

Management of Community Forests for the Reduction of Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon

Project title	Management of Community Forests for the Reduction of Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon
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Crediting period	01 July 2021 – 30 June 2041; 20 years
Monitoring period	01 January 2022 – 31 December 2022
(CCB) GHG accounting period	01 July 2021 – 30 June 2041; 20 years
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CCB Standards version	3.1
Project location	Perú, Ucayali and Huánuco
Project proponent(s)	Main proponent of the project: Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral - AIDER Contact: Jaime Nalvarte Armas Calle Las Camelias 174, 6th Floor - San Isidro. lime Phone: (511) 5956644 Email: lima@aider.com.pe
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History of CCB Status	Under verification (Second verification)
Gold Level criteria	Gold Level Criteria Applies to Community and Biodiversity Community: The project is developed with Amazonian indigenous communities of the Shipibo-Conibo, Cacataibo, Ashanika, Isconahua and Yanasha ethnic groups, and is implemented in their territories. The project seeks to strengthen communal governance and territorial management for better management of their natural resources, as well as strengthening the capacities of the MBC with social inclusion and gender equity, and also the implementation of sustainable inclusive businesses, the legal security of their territories, among others. It also takes into account that the benefits of the project will reach the most vulnerable groups, including women, children and the elderly. Biodiversity: The project area is home, and seeks to conserve, to species with some category of threat, as well as endemic species, both flora and fauna; also, these forests are home to places of cultural importance and scenic beauty and tourism potential. The project will promote management activities to maintain or increase the stocks of important species and areas, and thus continue using the natural resources in the different areas of the communities without compromising the benefit of future generations, in addition to generating conservation-friendly economic income and protecting attributes of high conservation value
Prepared by	Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral – AIDER

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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.	1,693,995.06 tCO ₂ -e annual generated by the project (period January – December 2022).	3.2.4	2,312,652.76 tCO ₂ -e annual generated by the project.
2) Hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area, compared to the scenario without project.	4,120.11 hectares avoided being deforested (period January – December 2022).	3.2.2	5,628.60 hectares avoided of being deforested.
3) Species critically endangered worldwide or endangered that benefit from reduced threats as a result of project activities, compared to the scenario without a project.	Data not available	5	Data not available

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	1,693,995.06 tCO ₂ -e	3.2.4	2,312,652.76 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	4,120.11 hectares	3.2.2	5,628.60 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	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*)

	the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario			
	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	881 community members	4.3.1	1675 community members
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities	401 female community members	4.3.1	789 female community members
Employment	Total number of people employed in of project activities, ⁵ expressed as number of full-time employees ⁶	77 people	-	77 people 61 who are part of AIDER's technical team responsible for the management, supervision and implementation of activities in the office and in the field.

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])

				16 people from native communities
	Number of women employed in project activities, expressed as number of full-time employees	24 women	-	24 women 21 who are part of the team mentioned in the above metric 3 women from native communities
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods ⁷ or income generated as a result of project activities	881 community members	4.3.1	1675 community members
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities	401 female community members	4.3.1	789 female community members
Health	Total number of people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	-	Not applicable
	Number of women for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	-	Not applicable
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	Not applicable	-	Not applicable

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.

	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	-	Not applicable
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	Not applicable	-	Not applicable
	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	Not applicable	-	Not applicable
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being ⁸ was improved as a result of project activities	5,349 community members	4.3.1	6,503 community members
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	2,382 female community members	4.3.1	2,946 female community members
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation, ⁹ measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	-	Not applicable
	Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species ¹⁰	Data not available	-	Data not available

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

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

¹⁰ Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species

	benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities, ¹¹ measured against the without-project scenario			
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¹¹ In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit

2 PROJECT DETAILS

2.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

2.1.1 Summary Description of the Project (VCS, 2.1, 3.6; CCB, G1.2)

The Bosques Vivos para Siempre REDD+ project covers an area of 183,904.41 hectares of forest located in 21 native communities in the regions of Ucayali and Huánuco. The project reduces greenhouse gas emissions by conserving forests, avoiding deforestation and degradation. It promotes sustainable development and improved quality of life for the communities, biodiversity conservation and climate benefits. The emission reduction strategies applied in the communities are given through 4 fundamental components: community governance and land management, generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, maintenance of forest conservation objects and capacity building for BCM with social inclusion and gender equity.

During the monitoring period January - December 2022, the activities and efforts implemented by the project focused on implementing activities in the work lines of Control and Surveillance, Community Development Plans, Territorial Legal Security, Sustainable Fisheries Management, Strengthening of Artisanal Activity and its increase in productivity, Enrichment in Bijao Areas and Sustainable Management of Aguaje Palm Trees; Some of these activities were developed within the framework of the 04 components of the REDD+ initiative, which made it possible to promote CFM activities for forest conservation, mitigation of deforestation and forest degradation, assuming an intercultural and inclusive approach that strengthened community integrity.

Likewise, in the RCAI area, there was great progress in the process of georeferencing demarcated plans, achieving the validation of georeferenced plans and their subsequent registration in the Public Registries. This progress was made thanks to the articulation between the native communities and the entities that carry out the legal physical regulation of their territories in the Department of Ucayali and Huanuco (DRA, DISAFILPA and SUNARP), and at the same time, generating progress in the lines of work of the REDD+ initiative and consequently the implementation of communal governance.

In addition, territorial control instruments were generated, such as the updating and training of Community Forest Surveillance and Control Committees (CVCFC), demonstrating significant progress, reflected in the practical actions for the exchange of experiences and local and technical capacities that were developed during the Field Schools. The results of the patrols carried out in the different months of the year by the CVCFC, articulated with the team of park rangers of the RCA Imiría and indigenous guards, satisfactorily addressed the threats in their critical areas identified in their community territories; whose evidence is of utmost importance to support the complaints of territorial affectation. Thus, the different territorial surveillance, fishing and handicraft committees were also

implemented through USAID Pro-Forests and the Incentive Management Plan (PGI) proposed by the National Plan for Forest Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation (PNCBMCC), improving their capacities in the use of DRONs and GPS, implementing their work plan, monitoring their territories and strengthening their productive capacities.

In the native communities of the Imiría zone, the promotion of sustainable productive activities and gender inclusion was implemented, where the participation of indigenous women and men in business activities was evidenced and strengthened, improving their competencies in various training spaces, fairs and important internships in the region.

All of the aforementioned activities provide important inputs to effectively continue with the REDD+ strategy and meet the objectives set, seeking to improve the quality of life of the native communities and mitigate deforestation of community forests.

During the verification period, which runs from January 1 to December 31, 2022, a total of 1,490,332.63 tCO₂e have been maintained in the project's forests. In addition, the project includes benefits for the populations involved, as well as for the conservation of biodiversity, where it seeks to contribute to the conservation of forests with high levels of biodiversity with the presence of endemic species, species in danger of extinction or to some degree threatened, beyond the benefits of reducing GHG emissions.

In Peru, the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) has developed the reference level for the Peruvian Amazon and is currently working on the guidelines for the nesting process, which will begin in 2022. At the moment, the project is not under a jurisdictional REDD+ program, as soon as the nesting process begins the project will align with it.

2.1.2 Audit History (VCS, 4.1)

Audit Type	Period	Program	VVB Name	Number of years
Validation	01 July 2021 – 30 June 2031	VCS and CCB	AENOR CONFÍA SAU	10 years
Verification	01 – July – 2021 to 31 – December - 2021	VCS and CCB	AENOR CONFÍA SAU	6 months
Verification	01 January 2022 – 31 December 2022	VCS and CCB	ICONTEC	1 year

2.1.3 Sectoral Scope and Project Type (VCS, 3.2)

Sectoral Scope	14: Agriculture, forestry, and other land use
AFOLU Project Category	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+)
Project Activity Type	Avoiding Deforestation and Unplanned Degradation (AUDD)

2.1.4 Project Proponent (VCS, 3.7; CCB, G1.1)

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Organization name	Nuevo Loreto native community
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Organization name	Buenos Aires native community
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Organization name	Nuevo Egipto native community
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Organization name	Nueva Yarina native community
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Organization name	Santa Rosa de Dinamarca native community
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Organization name	Nuevo Paraíso native community
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Title	Head of the community
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Organization name	Santa Martha native community
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Organization name	Nuevo Saposoa native community
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Organization name	Utucuro native community
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Organization name	Caco Macaya native community
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Organization name	San José de Pacache native community
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Organization name	Santa Rosa native community
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Organization name	Mariscal Cáceres native community
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Organization name	Yamino native community
Contact person	Fernando Estrella Acuxamu
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Organization name	Sinchi Roca II native community
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Email	-

Organization name	El Naranjal native community
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Organization name	Nueva Alianza de Baños native community
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Organization name	Santa Teresa native community
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2.1.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project

There are no other entities involved in the project.

2.1.6 Project Start Date (VCS, 3.8)

Project start date	July 1st, 2021
Justification	The project has a start date of July 1, 2021, this due to the fact that the coordination with the 21 native communities began, who accepted, the period May - June 2021, the development of the project. On this date, the communities signed a communal agreement to reduce emissions through a REDD+ project.

2.1.7 Benefits Assessment and Project Crediting Period (VCS, 3.9; CCB, G1.9)

Crediting Period	01-July-2021 to 30-June-2061 The total accreditation period of the project is 40 years, this has been consulted with the native communities of the project. The project has a management plan (REDD+ Strategy) where the activities are established, a document that will be updated as the needs of the communities are covered and others are identified.
Start Date of First or Fixed Crediting Period	July 1, 2021
Total Number of Years of Crediting Period	10 years
CCB Benefits Assessment Period	The progress of the CCB standard is constantly monitored, and will be reported according to the conditions of the project, without exceeding the maximum period of 5 years.

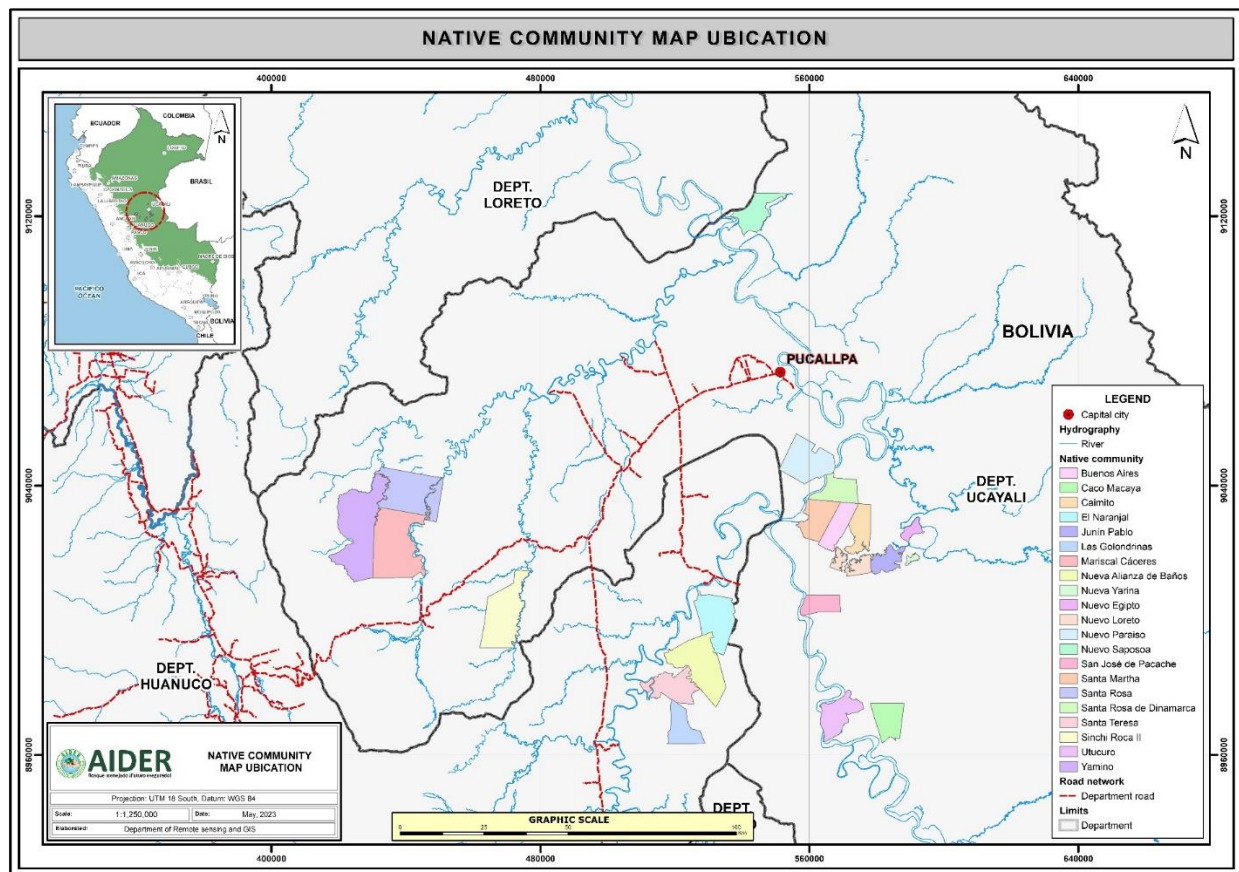
2.1.8 Project Location (VCS, 3.11; CCB, G1.3)

