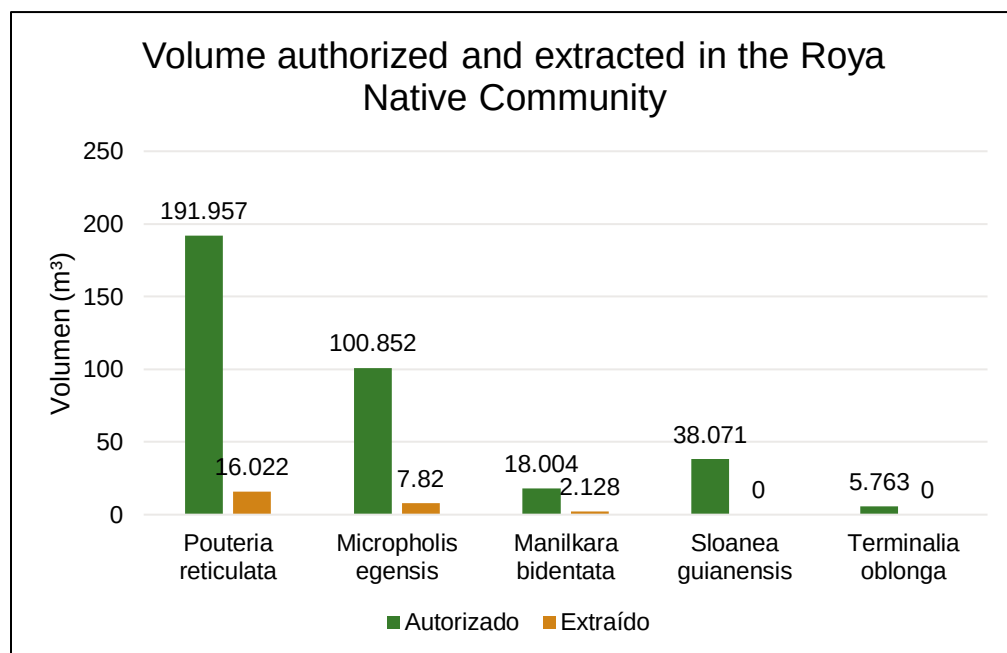


Figure 15. Authorized and extracted volume of 5 species for the Roya Native Community

Figure 12 shows the number of authorized trees of the only five species in the native community Roya, with Pouteria reticulata "quina quina" being the species with the largest number of individuals. Figure 13 shows the comparison between authorized and extracted volume for the five species. Pouteria reticulata,

Micropholis egensis “caimitillo” and *Manilkara bidentata* “quinilla” were the species used, while *Sloanea guianensis* “huangana casha” and *Terminalia oblonga* “yacushapana” were not used. In general, it can be said that the native community Roya has made minimal use during this period.