☒ KML file has been provided

The project area covers 173,386.84 hectares of forest located in the territory of 21 native communities in the Huánuco and Ucayali regions. The Ucayali region is bordered to the north by the Loreto region, to the west by the Huánuco, Pasco and Junín regions, to the south by the Cusco and Madre de Dios regions, and to the east by the Republic of Brazil. The Huánuco region is bordered to the north by the

San Martin, La Libertad and Loreto regions, to the west by the Ancash and Lima regions, to the south by the Pasco region, and to the east by the Ucayali region. Both regions have their own specific and variable characteristics throughout their territories, with coverage ranging from swampy areas, low, medium and high terrace forests, and hydromorphic zones with the presence of aguajales, among others.

Figure 1 Location map of the 21 native communities



The following chart shows the geodetic coordinates of the project area:

Chart 1 Coordenadas geodésicas del área del Proyecto

Region	Province	District	Native community	Geometric Coordinates	
				Latitude	Longitude
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Masisea	Nuevo Loreto	8° 52.613'S	74° 21.194'O
			Buenos Aires	8° 50.548'S	74° 23.509'O
			Junín Pablo	8° 51.086'S	74° 11.927'O
			Caimito	8° 51.478'S	74° 18.802'O
			Santa Martha	8° 46.068'S	74° 27.219'O
			Nuevo Egipto	8° 49.908'S	74° 11.149'O
			Nueva Yarina	8° 52.649'S	74° 9.493'O

			Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	8° 41.558'S	74° 24.873'O
		Iparia	Caco Macaya	9° 21.648'S	74° 13.042'O
			San José de Pacaché	8° 59.189'S	74° 27.940'O
			Utucuro	9° 15.454'S	74° 21.853'O
		Calleria	Nuevo Saposo	8° 0.029'S	74° 37.894'O
	Padre Abad	Manantay	Nuevo Paraíso	8° 37.636'S	74° 24.424'O
		Padre Abad	Santa Rosa	8° 44.543'S	75° 28.744'O
			Mariscal Cáceres	8° 48.527'S	75° 32.336'O
			Yamino	8° 55.655'S	75° 38.332'O
		Irazola	Sinchi Roca II	8° 59.319'S	75° 16.113'O
Huánuco	Puerto Inca	Tournavista	El Naranjal	8° 59.838'S	74° 41.061'O
			Nueva Alianza de baños	9° 7.824'S	74° 49.885'O
		Puerto Inca	Santa Teresa	9° 12.778'S	74° 52.601'O
			Las Golondrinas	9° 16.794'S	74° 49.358'O

2.1.9 Title and Reference of Methodology (VCS, 3.1)

Type (methodology, tool, module)	Reference ID (if applicable)	Title	Version
Methodology	VM0015	vM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation	1.1
Tool	-	AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool	4.2

2.1.10 Double Counting and Participation under Other GHG Programs (VCS, 3.23; CCB, G5.9)

2.1.10.1 No Double Issuance

Is the project receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program, or any other form of community, social, or biodiversity unit or credit?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Registration in Other GHG Programs

Is the project registered or seeking registration under any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.10.2 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

Has the project been rejected by any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.11 Double Claiming, Other Forms of Credit, and Scope 3 Emissions (VCS, 3.24)

2.1.11.1 No Double Claiming with Emissions Trading Programs or Binding Emission Limits

Are project reductions and removals or project activities also included in an emissions trading program or binding emission limit? See the VCS Program Definitions for definitions of emissions trading program and binding emission limit.

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.11.2 No Double Claiming with Other Forms of Environmental Credit

Has the project activity sought, received, or is planning to receive credit from another GHG-related environmental credit system? See the VCS Program Definitions for definition of GHG-related environmental credit system.

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.11.3 Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions

Do the project activities affect the emissions footprint of any product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes:

Is the project proponent(s) or authorized representative a buyer or seller of the product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes:

Has the project proponent(s) or authorized representative posted a public statement on their website saying, "Carbon credits may be issued through Verified Carbon Standard project [project ID] for the greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals associated with [project proponent or authorized representative organization name(s)] [name of product(s) whose emissions footprint is changed by the project activities]."?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.12 Sustainable Development Contributions (VCS, 3.17)

It is important to note that, to date, there is no regional, national or jurisdictional baseline available. However, Peru is working to comply with the commitments established by the United Nations Framework Commission on Climate Change. In February 2021, Peru submitted a new Forest Emissions Reference Level proposal to the UNFCCC, with the objective of reducing emissions from deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon.

Within the framework of the RENAMI, a process called Nesting is underway, which seeks to harmonize Early REDD+ Initiatives (REDD+ EITs) (projects, programs, national bilateral or multilateral agreements) that implement eligible REDD+ actions at the local level, with the national Forest Reference Emission Level (NREF). This process aims to ensure environmental integrity and avoid double counting by using a single measurement tool.

Since the nesting process is still ongoing, a letter of authorization has been requested from MINAM for the use of an independent baseline and subsequent verification of emissions and VCUs to be generated in the period January to December 2022, using an independent methodology employing the VM0015 methodology.

To prepare the population and answer frequently asked questions about the process, MINAM has created an information bulletin.

Regarding the contribution to the achievement of sustainable development of the population of the region, the project contributes to the mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate change. Table 1 shows the list of SDGs to which the project contributes:

Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

Numero de fila	meta de los ODS	indicador ODS	Impacto neto en el indicador ODS	Contribuciones del proyecto actual	Contribuciones durante la vida del proyecto
1)	1. End of poverty	1.2 By 2030, reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and boys and girls of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	Both men and women, young people and adults participate in the implementation of the project activities, who benefit from the activities with the aim of improving their quality of life.	289 community members who improve their wellbeing by participating in productive activities such as handicrafts, fishing and bijao, as well as control and surveillance. Of these, 111 are women	1154 community members that improved their well-being OF these, 564 are women.
		1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and people in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental disasters.	Both men and women, young people and adults participate in the implementation of the project activities, who benefit from the activities with the aim of improving their quality of life.	289 community members who have been diversifying their economy with forest management and territorial security activities. Of these, 111 are women.	794 community members that improved their livelihoods OF these, 388 are women.

2)	2. Zero hunger	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equitable access to land, other production resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for the generation of added value and non-agricultural jobs	The project activities contemplate the strengthening of crop production in a sustainable manner in the communities' territories, mainly for self-consumption and the surplus for sale.	173 people who have been participating in the productive activities such as fishing, craftwork and bijao, in an organized manner. Of these 89 are women	794 community members that improved their livelihoods. Of these, 388 are women.
		2.4 By 2030, ensure the sustainability of food production systems and apply resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, contribute to the maintenance of ecosystems, strengthen the capacity to adapt to climate change, extreme weather events, droughts, floods and other disasters, and progressively improve the quality of soil and land	The project activities contemplate the strengthening of crop production in a sustainable manner in the communities' territories, mainly under agroforestry systems.	173 people who have been participating in the productive activities such as fishing, craftwork and bijao, in an organized manner. Of these 89 are women	794 community members that improved their livelihoods. Of these, 388 are women.

3)	5. Gender equality	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Among AIDER's policies is gender equality, as well as providing opportunities to strengthen capacities and employment for both men and women.	812 participants in training activities in the areas of craftwork, cacao, accounting, control and surveillance, fishing, first aid, REDD+ and tourism. Of which 482 are women.	Of 794 people trained, 388 were women. Training on different topics, from productive activities to governance, control and surveillance, among others. Of 154 jobs generated in the monitoring period, 45 were occupied by women, both from native communities and professionals from different places in the country.
4)	8. Decent work and economic growth	8.4 Progressively improve efficient production and consumption of global resources by 2030 and seek to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in line with the Ten-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, starting with countries developed	The project activities seek to conserve the forest and the resources it houses, both in terms of flora and fauna. It seeks to promote and/or strengthen in a sustainable way the activities that communities carry out.		It was possible to prevent 1508.49 hectares from being deforested
		8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and people with disabilities, as well as equal pay for work of equal value	The work opportunity within the framework of the project is for both women and men		154 jobs were created in the monitoring period, of which 45 were occupied by women.
		8.8 Protect labor rights and promote a safe and risk-free	The work opportunity within the framework of the		The labor rights of workers are respected, as well as a safe work

		working environment for all workers, including migrant workers, particularly migrant women and people in precarious employment	project is for both women and men		environment is promoted with clear rules of coexistence and conduct, and we also seek to reduce the risks linked to the development of activities through a risk management plan.
5)	10. Reduction of inequalities	10.2 By 2030, enhance and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all people, regardless of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Among AIDER's policies is gender equality, as well as providing opportunities to strengthen capacities and employment for both men and women.	812 participants in training activities in the areas of craftwork, cacao, accounting, control and surveillance, fishing, first aid, REDD+ and tourism. Of which 482 are women.	Of 794 people trained, 388 were women. Training on different topics, from productive activities to governance, control and surveillance, among others. Of 154 jobs generated in the monitoring period, 45 were occupied by women, both from native communities and professionals from different places in the country.
6)	12. Responsible consumption and production	12.2 By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	The project seeks to strengthen sustainable forest management in communities to achieve sustainable management of forests and promote the efficient use of natural resources.		It has been possible to prevent 1508.49 hectares from being deforested
		12.5 By 2030, significantly reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse activities	The management of solid waste that may be generated by the implementation of project activities is promoted.		The technical team and community members adequately manage the solid waste generated from the implementation of project activities.
		12.8 By 2030, ensure that people around the world have the	Within AIDER's policies is gender equality, where the		Of 794 people trained, 388 were women. Training on different topics,

		information and knowledge relevant to sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	opportunity to strengthen capacities is for both men and women.		from production activities to governance, control and surveillance, among others.
7)	13. Climate action	Reducing deforestation	The project activities seek to conserve the forest and the resources it houses, both in terms of flora and fauna.		It was possible to prevent 1508.49 hectares from being deforested
		Reduction of GHG emissions into the environment	The project activities seek to conserve the forest and the services that are linked to it.		It was possible to avoid emitting 18,657.71 tCO ₂ -e into the environment
8)	15. Life on land		The project activities seek to conserve the forest and the resources it houses, both in terms of flora and fauna.		
		15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and the services they provide, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and arid areas, in line with obligations under international agreements	Also, it seeks to improve the development of productive activities in sustainable ways, either through agroforestry systems, or the use of resources in a sustainable manner.		It was possible to prevent 1508.49 hectares from being deforested
		15.2 By 2020, promote sustainable management of all types of forests, end deforestation, restore degraded	The project activities seek to conserve the forest and the resources it houses, as well as seek to improve the		It was possible to prevent 1508.49 hectares from being deforested

		forests and increase global afforestation and reforestation	development of productive activities in sustainable ways, either through agroforestry systems, or the use of resources in a sustainable manner.		
		15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, rehabilitate degraded lands and soils, including lands affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	The project activities include actions to recover areas through agroforestry systems or plantations. With this, communities no longer need to eliminate forest cover.		It was possible to prevent 1508.49 hectares from being deforested
		15.8 By 2020, adopt measures to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and significantly reduce their effects on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and control or eradicate priority species	The project does not promote the use of exotic or invasional species.		The species used are native species in the case of plantations and species that have been used for many years in the region and are acclimatized.
9)	12.Responsible consumption and production	17.17 Encourage and promote the creation of effective alliances in the public, public-private and civil society spheres, taking advantage of the experience and resource obtaining strategies of the alliances	The generation of alliances between AIDER and public or private institutions helps project management	3 agreements signed with public institutions (DRAU) and indigenous organizations (ORAU, AIDSESP)	There are alliances with NGOs, the academy, native federations, state entities, as well as internationally recognized institutions.

2.2 Project Implementation Status

2.2.1 Implementation Schedule (VCS, 3.2; CCB, G1.9)

Date	Milestone(s) in the project's development and implementation
July 1, 2021	Start date of the crediting period of the project and activities to avoid unplanned deforestation.
July 1, 2021 – June 6, 2031	Start date of the crediting period of the project and activities to avoid unplanned deforestation
November 11, 2021	Completion of the drafting of the PDD project
May 15, 2023	Beginning of REDD+ project validation under VCS and CCB standards
June 5, 2023 – July 20, 2023	PDD socialization in the 21 native communities
August 14, 2023	Finalization of the monitoring report for the period July December 2021
August, 2023	Beginning of REDD+ project verification under VCS and CCB standards
August, 2023	Socialization of monitoring report in the 21 native communities

2.2.2 Baseline Reassessment (VCS, 3.2.6, 3.2.7)

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes

☒ No

2.2.3 Methodology Deviations (VCS, 3.20)

No deviations have been made in this monitoring report.

2.2.4 Minor Changes to Project Description (CCB Program Rules, 3.5.6)

It is necessary to clarify some of the points provided in the PDD, which are described below:

- a. Regarding the national forest conservation program - PNCB: In addition to participating in this REDD+ initiative, some of the 21 native communities that participate in this initiative have signed agreements with the PNCB. This program grants the amount of S/. 10.00 per hectare of forest that the community conserves, that is, native communities have an agreement with the PNCB to conserve defined areas. The community prepares its incentive management plan with support from the program, which contains four components: social, environmental, economic-productive and management. The aforementioned money is transferred to the community on a quarterly basis, after the report of activities and accountability.

- b. Regarding the communities that belong to Imiria RCA: although there is a group of communities that belong to a protected area that is Imiria RCA, which has a Master Plan that is a management document for programming and implementing development activities and also defines the area's conservation objective, SERNANP does not have a presence in the area and its activities defined for the area's conservation are not being carried out.
- c. The Shipibo-Konibo, Ashaninka, and Kakataibo indigenous people are part of the project. Initially, the Isconahuas were also included, however, they decided not to participate in the project.

2.2.5 Project Description Deviations (VCS, 3.21; CCB Program Rules, 3.5.7 – 3.5.10)

No change has been reported.

2.2.6 Grouped Projects (VCS, 3.6; CCB, G1.13-G1.15, G4.1)

This is not a grouped project.

2.2.6.1 New Project Areas and Communities (VCS, 3.6; CCB, G1.13)

Does not apply

2.2.6.2 Removed Project Areas and Communities (CCB, G1.13)

Does not apply

2.2.6.3 Eligibility Criteria for Grouped Projects (VCS, 3.6.14; CCB, G1.14)

Does not apply

2.2.6.4 Risk Mitigation for Grouped Projects (VCS, 3.6; CCB, G1.15)

Does not apply

2.2.6.5 Project Zone Map (CCB, G1.13)

Does not apply

2.2.6.6 Changes to Management (CCB, G4.1)

Does not apply

2.2.7 Risks to the Project (CCB, G1.10)

Identified Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, and/or community biodiversity benefits	Actions needed and designed to mitigate the risk
Illegal deforestation,	Deforestation of forests, decrease of ecosystem	To prevent illegal activities:

illegal hunting, invasions and other illegal activities within the project area.	services, habitat and biodiversity loss.	1) Reinforcement of control and surveillance of the project area. 2) Continued land patrols. 3) Monitoring of deforestation in the area and buffer zone (identify illegal deforestation as soon as possible and take prompt mitigation measures).
Fire	Fire events, leading to loss of habitat and biodiversity, as well as GHG emissions and forest destruction in project areas.	AIDER implements the protocol of actions in the fire prevention and burning plan manual that serves as a tool to train community members in the management of burning for crop installation. This ensures that the burning process of their plots is carried out in a safe manner for them and the environment, minimizing the risk of forest fires.
Inefficiency or generation of negative impacts from project activities.	Poor results in terms of climate, community or biodiversity aspects that differ from what was previously expected as a project result activity.	Consideration of specific local needs in the design and implementation of activities. Monitoring of indicators to quantify and qualify the results obtained. Direct contact with stakeholders and proponents to gather feedback from those involved.
Pest and disease outbreaks	Pest and disease events have not occurred within the community.	There have been no pests or diseases in the communities
Extreme weather	In the case of extreme weather, the community is located in a region where seasonal torrential rains and eventual river floods occur, but these do not generate loss of cover in the project area.	The communities where the project is being developed are located in areas that experience seasonal rainstorms and occasional river flooding. So far there has been no loss of cover in the project area, indicating that adequate measures have been taken to prevent the potential impacts of these events.
Longevity of the project	It is possible that the communities may decide to withdraw from the project and no longer wish to participate in it.	At the beginning of the project, the communities agreed to participate in the project for its entire duration. At present, the communities have confirmed their interest in continuing to participate in project activities, and have authorized, through their Communal Chief in a Communal Assembly, every procedure or activity that has been carried out to date. The legitimacy of the project is demonstrated by the constant technical support that AIDER provides to community members.

2.2.8 Benefit Permanence (CCB, G1.11)

During the REDD+ project, activities were carried out to ensure that climate, community and biodiversity benefits can continue after project completion.

The implementation of measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation includes prevention activities through monitoring and surveillance, sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation, so that the project provided communities with tools and skills to live in harmony with the forest in the long term, strengthening their capacity to manage sustainably.

Biodiversity monitoring was carried out through community patrols to control illegal hunting and the extraction of forest resources, which contributes to the protection of biodiversity.}}

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement & Safeguards

2.3.1 Stakeholder Identification (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G1.5)

During the 2022 period, no new stakeholders were identified for the project. The stakeholders identified in the validation process have been maintained to date.

2.3.2 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.1)

During this verification period, the communities have had and continue to have access to relevant documents regarding the formulation and financing of the REDD+ project. This information has been socialized through general assembly's where they have been informed about the following:

- Functioning of REDD+ initiatives and their relationship with Community Forest Management.
- REDD+ project management model.
- Validation of deforestation threats and strategies to avoid deforestation.
- VCS/CCB verification report of the project.
- Progress reports and status to date of the project's executed activities.
- Project activities to be carried out in the coming years.
- Monitoring report for the period January to December 2022.

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

2.3.3 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.1)

During 2022, the results obtained during the verification period were disseminated in the 21 native communities. AIDER's technical team visited all the communities and presented the results in meetings

with the communal assembly of each community. The status of the verification process was explained and next steps were discussed once the public comment period begins.

2.3.4 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.1)

Periodically, to follow up on project activities, meetings were held with the communities and stakeholders to report on progress and gather the necessary information for the documents. The invitation was made by sending formal letters to the communal chiefs that were delivered in person or by phone call. In addition, the constant presence of AIDER's technical team in the communities allows the messages to be transmitted orally.

2.3.5 Risks from the Project and No Net Harm (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

	Identified risk(s)	Potential impact of risk on stakeholders, ecosystem health, and biodiversity	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	NA	NA	The project activities seek to conserve the communities' forest, and with them the biodiversity and ecosystems. As part of the project there is a biodiversity monitoring plan.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	NA	NA	The project activities seek to improve the conditions of the productive activities that are carried out in the communities, thereby seeking to conserve the soil, avoiding degrading it or contributing to its erosion.
Human-induced risks	Change of opinion of communities	The community wishes to work on other types of activities, different from those proposed in its strategy	A proposal for productive activities has been worked out, according to the reality and needs of each community. This proposal includes: Strengthening communal governance and management of their territory; generation of sustainable inclusive businesses to improve family income; maintenance of forest conservation objects; and strengthening capacities for the management of their communal forests, social inclusion and gender equity.
		The community no longer wishes to develop the project	This proposal was approved in a communal assembly.
	Third party threats	Threats to forests and resources they contain in communities	The communities each have a control and surveillance committee, which is strengthened by the AIDER technical team to improve the development of their functions. Additionally, as part of the REDD+ strategy, there is the activity of Legal Security of territories of native communities, through which we seek to provide support to communities against threats from third parties.

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

As part of the protocol followed by AIDER for the implementation of REDD+ in native communities, an information and consultation process described in section 2.3.1 was carried out. Subsequently, the proposal to implement REDD+ in the 21 communities was presented and approved in a communal assembly, the approval was given through minutes in each community.

The costs and risks, as well as the benefits, were communicated to the communities in the different meetings. The document where the costs and benefits of the activities to be implemented during the life of the project were worked on is the REDD+ Strategy, which was worked on with each community.

2.3.7 Information to Stakeholder on Verification Process (VCS, 3.18.6, 3.19; CCB, G3.3)

The description of the validation and verification process was made known through a series of workshops, in which the members of the different native communities that are part of the project were present.

The members of the native communities have actively participated in the process of preparing documents and collecting information for the project.

The workshops have been developed to:

- The REDD + strategy of the project,
- The social baseline,
- The Biodiversity Baseline,
- Trainings on REDD + and climate change
- The Presentation of the MBC and REDD + Initiative
- The presentation of the progress of the project

2.3.8 Site Visit Information and Opportunities to Communicate with Auditor (VCS, 3.18.6, 3.19; CCB, G3.3)

During the presentation of the results obtained in the project to the communities, the steps to be followed will be explained, such as the preparation of the PDD and the auditor's visit, indicating the conduct of interviews with the members of each community and interest groups.