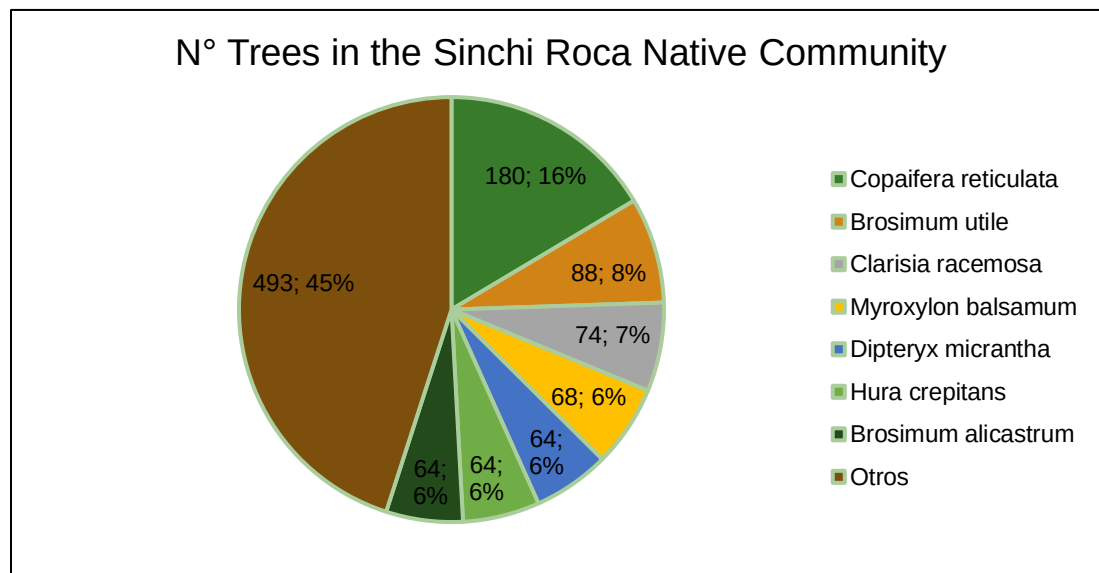


Figure 16. Number of authorized trees and percentage of species with more individuals for the Sinchi Roca Native Community

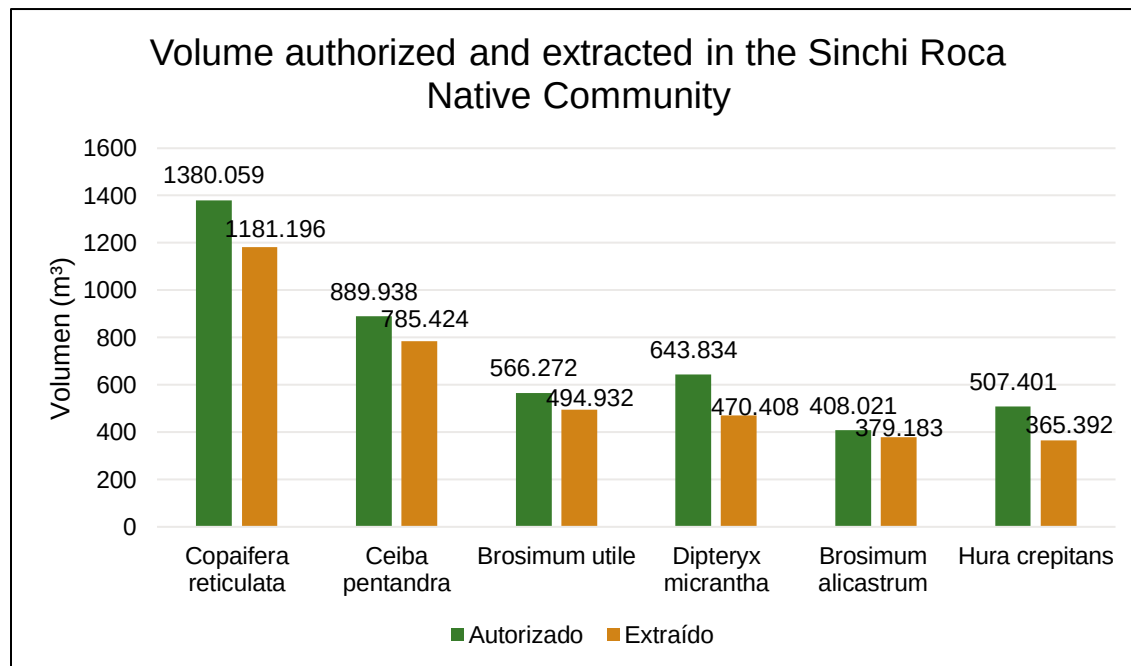


Figure 17. Authorized and extracted volume of 6 species with the highest volume used, for the Sinchi Roca Native Community

Figure 14 shows the species with the largest number of authorized individuals of the native community Sinchi Roca. *Copaifera reticulata* "copaiba" with 180 individuals represents 16% of the total trees. Figure 15 shows the comparison between the volume authorized and extracted for the species that have used the most volume. *Copaifera reticulata* and *Ceiba pentandra* "lupuna" were the species that extracted the most volume. The fact that *C. pentandra* does not appear among the species with the most individuals is particular, but it is one of the ones that contributes the most volume, in the same way with *Dipteryx micrantha* "shihuahuaco". This may be due to the fact that they are very tall species, belonging to dominant strata in the forest, so the volume per tree is generally above average, thus obtaining large volumes with fewer individuals. Observing the volume used in the species with more individuals, it can be inferred that the native community Sinchi Roca has largely taken advantage of the volume that has been authorized for this period.