For future audits, during the preparation of the monitoring reports and later during the presentation of the results obtained, each community will be reminded of the auditor's visit and the dates and times of the visits will be coordinated with the president of each community and the auditor

2.3.9 Stakeholder Consultation (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.4)

Ongoing consultation	During the monitoring period, assemblies were held in the native communities, where they reinforced information regarding REDD+, and consultations were held for the project design and implementation of activities.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	June 2022 November – december 2022
Communication of monitored results	Communicated through community assemblies, prior coordination and ensuring the presence of community authorities and the population in general. Doubts are answered and agreements are reached.
Consultation records	Through community minutes, where all consultations and agreements reached are recorded.
Stakeholder input	In community meetings or assemblies, stakeholders directly ask their doubts or contributions to the project implementation process.

2.3.10 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.4)

In order to maintain continuous communication with the community, the Management Committee will be installed, where a group of chiefs will represent the 21 native communities, this group will work directly with AIDER in the implementation of the activities and the monitoring of the project. This advisory committee will serve as a link between the members of the community and the AIDER technical team to develop the proposed activities, in addition to holding periodic meetings in order to resolve doubts and present progress on the activities developed.

Both the AIDER technical team and the community members will be in communication with other interested parties, either the surrounding populations, such as government institutions and / or federations of interested indigenous communities. In knowing the activities and achievements during the life of the project. The communication plan as such will be developed in the months following the validation of the project.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS RECEIVED	ACTIONS TAKEN
Comments were related to REDD+ implementation activities, how the partnership between AIDER and the investor is and how this will benefit the communities. They also inquired about the establishment of the management committee, functions and representativeness.	The actions taken to respond to the comments received were carried out through meetings, workshops and presentations in each native community. The consultation topics were also presented in community assemblies, explained through slides, doubts were answered, the opinions of

the community members were taken into account and an agreement was signed.

2.3.11 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (CCB, G3.5)

A series of workshops have been developed in the communities. The first workshops were informative on what REDD + is, climate change, among other related topics, and the REDD + project process was also explained. Subsequently, workshops have been held in which the same community has participated in the project's development plan, such as the REDD + strategy.

In order to communicate to other interested parties about the project, meetings have been held with the populations of the native communities of Ucayali, Huánuco and with the corresponding authorities, as well as participatory workshops where they applied a set of tools used to collect the information, systematized in the rapid participatory diagnoses with them.

In order to maintain continuous communication with the community, workshops will be held every 6 months in order to keep them informed about the progress and processes of the project.

Likewise, AIDER has an office in the city of Pucallpa, capital of the department of Ucayali, where community members can approach at any time to request information and make any queries.

It is worth mentioning that the members of the communities have the contact details (telephone and email) of the AIDER technical team, with whom they can contact at any time to find out about the project and its results

2.3.12 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-Making and Implementation (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.6)

In the process of designing the REDD + project, AIDER as a technical developer has considered the forms of governance and decision-making that the native community has. The communal authorities have been informed and have been part of the process, as well as the assemblies, considered the highest authority when it comes to making agreements and validating processes.

A mechanism will be established to address suggestions, requests for information, complaints, and claims, to ensure that the voice of the communities is duly heard about the implementation of the REDD+ project. The process will take into account cultural differences, languages of each ethnic group as well as opinions and consultations with gender and intergenerational equity.

2.3.13 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.7)

The institutional policy of AIDER contemplates the values of inclusion, interculturality, non-discrimination and gender equity; In this sense, it rejects any act of discrimination or sexual harassment that occurs in any situation or activity in the places where the actions are carried out.

That said, AIDER, in order to act against any act of discrimination or harassment towards any member of the communities within the scope of the project, will prepare a Protocol of complaints and claims, to which all project stakeholders will have access.

2.3.14 Grievances (VCS, 3.18.4; CCB, G3.8)

No complaints have been received or reported during this monitoring period.

2.3.15 Worker Training (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.9)

TRAINING	DATE	ASSISTANTS	MODALITY
First aid and fire extinguisher training workshop	8/02/2022	29	On-site
Community Forest Management and Community Forest Management	28/01/2022	80	Virtual
Let's talk about carbon credits	15/03/2022	N/D	Virtual
Community Forest Management	29/04/2022	60	Virtual
USAID Peru Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Week	16 to 19 may 2022	2	On-site
Workshop: capacity building in gender, monitoring and evaluation	5,12, 19 and 26 august 2022	2	Virtual
Sustainable Amazon Forum: "building a sustainable, healthy and resilient future for the Peruvian Amazon".	18 august 2022	2	On-site
Near real-time deforestation and forest degradation warning system (SATDD) in Amazon Forest, under a scheme of Communal Forest Management and REDD+.	10 to 15 october 2022	27 (aprox)	On-site
Training in forest soil evaluation".	3 and 4 november 2022	16	On-site

Training of community facilitators for the mbc program.	15 and 16 december 2022	17 ¹²	On-site
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2.3.16 Community Employment Opportunities (VCS, 3.19.13; CCB, G3.10)

Currently, 90% of the project's technical team has lived in Pucallpa since before the project began. As part of its community relations and capacity building policies and strategies, AIDER has indigenous technicians and professionals as part of its staff in Ucayali for all the projects it implements in the area.

Although the project team provides managerial, technical and administrative advice, activities are implemented with the participation of the local population, including the designation of specific positions, such as members of the forest monitoring committees in each community.

To the extent possible and with the approval of the communities, the participation of local members in specific jobs and/or technical activities that can be remunerated, as agreed by both parties, will be promoted.

Personnel selection is carried out through the development of Terms of Reference that define the knowledge, skills and experience required for each position. Priority is given to hiring local personnel as part of the institutional policy of developing professional skills in the regions where AIDER works.

Although AIDER does not have an explicit hiring policy for women and other underrepresented groups, it practices a cross-cutting policy of gender equity and interculturalism in all its interventions. Its national team includes women, indigenous people and peasants.

The following table shows the number of jobs generated during the monitoring period:

Chart 2 Jobs generated – AIDER's technical team

N°	Name	Position
1	Acosta Rios Karol Brenda	Territorial Planning Specialist
2	Almeida Cruz Libia Lorena	Responsible for Business Association and Market Articulation
3	Amasifuen Pasmio Angella Paola	Administrative assistant
4	Areche Sinche Christian Brayan	Forestry Specialist
5	Barja Rosales Robert Javier	Forestry Specialist Father Abad Irazola
6	Bocanegra Gonzales Armando Andre	Forestry Specialist

¹² 21 community members also participated and they were included in Excel

7	Carcamo Lucana Jose Junior	Masisea Zone Manager
8	Castillo León Diana Stephannie	Social specialist
9	Ceron Cancharis Zoila Lasmit	REDD Specialist
10	Cespedes Michelena Christian Geraldo	Administrative assistant
11	Chero Colán José Antonio	Specialist in environmental management, health, safety and protection
12	Cueva Sotelo Juan Alfonso	Field technician
13	Cumapa Tamani Cley Kevin	Forestry Specialist Father Abad Irazola
14	Davila Garcia Luper Edilberto	Forestry Specialist
15	Davila Rengifo Eliseo	Field technician
16	Del Aguila Saavedra Danis Danis	Governance Specialist
17	Díaz Reyes Jesús	Field technician
18	Díaz Urquia Sandra Eliana	Social specialist
19	Enriquez Suasnabar Cecil Alexandra	Social specialist
20	Fajardo Gamarra Rai	GIS Specialist
21	Flores Quispe Maryorith Kelen	Administrative Assistant Aguaytia
22	Flores Rosas Fernando	Zonal Manager of the Puerto Inca Sector
23	Gamarra Herrera Claudia Verónica	Social specialist
24	Garcia Su Marco Antonio	Logistics Driver
25	Gomez Chamorro Roger Ivan	Territorial Legal Security Manager
26	Gomez Condo Juan Pedro	Field technician
27	Gonzales Estares Cesar Yeferson	Forestry specialist
28	Huaman Hinostroza César José	Social specialist
29	Huapaya Capcha Nicol Graciela	Social Specialist
30	Lopez Muñoz Percy Eduardo	Forestry specialist
31	Lozano Bardales Araceli	Ucayali Headquarters Secretary
32	Mainas Chujandama Diliam Olinda	Accounting assistant
33	Mananita Urquia Joel	Imiría area manager
34	Mathews Falcon Christian	GIS Manager
35	Matorela Zárate Miriam Jessica	Responsible for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning of the MBC Communal Forest Management Program - Bosques Vivos Para Siempre BVPS
36	Muñoz Tuesta Guillermo	Technician in the field
37	Olaya Denegri Carlos Jesus	Iparia zonal manager
38	Paredes Moreno Segundo Royer	Technical manager of the CC.NN Mariscal Caceres
39	Perea Villacrez Lucia Milagros	MRV Specialist
40	Pérez Rosas Marina Gisella	Technical Operational Coordinator and Management Support
41	Perez Valdivia Edna Yolanda	forestry specialist
42	Ramirez Arancibia Lenin	regency consultant
43	Ramos Landeo Angelo Renatto	Social Specialist
44	Reategui Arevalo Persy	Field Technician Father Abad Irazola
45	Recavarren Estares Percy Emer	MBC Living Forests Program Manager

46	Rios Vargas John Deyvis	Office Assistant
47	Rodriguez Diez Alejandro Estuardo	Technical Coordinator MBC Living Forests Program
48	Rojas Quiñones Greysi Merlin	Imiria Forestry Specialist
49	Santos Pisco Petter Alfredo	Specialist in productive activities
50	Soto Espinoza Nerida Verenise	Field technique
51	Soto Huiza Elvis Javier	Social specialist
52	Torres Ramirez Juan Carlos	Monitoring Assistant of the Forever Living Forests Program - MEL
53	Torres Ruiz Perkis Pablo	Forestry specialist in the Denmark area
54	Tuesta Sajami Wilian	Zonal Responsible Father Abad
55	Vega Castillo Ruben Avat	Sociocultural Specialist of the Living Forests Program
56	Vela Flores Kevin Antony	Accounting assistant
57	Vela Salazar Lia Valeria	Forestry Specialist Father Abad Irazola
58	Vela Saurino Boy	Masisea Field Technician
59	Villanueva De La Cruz Yesared	Communications
60	Villanueva Rengifo Víctor	Community control specialist Father Abbot and Puerto Inca
61	Zumaeta Espinoza Gedeoni	Puerto Inca Field Technician

Chart 3 Jobs generated – native communities

Name	Community	Ethnic group	Current Position
Torres Carpio Jessica Kely	Santa Teresa	ASHÁNINKA	Forestry Specialist Puerto Inca
Odicio Odicio Falconi	Mariscal Caceres	KAKATAIBO	Field technician
Perez Odicio Lucy	Yamino	KAKATAIBO	Social specialist
Canayo Bardales Felipe	Santa rosa de dinamarca	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Social Technician Masisea Zone
Canayo Bardales Teofilo	Nuevo Saposoa	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Field technician
Cauper Torres Ronel	Junin Pablo	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Field technician
Cruz Nunta Daniel	Caimito	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Caimito Field Technician
Nunta Cauper Santiago	Caco Macaya	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Field technician
Nunta Cauper Teofilo	Caco Macaya	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Iparia Field Technician
Panduro Fernández Merlita	Nuevo loreto	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Field technician
Panduro Ramos Hamblar Ethzer	Nueva Yarina	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Imiria Field Technician
Picota Lomas Jacson	San jose de pacache	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Community Responsible Forest Tech
Pinedo Cairuna Augusto	San Jose De Pacache	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Field technician
Sanchez Escobar Luis Eugenio	Santa RosaGracias	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Field technician
Sanchez Rojas Rogelio	El Naranjal	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Field technician
Vargas Lauriano Omar Roldán	Nuevo Paraiso	SHIPIBO-KONIBO	Nuevo Paraiso Field Technician

2.3.17 Occupational Safety Assessment (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.12)

Once the actions of the activities proposed in the REDD + strategy begin, within the framework of the project, the risk threats that may arise in said activities will be identified. A risk matrix and an occupational health and safety plan will be drawn up in order to prevent and know how to act in the event of indecent or accident.

AIDER has a safety plan and an occupational safety policy and has also held workshops to identify occupational hazards.

Although there is no risk matrix for the project, AIDER has a workplace safety policy and a risk matrix. Said occupational safety policy indicates that in order to achieve the objective of providing a safe work environment for its employees in all its facilities and projects in which it participates, it undertakes to manage the risks related to occupational safety at each stage of the project or activity carried out, guaranteeing compliance with the legal requirements demanded by the State.

Promote staff development through continuous training activities, internal communication and participation in the occupational safety system.

Ensure that an emergency management system appropriate to the reality and need of each project is implemented.

Permanently improve the management of occupational safety, improving its processes, establishing objectives and goals appropriate to its risks.

The measures implemented to reduce risks are detailed in the hazard assessment matrix, risk assessment, and control measures for each work area.

Chart 5 Risk matrix - managed by AIDER's team

IDENTIFICACIÓN DE PELIGROS, EVALUACIÓN DE RIESGOS Y MEDIDAS DE CONTROL																						
ÁREAS	PELIGRO	RIESGO	DESCRIPCIÓN DE CONSECUENCIAS	EVALUACION DE RIESGOS								MEDIDAS DE CONTROL	EVALUACION DE RIESGOS									
				PROBABILIDAD				NIVEL DEL INDICE DE PROBABILIDAD = (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)	INDICE DE SEVERIDAD	RIESGO = (PROBABILIDAD) X (SEVERIDAD)	NIVEL DEL RIESGO		RIESGO SIGNIFICATIVO	PROBABILIDAD				NIVEL DEL INDICE DE PROBABILIDAD = (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)	INDICE DE SEVERIDAD	RIESGO = (PROBABILIDAD) X (SEVERIDAD)	NIVEL DEL RIESGO	RIESGO SIGNIFICATIVO
				INDICE PERSONAS EXPUESTAS (A)	INDICE PROCEDIMIENTOS EXISTENTES (B)	INDICE CAPACITACION (C)	INDICE EXPOSICIÓN AL RIESGO (D)							INDICE PERSONAS EXPUESTAS (A)	INDICE PROCEDIMIENTOS EXISTENTES (B)	INDICE CAPACITACION (C)	INDICE EXPOSICIÓN AL RIESGO (D)					

Chart 4 Incident and accident report form

APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES	FECHA DE REPORTE	UBICACIÓN	ZONA	ACCION OBSERVADA	INCIDENTE	ACCIDENTE	CONDICIÓN INSEGURA	ACTO INSEGURO	PELIGRO	RIESGO

2.4 Management Capacity

2.4.1 Required Technical Skills (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2)

The experience of the team in charge of the activities in the native communities, as well as the staff that provides technical support to the implementation of the project.

For the development of the Project, skills and experience related to:

- Experience in managing natural resource conservation projects.
- Ability to interact with different actors,
- Development of Projects with rural populations,
- Experience in the development of carbon projects and environmental services.
- Experience in the evaluation and monitoring of biodiversity

2.4.2 Management Team Experience (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2)

AIDER has more than 30 years of experience in managing natural resource conservation projects in the Amazon, with which it has developed capacities to interact with different types of actors, as a result

of which it has established cooperation agreements with local governments, research institutions, private companies, producer organizations and native communities. It has also developed a PM&E system applicable to environmental projects, which has effective tools and methodologies to have effective control over the interventions carried out.

As a result of the experience in the execution of development projects with rural populations, mainly indigenous, AIDER has developed capacities in the management of participatory natural resource management tools and in the application of the principles of interculturality and a gender approach, the same which are recognized nationally and internationally and have allowed, among other achievements, the validation of a proposal for the management of communal forests and the voluntary forest certification of native communities, under FSC standards.

In terms of carbon and environmental services, AIDER has the capabilities to formulate CDM and REDD + forestry projects, thanks to the participation of its professional staff in training courses given by the Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Higher Education - CATIE, Winrock International and the National Environment Fund.

AIDER has been the technical developer of the first reforestation project in the country, with the purpose of carbon sequestration located in the Ucayali Region, which has already sold carbon credits. It has also designed a reforestation project in a rural community, endorsed by the national environmental authority, which was the first CDM forestry project in Peru and the second in the world. AIDER, as executor of the Management Contract for the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja National Park Sonene, in Madre de Dios, has designed and is implementing a REDD + project in these two protected natural areas. This project has validation and verification under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB).

As a result of the experiences described above, AIDER has established contact with various specialists at the international level, so the institution is kept up-to-date on international trends and protocols within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, post-Kyoto agreements and REDD.

AIDER has professionals permanently working in the development of the project, made up of foresters, geographers, biologists, agronomists, economists, social and administrative specialists, which are shown in the following table:

Chart 6 AIDER technical team

COMPONENT	NAME	TITLE	RESPONSIBILITY	SKILLS
Management and monitoring	Jaime Nalvarte Armas	Ing. Forestal Mg. Sc. Forest Resources Management	AIDER management	With training in forestry policy, legislation and administration. She has extensive professional experience in conducting the processes of design and management of

COMPONENT	NAME	TITLE	RESPONSIBILITY	SKILLS
				projects for the conservation, management and sustainable use of forest resources, with special emphasis on Forest Management with a participatory approach. Active participation in the design and implementation of REDD + projects and policies
	Percy Recavarren Estares	Engineer in Renewable Natural Resources (forestry mention) Master in Forests and Forest Resources Management and PhD candidate in Environment and sustainable development	Manage, assist and monitor REDD + Project activities	Experience in community forest management, with the use of GIS and remote sensing tools, as well as in the preparation and monitoring of environmental impact studies (EIA). With experience in the design, implementation and monitoring of forest carbon projects (REDD + and A / R) in 8 initiatives in Peru.
Climate and carbon equipment	Sylvia Mayta D'Ugard	Forestry engineer, with Master in Management and Management of Hydrographic Basins	Direct and technically assist in the formulation and implementation and monitoring of the project	Professional experience in the implementation and monitoring of forest carbon projects, execution of forest conservation projects in the Peruvian Amazon, forest inventory, identification of drivers of deforestation, climate change, capacity building in native communities and knowledge of Standards and methodologies VCS and CCB and their tools.
	Lasmit Cerón Cancharis	Forestry engineer	Formulation, implementation and monitoring of the project	Experience in dry forest and Peruvian Amazon conservation projects, identification of agents and drivers of deforestation and degradation, REDD+ and climate change, capacity building in native communities and knowledge of standards, VCS and CCB methodologies and their tools.
	José Chero	Environmental Engineer	Monitor and assist in the	Experience in monitoring and implementing activities that mitigate deforestation,

COMPONENT	NAME	TITLE	RESPONSIBILITY	SKILLS
			implementation of the REDD project	degradation and loss of biodiversity.
	Lucía Perea	Environmental Engineer	Development and implementation of the Territory Management Tool for Measurement, Reporting and Verification-MRV	Experience in monitoring and implementing activities that mitigate deforestation, degradation and loss of biodiversity.
Geographic information system	Rodrigo Recavarren Estares	Environmental engineer	Monitoring of changes in land use and early warning system for deforestation and degradation	Knowledge and advanced experience in the management, analysis and interpretation of Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing and monitoring of vegetation cover. Development of simulated models of land use change.
Social	Sofía Molero Denegri	Sociologist	Social Support and Preparation of DRP, Social baseline, Guide for conflict management	Experience in managing social projects, conflict management. Experience in a gender and intercultural approach, handling participatory tools for conducting diagnoses. Project elaboration.
	Mayra Espinoza	Bach. in forest sciences	Social Support and Preparation of DRP, Social Baseline	Monitoreo de procesos de cambio por la intervención de actividades de manejo de bosques comunales
Economic Financial	Luis Castillo Mena	Economist	Commercial and financial support of the project	Experience in carrying out business plans, market studies for forest products and economic feasibility analysis of projects.

2.4.3 Project Management Partnerships/Team Development (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2)

The AIDER technical team has national experience in matters of organizational strengthening, conflict resolution at different levels such as federations, community leaders and directives, as well as organized groups within each native community and populated settlement. Furthermore, it is designed to work on the entire REDD + project proposal, mainly in terms of strengthening governance and promoting sustainable productive activities.

2.4.4 Financial Health of Implementing Organization(s) (CCB, 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.

2.4.5 Avoidance of Corruption and Other Unethical Behavior (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.3)

According to AIDER's "Guideline on fraud, corruption and bribery", the institution rejects all types of corrupt acts such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, patronage, nepotism, extortion and collusion. In addition, AIDER implements appropriate procedures to ensure compliance with all applicable anti-corruption laws and regulations and that collaborators do not make any corrupt payments either directly or indirectly on behalf of the institution and implement mechanisms for staff and third parties to report any suspicion of corruption or fraud, with a clear policy of non-retaliation and internal investigation procedures for complaints.

2.4.6 Commercially Sensitive Information (VCS, 3.5.2-3.5.4; CCB Program Rules, 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)

This January to December 2022 report does not exclude sensitive commercial or financial information for the communities and other stakeholders. This information is shared in a transparent manner through the Community Assemblies and Management Committees.

2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights

2.5.1 National and Local Laws (VCS, 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 3.14, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.6)

The project complies with all relevant national and regional laws and regulations. It should be noted that there are no changes to any of the regulations mentioned in section 2.5.7 of the PDD.

2.5.2 Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.11)

The following table presents the list of relevant laws and regulations that contemplate the rights of workers in the country.

Workers will be trained annually on their labor rights, keeping them informed of national standards and their implications as workers.

Chart 7 Lista de leyes y reglamentos que otorgan derechos a los trabajadores

National Legalization

Name	Number	Date
Occupational health and safety law	Law 29783	19-08-2011
Regulation of Law 29783, Occupational Health and Safety Law	DS 005-2012-TR	25-04-2012
Law that modifies Law 29783, Occupational Health and Safety Law	Law 30222	10-07-2014
Law that modifies Law 26644, establishing the extension of postpartum rest in cases of birth of children with disabilities.	Law 29992	18-01-2013
Approve the document "Job Classifier Manual of the National Superintendency of Labor Inspection - SUNAFIL"	RM N° 159-2013-TR	10-09-2013
Law No. 27735 regulates the granting of Christmas and Independence Day bonuses for workers in the private sector.	Law N°27735	28-05-2002
Legislative Decree N°. 699	-	05-11-1991
Law amending Legislative Decree No. 688, Social Benefits Consolidation Law	Ley N°29549	03-07-2010
Law that empowers savings and credit cooperatives not authorized to operate with public resources to collect service time compensation (CTS) deposits from their members.	Ley N°24963	28-11-2009
Law that establishes measures to dynamize the economy in 2015.	Ley N°30334	24/06/2015
They provide that job offers and access to educational training means may not contain requirements that constitute discrimination, annulment or alteration of equal treatment opportunities.	Ley N°267772	17-04-1997
Law prohibiting remunerative discrimination between men and women.	Ley N°30709	27-12-2017
Law to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and family members.	Ley N°30364	23-11-2015

2.5.3 Human Rights (VCS, 3.19)

AIDER has policies, regulations, and safeguards to guarantee respect for the population with whom it works in the project, whether indigenous populations or local population, ensuring their rights, safety and access to work opportunities in an equitable manner. In addition, to ensure respect for the traditions of the local population, as well as protect them.