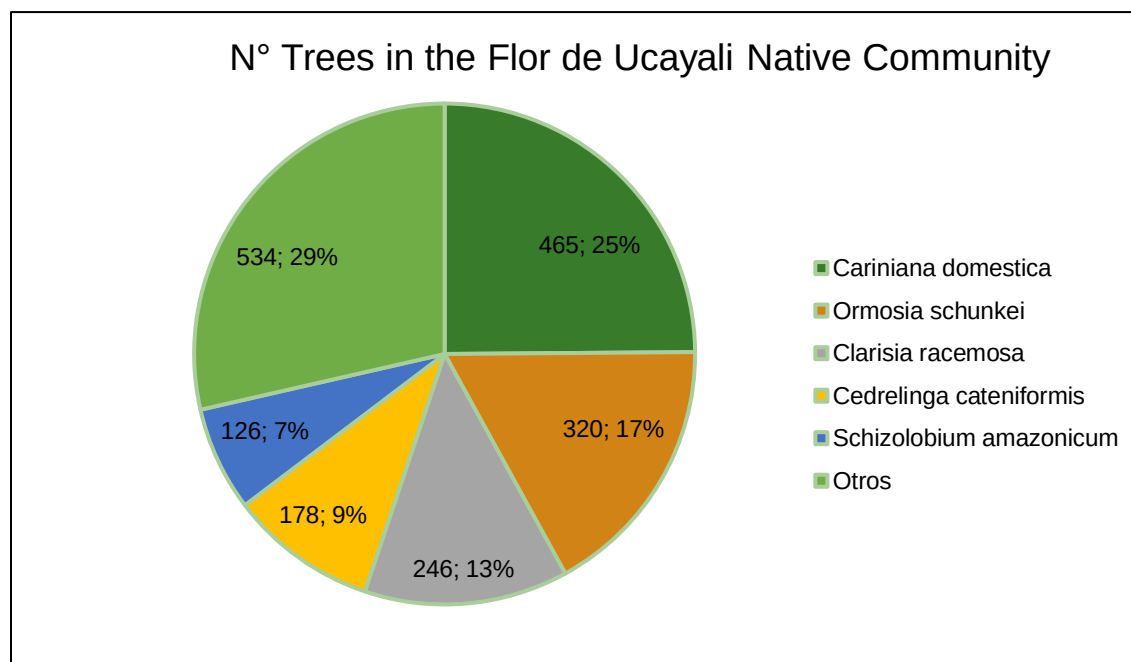


Figure 18. Number of authorized trees and percentage of species with more individuals for the Flor de Ucayali Native Community

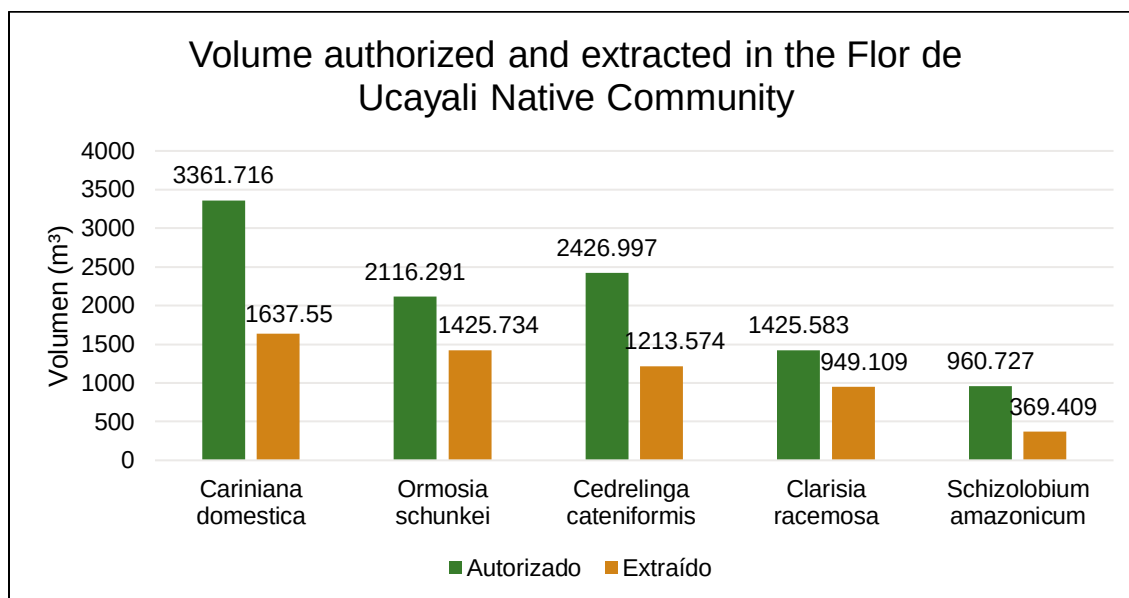


Figure 19. Authorized and extracted volume of 5 species with the highest volume used, for the Flor de Ucayali Native Community

Figure 16 shows the species with the highest number of authorized individuals in the native community Flor de Ucayali, where five species make up approximately 75% of the trees for this community. *Cariniana domestica* "cachimbo" with 465 individuals represents 25% of the total number of trees. Figure 17 shows the comparison between the volume authorized and extracted for the species that have used the most volume. *Cariniana domestica* and *Ormosia schunkei* "huayruro" were the species that extracted the most volume. It can be seen that *Cedrelinga cateniformis* "tornillo" has almost half the number of individuals than *O. schunkei*, presenting a larger authorized volume. In the same sense as the explanation in the previous paragraph, *C. cateniformis* is a large species, present in the dominant strata of the forest. Observing the volume extracted in the species with more individuals, it can be inferred that the native community Flor de Ucayali has carried out harvesting activities on a regular basis.

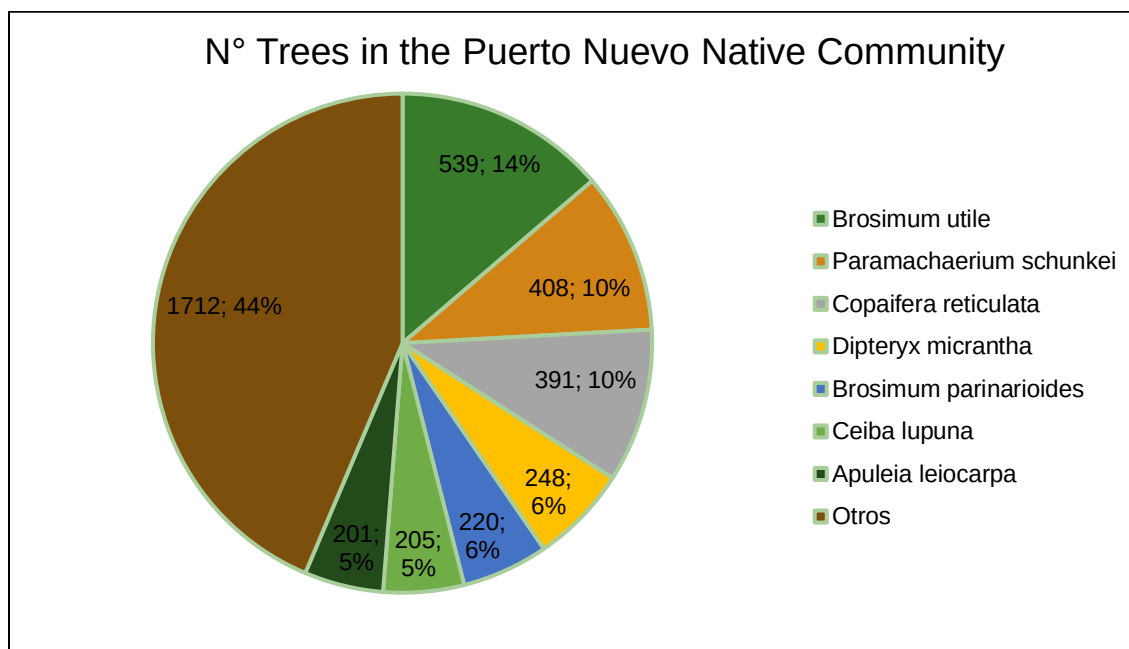


Figure 20. Number of authorized trees and percentage of species with more individuals for the Puerto Nuevo Native Community