The documents that AIDER has are:

- Human rights policy,
- Anti-discrimination policy,
- Safeguards against discrimination, harassment and others,
- Coexistence regulations,
- Institutional gender policy, and
- Ethics and conduct policy

2.5.4 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

Indigenous traditional knowledge reflects their vision of the world, contributes to cultural biological diversity and is a source of cultural wealth for peoples and humanity in general. The BVPS program takes into account the recent youth uprooting and the progressive rupture of intergenerational threads that bring a loss of knowledge for life in the territories. This, in turn, prevents new generations from being able to enjoy and adequately value territorial resources. It is for this reason that all the activities implemented consider young people, women and men, from the control and surveillance of their territory, participation in community governance and sustainable productive activities with inclusion and gender equity.

2.5.5 Recognition of Property Rights (VCS, 3.7, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.1)

No complaints have been received or reported during this monitoring period.

2.5.6 Benefit Sharing Mechanism (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

The project will not invade any private, communal or government property, since the proposed activities will be implemented in the territory of the communities proposing the project. The project area is located in the territory of the hamlets, there will be no affected lands, so there will be no restitution or compensation.

2.5.7 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.2)

Consent	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 a Participatory Consultation Plan to continue strengthening the dialogue with the 21 native communities benefiting from the project.
Outcome of FPIC	The activities carried out in each of the communities have been decided and coordinated with the participation of the population. In this way, private

property has not been invaded, as the communities are aware of the project and have agreed to be part of it. In addition, there is constant communication with them for decision making and the development of activities.

Interested parties have direct access to the technical team and the AIDER office in the city of Pucallpa. They can go at any time to ask questions or request information on the project and its progress.

2.5.8 Property Right Protection (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.3)

The project does not involve the involuntary relocation or relocation of people or activities important to the livelihood and culture of the communities settled around the project area.

The control and surveillance system will prevent the development of illegal activities within the territory of the project area.

It is important to mention that at the beginning of the project, there was knowledge of areas that were in dispute between the community and outsiders (section 2.5.6); as part of the project activities, the strengthening and accompaniment of the community as well as the legal physical cleanup activity will seek to contribute to the resolution of these problems.

2.5.9 Identification of Illegal Activity (VCS, 3.19, CCB, G5.4)

In the Project area there are some illegal activities that could impact the project, the following chart shows these activities and the measures that will be taken to reduce their impact:

N°	ILLICIT ACTIVITY	MITIGATION MEASURE
1	Invasions for the elimination of coverage for the establishment of coca cultivation	Strengthen community control and surveillance. Legal security of native communities territories. Strengthen community governance. Implementation of sustainable productive activities.
2	Illegal logging	
3	Invasions and elimination of coverage for agricultural establishment	
4	Invasion to establish illegal mining	

2.5.10 Ongoing Disputes (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.5)

There are various disputes in the area, and between the communities and other actors, which are mentioned below:

Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires: They present invasion of the territory by settlers from Masisea and by Mennonites. There are also invasions by people from the hamlets that produce illicit crops and generate insecurity within their territories.

Nueva Yarina: Presents invasion by Colonos (From the Sierra and Loreto), Mennonites, Producers from the Doce de Mayo farmhouse and Producers from the Pacific farmhouse

Utucuro: There are conflicts with settlers, to those who rented plots of the communal territory for agricultural purposes and those who do not comply with the established agreements and are expanding areas for livestock and are processing their certificate of possession, generating a climate of conflict in the community which can be maintained. if not managed properly. Added to this is the existence of illegal loggers that some community members are allowing and the lack of legal physical sanitation.

Santa Rosa: They have not yet begun their process of legal physical delimitation and the existence of the populated center with recognition of the municipality will bring conflicts over the use of resources. For this reason, the community would have continuation of the threats of deforestation due to pressure from settlers through invasions that result from the lack of having their territory completely cleaned up.

El Naranjal: Overlapping of 81 titled lands on communal territory, with approximately 1,500 ha deforested to establish extensive cattle ranching. The conflict has been ongoing for more than a decade. Physical - legal delimitation is a medium-term process, so the communal authorities must be able to continue with these steps and others that have to do with the management of the territory; Conflicts with the “Príncipe de Paz” population center of Israeli settlers, existing within the community, will increase due to the use of the resource.

Sinchi Roca II: The Sinchi Roca native community would have continuation of the threats of deforestation due to pressure from settlers through invasions that take place due to the lack of complete delimitation of the territory.

Nuevo Saposoa: There is conflict due to encroachment by farmers from the Nuevo Tacshita hamlet and invasion of the territorial extension by invaders to plant illicit crops. In addition, the territorial extension has been physically and legally cleaned up at the documentation level.

Caimito: There is demarcation of the area in discrepancy with the Territorial Expansion and titled rural properties.

San Jose de Pacache: There has been a conflict with the Nuevo Ahuaypa native community on its southern border for the past 5 years.

Santa Rosa de Dinamarca: Settled cattle ranchers who have a possession certificate issued by the DRAU.

Nuevo Paraiso: Conflict with invaders from the Maputay area.

Caco Macaya: Presence of coca growers in the eastern sector of the community who have planted approximately 150 ha.

To mitigate these conflicts, through the REDD strategy, activities have been proposed to be worked with the members of each community, within these activities there is the strengthening of community control and surveillance, support in the legal security of native communities territories and the strengthening community governance. The aforementioned activities seek to contribute to resolving the problems in the communities, as far as possible, without interfering in the results of unresolved litigation, and without negatively affecting the results.

3 CLIMATE

3.1 Monitoring GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.1.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation (VCS, 3.16)

Data / Parameter	Forest / non-forest cover of the reference region 2021
Data unit	ha
Description	Map showing the location of forest cover in the project area and leakage belt at the beginning the crediting period
Source of data	Medium resolution satellite images.
Value applied	1 ha of forest patch as minimum threshold
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Interpretation of Landsat 5, 7 and 8 satellite images, using Google Earth Engine and ArcGis 10 software. The validation of the deforestation map was with high resolution images randomly distributed in the strata, allowing to calculate the accuracy and commission and commission errors through a confusion matrix.
Purpose of the data	Determination of the baseline scenario
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	Leakage belt
Data unit	ha
Description	Limit of the leakage belt map
Source of data	Data base of the map (populated centers, main roads, secondary roads and distance to the edge of the river)
Value applied	264,029.47 ha at the start date
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Analysis of mobility through a multi-criteria evaluation, for which factors were used maps based in the fuzzy analysis and data collected through a participative workshop
Purpose of data	Determination of the baseline scenario
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	Map of projected deforestation (2021 – 2041)
Data unit	ha
Description	Analysis of the projection of each stratum of the reference region, the project area and the leakage belt in the baseline deforestation
Source of data	Database of the map
Value applied	See spreadsheet VM0015_Net carbon y VCUs BVPS (Sheet Def_Rate)

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	It was used to determine the projected deforestation based on the historical analysis of deforestation in the area of interest and the model maps factor
Purpose of data	Determination of the baseline scenario
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	ABSLRRt		
Data unit	ha		
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in the reference region at year t		
Source of data	GIS processing		
Value applied	Year	ha	
	2021-2022	21,217.10	
	2022-2023	19,811.11	
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Results of the projected distribution within the reference region using the spatial modelling of deforestation. Annex_Methodology VM0015		
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions		
Comments	-		

Data / Parameter	ABSLPAi,t		
Data unit	ha		
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the project area at year t.		
Source of data	GIS processing		
Value applied	Year	ha	
	2021-2022	3,019.49	
	2022-2023	3,070.86	
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Results of the projected distribution within the reference region using the spatial modelling of deforestation		
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions		
Comments	-		

Data / Parameter	ABSLPAct,t		
Data unit	ha		
Description	Area of category ct deforested at time t within the project area in the baseline case		
Source of data	Estimated from literature		

Value applied	See spreadsheet VM0015_Net carbon y VCUs BVPS (Sheet T-9.a.b.c)
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Information obtained through field evaluations of the projected distribution within the reference region using the spatial modelling of deforestation
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	ABSLLKi,t	
Data unit	Ha	
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the leakage belt at year t.	
Source of data	GIS processing	
Value applied	Year	ha
	2021-2022	4,001.30
	2022-2023	3,612.69
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Results of the projected deforestation distribution within the reference region using the spatial modelling of deforestation	
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions	
Comments	-	

Data / Parameter	Ctotcl																			
Data unit	tCO2e ha-1																			
Description	Average carbon stock per hectare in all accounted carbon pools of LU/LC class cl. The carbon contents will be expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per hectare.																			
Source of data	Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Gross Deforestation in Peru in the Amazon Biome (MINAM, 2022).																			
Value applied	<table><tr><th>Forest classes</th><th>Above-ground (t CO2e ha-1)</th><th>Below-ground (t CO2e ha-1)</th><th>Total (t CO2e ha-1)</th></tr><tr><td>Difficult High Forest</td><td>325.27</td><td>155.00</td><td>480.27</td></tr><tr><td>Accesible High Forest</td><td>316.54</td><td>152.76</td><td>469.30</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland Rainforest</td><td>427.07</td><td>195.44</td><td>622.51</td></tr></table>				Forest classes	Above-ground (t CO2e ha-1)	Below-ground (t CO2e ha-1)	Total (t CO2e ha-1)	Difficult High Forest	325.27	155.00	480.27	Accesible High Forest	316.54	152.76	469.30	Lowland Rainforest	427.07	195.44	622.51
Forest classes	Above-ground (t CO2e ha-1)	Below-ground (t CO2e ha-1)	Total (t CO2e ha-1)																	
Difficult High Forest	325.27	155.00	480.27																	
Accesible High Forest	316.54	152.76	469.30																	
Lowland Rainforest	427.07	195.44	622.51																	
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement	The methodology used is detailed in the document Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Gross Deforestation in Peru in the Amazon Biome (MINAM, 2022).																			

methods and procedures applied	
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	Ctotfcl,t															
Data unit	tCO2e ha-1															
Description	Average carbon stock of all accounted carbon pools in non-forest class fcl at time t.															
Source of data	Bibliographic reference: PDD Forest management to reduce deforestation in shipibo conibo and cacataibo indigenous communities of Ucayali region.															
Value applied	<table><tr><td>LU/LC-Change Category</td><td>Above-ground (t CO2e ha-1)</td><td>Below-ground (t CO2e ha-1)</td><td>Total (t CO2e ha-1)</td></tr><tr><td>Non-forest vegetation</td><td>64.71</td><td>19.19</td><td>83.90</td></tr><tr><td>Other land (Bare soil)</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>				LU/LC-Change Category	Above-ground (t CO2e ha-1)	Below-ground (t CO2e ha-1)	Total (t CO2e ha-1)	Non-forest vegetation	64.71	19.19	83.90	Other land (Bare soil)	-	-	-
LU/LC-Change Category	Above-ground (t CO2e ha-1)	Below-ground (t CO2e ha-1)	Total (t CO2e ha-1)													
Non-forest vegetation	64.71	19.19	83.90													
Other land (Bare soil)	-	-	-													
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Information from secondary sources for non-forest land cover. Information located in the region of Ucayali.															
Purpose of data	Calculation of the base line emissions															
Comments	-															

3.1.2 Data and Parameters Monitored (VCS, 3.16)

Data / Parameter	Forestry cover map
Data unit	ha
Description	Map showing the location of the forest land within the project area at the end of each monitoring period. If some forest land is lost within the project area, the comparison with the benchmark map should show the deforested areas in each monitoring event.
Source of data	Medium resolution satellite images for classification and high-resolution images for map validation.
Description of the measurement methods and procedures to be applied.	Interpretation of satellite images through the use of geographic information systems software.
Frequency of monitoring / recording	Annual
Value monitored	Forest areas at the end of the monitoring period