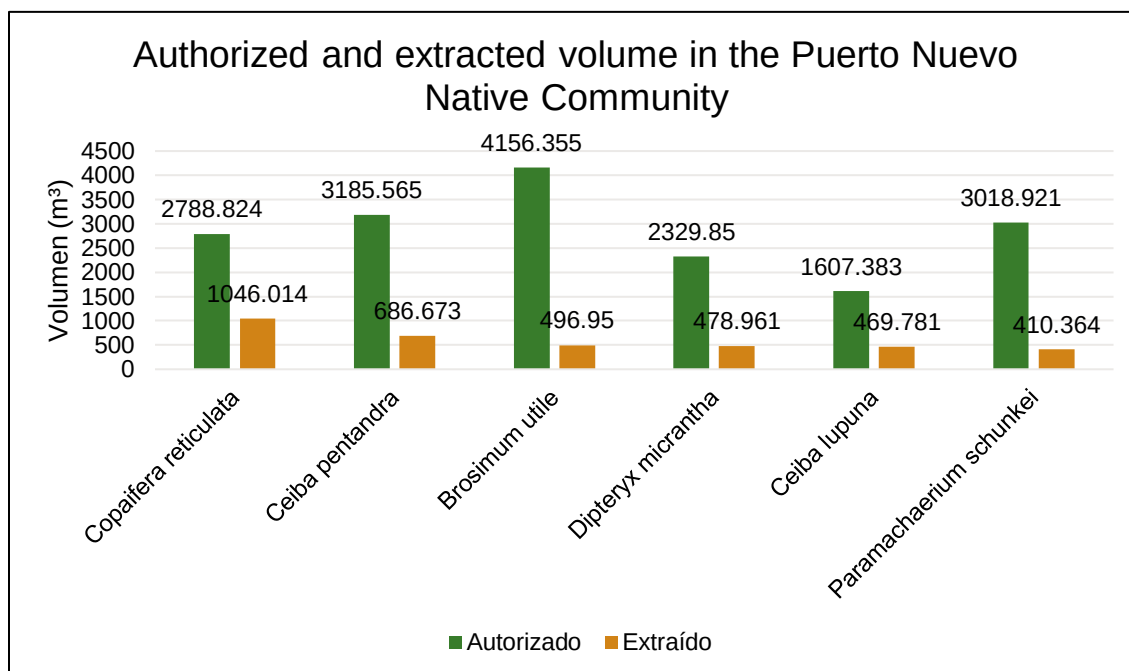


Figure 21. Authorized and extracted volume of 6 species with the highest volume used, for the Puerto Nuevo Native Community

Figure 18 shows the species with the highest number of authorized individuals in the native community Puerto Nuevo, where *Brosimum utile* “panguana” and *Paramachaerium schunkei* “aguano masha” represent 24% of the trees for this community. Figure 19 shows the comparison between the volume authorized and extracted for the species that have used the most volume. *Copaifera reticulata* “copaiba” and *Ceiba pentandra* “lupuna” were the species that extracted the most volume. The rest of the species shown present extraction volumes without much difference between them. In the same way as in the previous cases, species such as *Ceiba pentandra*, which is not among the species with the largest number of individuals, contributes large amounts of volume per tree. It can also be seen that in this community the directly proportional trend between the number of authorized individuals and the volume extracted is broken, as can be seen in *Brosimum utile*, which is the species with the largest number of trees but which has been harvested in approximately one eighth of the authorized volume. The native community Puerto Nuevo, in short, has made a minimum use during this period.

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

The project only uses native species, as described in point 5.1.5 of this report and section B2.5 (table 59) of the PDD.

The project mainly uses native species and non-native species adapted to the Amazon environment, so these species are not a threat to the ecosystem, habitats or species in the project area.

In agriculture the following species are cultivated: plantain, cassava, citrus, corn and cocoa. And in forest management, the species used are mahogany, shihuahuaco and capirona. Banana, cassava, citrus and corn are self-consumption crops, while cocoa is sold outside the community, as are forest species.