Monitoring equipment	CPU with procesor Intel (R) Xeon (R) 2.30 GHz, Memoria RAM 128GB, Plasma Monitor 25". Software and platforms: - Google Earth Engine - ECognition Developer - ArcGIS 10.8.1
QA / QC procedures to be applied	The deforestation map is validated by using high-resolution satellite images to calculate accuracy and error of commission and omission through a confusion matrix. The minimum accuracy of the map is 90%, as specified in the Methodology for Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. Accuracy obtained is 97.76%. The map is prepared in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedure developed for this purpose.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of the project emissions
Calculation method	The classified image from the beginning of the project is taken as a reference and updated with the new "non-forest" zones using the Google Earth Engine satellite image processing platform, in addition to the important component provided by the remote sensing analyst; in this way, the forest zone is delimited. The accuracy of the map is validated using high resolution satellite images.
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	ABSLPA _{i,t}
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual area of deforestation in stratum i within the project area at year t. (Ex post)
Source of data	GIS processing
Description of the measurement methods and procedures to be applied.	Results of overlaying of forest coverage maps within the boundaries of the project area
Frequency of monitoring / recording	In each verification period
Value monitored	No Forest = 433.55 ha
Monitoring equipment	CPU with procesor Intel (R) Xeon (R) 2.30 GHz, Memoria RAM 128GB, Plasma Monitor 25". Software and platforms: - Google Earth Engine - ECognition Developer - ArcGIS 10.8.1
QA / QC procedures to be applied	The accumulated deforested area up to December 2022 is subtracted from the deforested area at the beginning of the project (June 2021). This results

	in the area deforested in the period January -December 2022 in the project area.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of the project emissions
Calculation method	The calculation is done using a spreadsheet.
Comments	The monitoring will be carried out until the baseline of the project is completed or, if necessary, the project will be aligned to the national scheme when it starts.

Data / Parameter	ABSLKLi,t
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual deforestation area in the stratum i within the leakage belt in year t. (Ex post)
Source of data	GIS processing
Description of the measurement methods and procedures to be applied.	Results of overlaying of forest coverage maps in the limit of the leakage belt.
Frequency of monitoring / recording	In each verification period
Value monitored	No forest = 1,912.24 ha
Monitoring equipment	CPU with procesor Intel (R) Xeon (R) 2.30 GHz, Memoria RAM 128GB, Plasma Monitor 25". Software and platforms: - Google Earth Engine - ECognition Developer - ArcGIS 10.8.1
QA / QC procedures to be applied	The accumulated deforested area up to December 2022 is subtracted from the deforested area at the beginning of the project (June 2021). This results in the area deforested in the period January -December 2022 in the leakage belt.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of leakage
Calculation method	The calculation is done using a spreadsheet.
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	Ctotcl
Data unit	tCO ₂ e ha ⁻¹
Description	Average carbon stock per hectare across all carbon pools in the forest class used in the baseline scenario.
Source of data	Calculated by allometric equations. Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Gross Deforestation in Peru in the Amazon Biome (MINAM, 2022).

Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Above and below ground biomass estimates were developed using forest inventory data, allometric equations (MINAM, 2022).
Frequency of monitoring / recording	In each verification period
Value monitored	See spreadsheet Monitoring Report Nii Kaniti Ene-Dic2022 (Sheet Carbon pool)
Monitoring equipment	Not applicable
QA / QC procedures to be applied	Mandatory monitoring according to Methodology VM0015. Forest inventory data collected over periods.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions Calculation of leakage
Calculation method	The calculation is done using a spreadsheet Monitoring Report Nii Kaniti Ene-Dic2022
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	$\Delta CADL_t$
Data unit	tCO ₂ e
Description	Total decrease in carbon stock due to displaced deforestation at year t
Source of data	Remote sensing data and GIS
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Deforestation in the leakage belt area will be considered activity displacement leakage. Activity data for the leakage belt area will be determined using the same methods applied to monitoring deforestation activity data in the project area.
Frequency of monitoring / recording	Annually
Value monitored	0
Monitoring equipment	Remote sensing and GIS
QA / QC procedures to be applied	1) Land use and land cover mapping is assessed using images with medium spatial resolution. 2) Evaluation of classification accuracy is performed by analysing the overall accuracy and kappa index obtained from a confusion matrix. The accuracy of the classification mapping is 97.77%.
Purpose of data	Calculation of leakage
Calculation method	Emissions from deforestation are estimated by the detected area of forest loss by the average forest carbon stock per unit area.
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	ΔCPSLk_t
Data unit	tCO ₂ e
Description	Total annual carbon stock change in leakage management areas in the project case
Source of data	- Activity reports related to leakage prevention measures. - Field assessments. - Remote sensing and GIS
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The planned activities in leakage management areas that result in carbon stock decrease will be subject to monitoring, when significant.
Frequency of monitoring / recording	Annually
Value monitored	0
Monitoring equipment	Remote sensing and GIS
QA / QC procedures to be applied	1) Land use and land cover mapping is assessed using images with medium spatial resolution. 2) Evaluation of classification accuracy is performed by analysing the overall accuracy and kappa index obtained from a confusion matrix. The accuracy of the classification mapping is 97.77%.
Purpose of data	Calculation of leakage
Calculation method	Emissions from planned activities in leakage management areas are estimated by multiplying the detected area of forest loss by the average forest carbon stock per unit area.
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	ΔCUDdPA_t
Data unit	tCO ₂ e
Description	Total actual carbon stock change due to unavoided unplanned deforestation at year t in the project area
Source of data	Remote sensing and GIS
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Forest cover change due to unplanned deforestation is monitored through periodic assessment of classified satellite imagery covering the project area.
Frequency of monitoring / recording	Annually
Value monitored	
Monitoring equipment	Remote sensing and GIS

QA / QC procedures to be applied	1) Land use and land cover mapping is assessed using images with medium spatial resolution. 2) Evaluation of classification accuracy is performed by analysing the overall accuracy and kappa index obtained from a confusion matrix. The accuracy of the classification mapping is 97.77%.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	Emissions from unavoided unplanned deforestation are estimated by multiplying the detected area of forest loss by the average forest carbon stock per unit area.
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	EBBPSPAt
Data unit	tCO2e
Description	Sum of (or total) actual non-CO2 emissions from forest fire at year t in the project area
Source of data	- Remote sensing and GIS - Field report
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	If forest fires occur, these non-CO2 emissions will be subject to monitoring and accounting, when significant.
Frequency of monitoring / recording	Annually
Value monitored	0
Monitoring equipment	Remote sensing and GIS
QA / QC procedures to be applied	1) Land use and land cover mapping is assessed using images with medium spatial resolution. 2) Evaluation of classification accuracy is performed by analysing the overall accuracy and kappa index obtained from a confusion matrix. The accuracy of the classification mapping is 97.77%.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	Analysis, of satellite images and maps to determine the incidence of deforestation and multiplying it by the respective emission factors.
Comments	If forest fires occur, these non-CO2 emissions will be subject to monitoring and accounting, when significant.

Data / Parameter	RFt
Data unit	%
Description	Risk factor used to calculate VCS buffer credits
Source of data	- VCS Non-Permanence Risk Report - Remote sensing data and GIS - Literature data

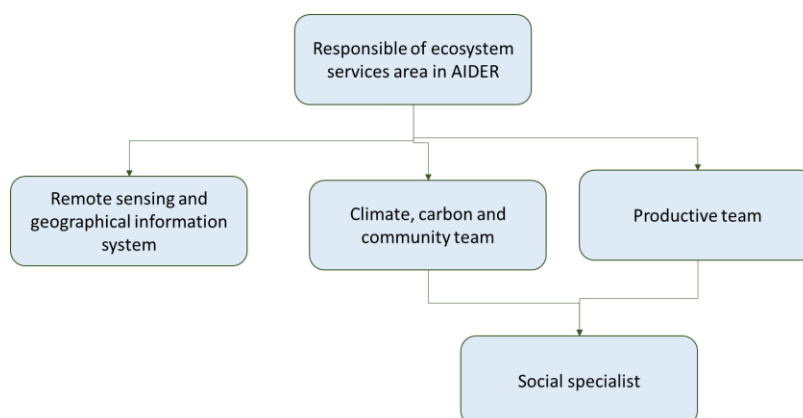
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	All sources of data from the VCS Non-Permanence Risk Report will be used to measure the various risk factors.
Frequency of monitoring / recording	Annually
Value monitored	13
Monitoring equipment	VCS-approved AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool
QA / QC procedures to be applied	Literature data from reputed sources will be used and critically checked. When possible, the average of two or more sources will be used.
Purpose of data	Calculation of VCS buffer credits
Calculation method	All the risk factors described in the VCS Risk Report were assessed
Comments	-

3.1.3 Monitoring Plan (VCS, 3.16, 3.20)

The objective of the GHG monitoring plan is to obtain the necessary information to calculate the number of emissions avoided during the crediting period and to evaluate the effectiveness of the project activities, thus ensuring the reduction of project emissions.

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

Figure 2 Project management team



The development of activities is monitored by the team and there is a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that describes how the information is managed and stored, so that updated information on project monitoring is available to the team for use in both internal and external audits.

Likewise, for the management of deforestation monitoring information, there is a SOP that details the procedure for handling the information, as well as the procedure for monitoring deforestation.

TASK 1: MONITORING OF CARBON STOCK CHANGES AND GHG EMISSIONS FOR PERIODICAL VERIFICATIONS

1.1 Monitoring of actual carbon stock changes and GHG emissions within the project area

1.1.1 Monitoring of project implementation

Activities were monitored in accordance with the provisions of the project strategy document (BVPS REDD+ Strategy).

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

Chart 8 Categories subject to RMV

ID	Type	Conditions under which monitoring is mandatory	Included/TBD/ Excluded	Explanations
I	Area of forest land converted to non-forest land.	Mandatory in all AUD project activities	Included	Carbon stock change is significant
II	Area of forest land undergoing carbon stock decrease.	Mandatory only for AUD project activities having planned logging, fuel-wood collection and charcoal production activities above the baseline.	Excluded	The change in carbon stocks is not significant according to the ex-ante assessment.
III	Area of forest land undergoing carbon stock increase.	Mandatory only for AUD project activities wishing to claim carbon credits for carbon stock increase.	Excluded	The present project is not claiming carbon credits for carbon stock enhancement.

At the date of validation and verification of the project, the National Forest Monitoring System has not been implemented, therefore, the proponent has analyzed the existence of forest and non-forest in the project area and the leakage belt.

The analysis consisted of determining the areas of forest, non-forest and water bodies for the period January- December 2022 in the limits of the project area and the leakage belt located in the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco.

As input for the classification, Landsat 5, 7 and 8 images were acquired, which were then pre-processed for cloud and shadow cleaning, within the Google Earth Engine platform. A composite satellite image was generated with the best pixels from the period January to December 2021, and areas with forest loss were identified, using spectral indices to discriminate the land cover of interest. After this, ArcGis software was used to clean polygons and visual classification was performed with the identified areas. Finally, validation was performed using high resolution images obtained from Google Earth Pro and Planet Labs. The detailed methodology can be consulted in the document "BVPS Deforestation Monitoring Report Jan-Dec 2022".

1.1.3 Monitoring of carbon stock changes and non-CO2 emissions from forest fires

For LU/LC carbon stocks, no changes are expected to occur during the first 10-year crediting period.