5.1.7 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)

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

5.1.8 Inputs Justification (B2.8)

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

5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

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

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

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

5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

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

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

5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

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

Table 20. biodiversity monitoring results

Sampling technique	Monitoring method	Frequency	Responsible	Results
Monitoring forest plots	Information from the semi-annual forest censuses, harvest reports sent to the forestry authority, reports from the supervisory body of forestry concessions (OSINFOR), among others.	Biannual	Control and Surveillance Committee, AIDER technical team.	For all the native communities (except Calleria, Pueblo Nuevo and Curiaca), during the period July - December 2020, 7014 individuals distributed in 60 timber forest species for commercial purposes were registered, with an authorized usable volume of 50,662,185 m3, having extracted 18,495,160 m3, and therefore leaving a balance of 32,167,025 m3. None of the registered species has a classification within the latest update of the CITES Wild Flora Species List – Peru.
Direct detection by timely records	Record by sighting	Biannual	Community Forest Surveillance and Control Committee, AIDER technical team.	Listings of species in Native Communities: Afaninga (<i>Clelia clelia</i>): 1 in Sinchi Roca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Añuje (<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>): 1 in Curiaca. Carachupa (<i>Dasypus sp.</i>): 1 in Curiaca. Huangana (<i>Tayassu pecari</i>): 1 in Curiaca. Jaguar, Otorongo (<i>Panthera onca</i>): 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. Jergón (<i>Bothrops sp.</i>): 1 in Sinchi Roca. Majaz (<i>Cuniculus paca</i>): 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Sinchi Roca. Mono choro (<i>Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii</i>): 1 in Curiaca, 5 in Pueblo Nuevo. Mono coto (<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>): 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 4 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Sinchi Roca. Mono fraile (<i>Saimiri boliviensis</i>): 1 in Calleria, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 2 in Sinchi Roca Mono pichico (<i>Leontocebus fuscicollis</i>): 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. Mono tocón (<i>Callicebus cupreus</i>): 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Sinchi Roca. Motelo (<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>): 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. Ronsoco (<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>): 1 in Pueblo Nuevo Sachavaca, tapir (<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>): 3 in Curiaca, 2 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca.

Sampling technique	Monitoring method	Frequency	Responsable	Results
				Sajino (<i>Pecari tajacu</i>): 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 6 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. Venado colorado (<i>Mazama americana</i>): 1 in Puerto Nuevo. Venado gris (<i>Mazama nemorivaga</i>): 1 in Puerto Nuevo.
	Registration by sighting, songs and observations of nests	Biannual	AIDER technical team with the participation of the forest committee	Listings of species in Native Communities Camungo (<i>Anhima cornuta</i>): 1 in Flor de Ucayali. Carpintero crestado (<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>): 1 in Calleria, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Sinchi Roca. Cushuro, pato silvestre (<i>Cairina moschata</i>): 3 in Calleria, 3 in Flor de Ucayali. Garzita blanca (<i>Egretta thula</i>): 2 en Calleria, 1 en Curiaca, 4 en Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo. Gavilán blanco, gavilán churero (<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>): 1 in Calleria, 1 in Curiaca, 1 in Flor de Ucayali, 1 in Pueblo Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. Guacamayo (<i>Ara sp.</i>) 1 in Puerto Nuevo. Guacamayo Rojo y verde (<i>Ara chloropterus</i>): 1 in Puerto Nuevo, 1 in Sinchi Roca. Loro (NN): 1 in Calleria, 3 in Curiaca. Loro de nuca escamosa (<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>): 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Puerto Nuevo Manacaraco (<i>Ortalis guttata</i>): 1 in Sinchi Roca. Martin pescador amazónico (<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>): 3 in Calleria. Paucar (<i>Cacicus cela</i>): 2 in Curiaca, 3 in Puerto Nuevo. Paujil (<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>): 1 in Curiaca. Pihuicho (<i>Brotogeris versicolurus</i>): 1 in Sinchi Roca. Pucacunga (<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>): 1 in Puerto Nuevo. Pumagarza (<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>): 2 in Calleria. Trompetero (<i>Psophia leucoptera</i>): 2 in Puerto Nuevo. Tucán (<i>Ramphastos sp.</i>): 2 in Curiaca, 1 in Puerto Nuevo, 2 in Sinchi Roca.

5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

The results obtained in the biodiversity monitoring plan were presented to the members of the 7 native communities, as well as to the Association of Indigenous Communities for the Conservation of Forests in Ucayali (ACICOB) between the months of May to June, where it was presented. a summary of the results obtained by each component; likewise, at the beginning of August the communities were informed of the date of the site visit by the audit team. Regarding the dissemination of the biodiversity monitoring plan, it is worth mentioning that each native community has a control and surveillance committee, who carry out patrolling of their territory, which includes wildlife monitoring. This is reported through fauna registration cards by direct observation. In this sense, the members of the committee annually plan the activities that they will carry out and within them is the follow-up, which is built with the participation of the community members.

5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

5.4.1. Trigger Species Population Trends (GL3.3)

The project has not been validated at the Gold Level for exceptional biodiversity benefits, so this section does not apply.

6 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

None

7 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPACT INFORMATION

None

APPENDICIES

Appendix 1: Additional Information

Table 21. Training carried out in the 7 native communities

N°	Native community	Date	Training subjects	N° participants	N° Women	N° Men
1	Flor de Ucayali	6/08/2020	Governance Workshop: Organizational Strengthening	35	17	18
2	Sinchi Roca	13/09/2020	Capacity building for the agroforestry committee	36	11	25
3	Puerto Nuevo	11/10/2020	weed control	10		10
4	Pueblo Nuevo	11/10/2020	ground preparation	20	5	15
5	Pueblo Nuevo	13/10/2020	Organizational strengthening of the agroforestry committee	18	6	12
6	Sinchi Roca	13/10/2020	Activities and design of forest plantations	10	2	8
7	Puerto Nuevo	15/10/2020	CVCFC capacity building	26	5	21
8	Sinchi Roca	16/10/2020	CVCFC capacity building	24		24
9	Curiaca	20/10/2020	Strengthening the agroforestry committee	18	5	13
10	Roya	23/10/2020	Strengthening the agroforestry committee	17	3	14
11	Curiaca	6/11/2020	Formation of the cocoa plant (theory)	29	12	17
12	Roya	7/11/2020	Forest use with reduced impact	11		11
13	Sinchi Roca	7/11/2020	weed control	6		6
14	Pueblo Nuevo	7/11/2020	Cocoa plant formation - theory	22	7	15
15	Curiaca	8/11/2020	Formation of the cocoa plant (practice)	13	3	10
16	Pueblo Nuevo	9/11/2020	Formation of cocoa plant - practice	21	7	14
17	Puerto Nuevo	13/11/2020	Filling out forest monitoring sheets	8		8
18	Roya	14/11/2020	Formation of the cocoa plant (theory)	13	2	11
19	Roya	14/11/2020	Formation of the cocoa plant (practice)	13	3	10
20	Calleria	19/11/2020	weed management	22	2	20
21	Sinchi Roca	23/11/2020	Formation of the cocoa plant (theory)	37	10	27
22	Sinchi Roca	24/11/2020	Formation of the cocoa plant (practice)	39	6	33
23	Pueblo Nuevo	8/12/2020	Establishment of forest plantations	16	7	9
24	Curiaca	10/12/2020	Establishment of forest plantations	28	9	19
25	Curiaca	11/12/2020	Craft workshop for the improvement of production and organization of the committee.	14	14	
26	Pueblo Nuevo	12/12/2020	Improvement of production and organization of the committee	8	8	
27	Curiaca	15/12/2020	Strengthening the agroforestry committee	22	8	14
28	Pueblo Nuevo	17/11/2020	Improvement of the production and organization of the committee	2	2	

N°	Native community	Date	Training subjects	N° participants	N° Women	N° Men
29	Curiaca	17/11/2020	Improvement of the production and organization of the committee	2	2	
30	Curiaca	11/12/2020	Reply: Improvement of the production and organization of the committee	14	14	
31	Pueblo Nuevo	12/12/2020	Reply: Improvement of the production and organization of the committee	8	8	
Total				562	178	384