Carbon stocks within the leakage belt are not subject to mandatory monitoring, although this is an available option.

Non-CO2 emissions generated by forest fires are not included in the inventory as they were not considered in the reference scenario.

1.1.4 Monitoring of impacts of natural disturbances and other catastrophic events

During the verification period, no significant natural disturbances were reported. Should they occur, they will be reported according to VM0015 methodology for avoiding unplanned deforestation, as updated at that time.

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

The results of the project are summarized in Table 29, established by the methodology.

1.2 Monitoring of leakage

1.2.1 Monitoring of carbon stock changes and GHG emissions associated to leakage prevention activities

During the crediting period, the project activities do not generate carbon stock changes or GHG emissions.

1.2.2 Monitoring of carbon stock decrease and increases in GHG emissions due to activity displacement leakage

- Monitoring of carbon stock changes: Monitoring will be limited to carbon displacement leakage from ex-ante activities.
- Monitoring of GHG emissions growth: Emissions generated by forest fires will not be included in the inventory as they were not considered in the baseline.

1.2.3 Total ex-post estimated leakage

The results obtained by ex-post estimates of carbon leakage through monitoring will be presented in Table 35 - Total ex-post estimated leakage, using the same table format as used in the ex-ante assessment.

1.3 Ex post calculation of net anthropogenic GHG emission reduction

The calculation of net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions ex post was determined using the carbon stock changes and ex post estimated GHG emissions for the project and leakage scenario.

The results of the ex post estimated net anthropogenic GHG emissions and the calculation of the Verified Carbon Units (VCUt, and VBCT) are presented in Table 36, established by the methodology.

TASK 2: REVISITING THE BASELINE PROJECTIONS 2 FOR FUTURE FIXED BASELINE PERIOD

The project baseline, established for a 10-year period, will be revised in 2031. It is important to note that if a regional, national or jurisdictional baseline has not been developed by that date, the project proponent will update and revise the baseline again.

The following tasks will be undertaken in the baseline review:

- a. Update information on the agents, drivers, and underlying causes of deforestation.
- b. Update the land use and land cover change component of the baseline.
- c. Update the carbon component of the baseline.

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

In addition, the project has the following documents:

- The Standard Operating Procedure for Monitoring for Deforestation Mapping, which establishes the indications for secure and reliable storage of all information generated during the project, by standardizing and systematizing the processes for storing such information.
- The Standard Operating Procedure for the storage of documents and information generated, which defines the flow of the monitoring and data storage process for deforestation mapping.

3.1.4 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (VCS, 3.18; CCB, CL4.2)

The results of the monitoring plan were presented in September to the seven heads of the project's Management Committee and the 21 native communities. Likewise, during March and April, the communities were informed about the start of the validation and verification process, as well as the subsequent field visit by the audit team.

During the month of May, community assemblies were held in the native communities, where the technical team was invited, where the results of the monitoring report were socialized using a power point presentation. In addition, the printed and digital version was made available to the chiefs for consultation at the AIDER office in Pucallpa.

Finally, the managers were informed that the documents related to monitoring are available on the VERRA website and can be consulted at any time.

3.2 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.2.1 Baseline Emissions (VCS, 3.15)

For this verification event corresponding to the period 1st January – 31st December 2022, the verification of the emission reductions generated in the project area will be carried out.

To quantify current carbon stocks, was followed the procedure defined in the methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation VM0015, version 1.1. During the monitoring period, it has been observed that the carbon stored in the initial classes of the project area and leakage belt (pre-deforestation), as well as in the non-forest classes (post-deforestation), has not undergone significant changes. These can be seen in chart 10. The data from the estimates of carbon reserves calculated by MINAM (2022) were used, considering that in the project the forest areas are located within the Selva Alta Accesible (SAA), Selva Alta de Dificult Acceso (SADA) and Low Jungle (SB).

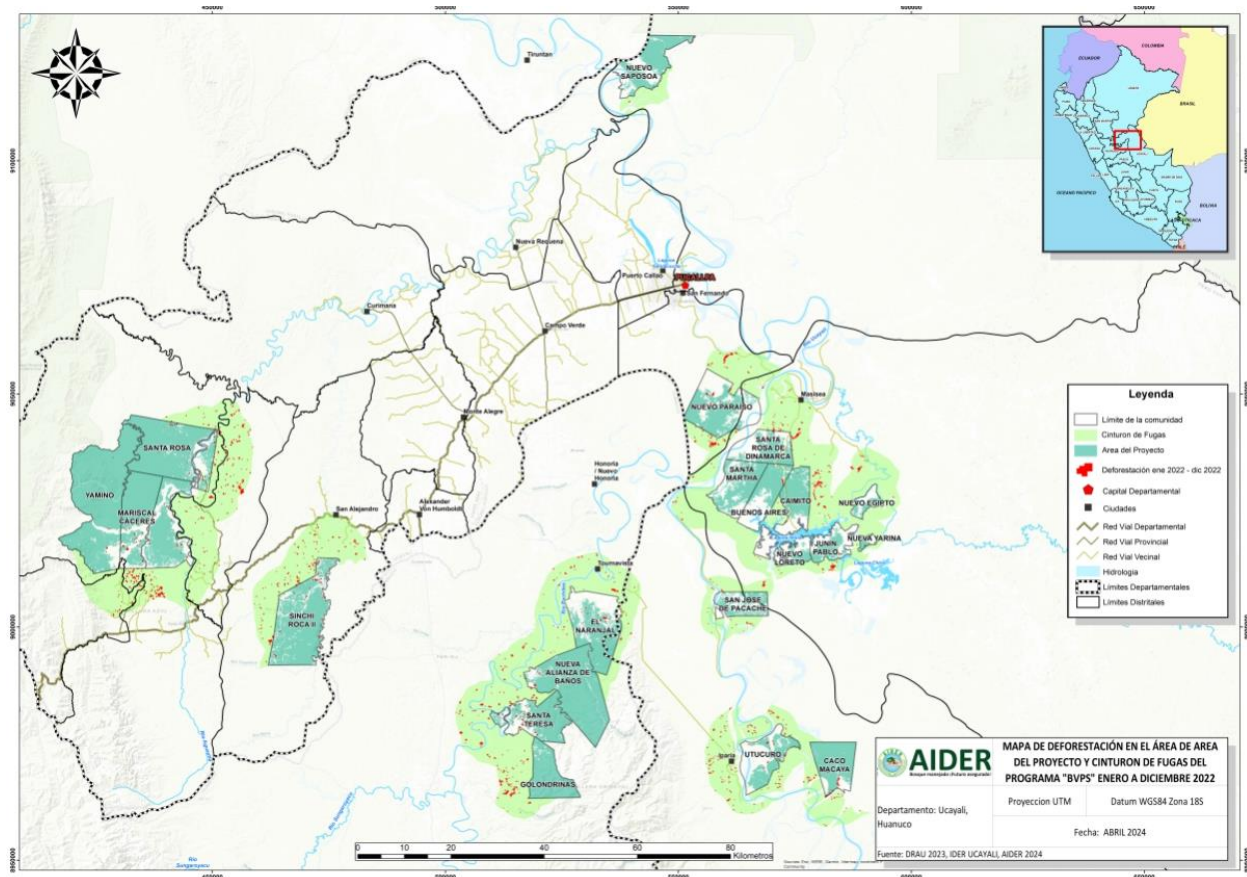
Chart 2. Carbon stocks by forest class and land use class and land use change

Forest classes	Above-ground (t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹)	Below-ground (t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹)	Total
Difficult High Forest	281.49	13.51	295.00
Accesible High Forest	289.54	14.10	303.64
Lowland Rainforest	411.87	18.90	430.77
LU/LC-Change Category	Above-ground (t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹)	Below-ground (t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹)	Total
Non-forest vegetation	6.47	1.92	8.39
Other land (Bare soil)	-	-	-

To determine the number of hectares that will be deforested in the period January to December 2022 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. All the process followed is described in the methodological annex of the PDD.

The result of modeling for this period is shown in the figure 3.

Figure 3 Forest loss map of the leak belt and project area for the monitored period



The data presented in tables 9b and c, 11b and c and 13b and c (obtained from the VM0015 methodology), were processed using the VM0015 methodology version 1.1, which was developed by the project proponent to establish the baseline. The "Methodological Annex VM0015" details the entire methodological process used to obtain the baseline data.

Chart 9.b shows the annual and cumulative areas of deforestation in the baseline area in the project area for the period 01 January to 31 December 2022.

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

Project year t	Stratum i in the project area	Total	
		annual	Cumulative
	$ABSLPA_{i,t}$	$ABSLPA_t$	$ABSLPA$
	ha	ha	ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	1,509.75	1,509.75	1,509.75
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	3,045.18	3,045.18	4,554.92

Chart 9.c shows the annual and cumulative areas of deforestation in the baseline area in the leakage belt for the period 01 January to 31 December 2022.

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

Project year t	Stratum i in the leakage belt	Total	
	$ABSLLK_{i,t}$ ha	annual $ABSLLK_t$ ha	cumulative $ABSLLK$ ha
01/07/2021 - 31/12/2021	2,000.65	2,000.65	2,000.65
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	3,806.99	3,806.99	5,807.64

Chart 11.b shows the annual and cumulative areas of deforestation by forest type in the baseline in the project area for the period 01 January to 31 December 2022.

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

Areas deforested per forest class icl within the project area				Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
$IDicl >$	1	2	3	$ABSLPA_t$ annual ha	$ABSLPA$ cumulative ha
Name >	Difficult High Forest	Accesible High Forest	Lowland Rainforest		
Project year t	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	110.59	47.95	1,351.20	1,509.75	1,509.75
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	196.56	110.14	2,738.48	3,045.18	4,554.92

Chart 11.c shows the annual and cumulative areas of deforestation by forest type in the baseline in the leakage belt for the period 01 January to 31 December 2022.

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

Areas deforested per forest class icl within the leakage belt area				Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt area	
$IDicl >$	1	2	3	$ABSLLK_t$ annual ha	$ABSLLK$ cumulative ha
Name >	Difficult High Forest	Accesible High Forest	Lowland Rainforest		
Project year t	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	37.87	15.34	1,947.44	2,000.65	2,000.65
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	84.35	28.32	3,694.32	3,806.99	5,807.64

Chart 13.b shows the post deforestation areas by type of change established in the baseline for the monitoring period in the project area.

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

Area established after deforestation by classes within the project area			Total deforestation of the baseline in the project area	
ID_{cl}	1	2		
Name >	Non-forest vegetation	Other land (Bare soil)	$ABSLPA_t$ annual	$ABSLPA$ cumulative
Years of the project t	ha	ha	ha	ha
	79.94%	20.06%		
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	1,206.93	302.82	1,509.75	1,509.75
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	2,434.39	610.78	3,045.18	4,554.92

Chart 13.c shows the post deforestation areas by type of change established in the baseline for the monitoring period in the leakage belt.

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

Area established after deforestation by classes within the leakage belt			Total deforestation of the baseline in the leakage belt	
ID_{cl}	1	2		
Name >	Non-forest vegetation	Other land (Bare soil)	$ABSLK_t$ annual	$ABSLK$ cumulative
Years of the project t	ha	ha	ha	ha
	79.94%	20.06%		
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	1,599.37	401.28	2,000.65	2,000.65
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	3,043.41	763.58	3,806.99	5,807.64

For the calculation of the baseline changes in carbon stock in the Project Area for year t was used Method 1 of VM0015 version 1.1, according to Equation 10 (page 72 of this VM0015), and which was also used in the PDD to calculate the total change in the baseline carbon stock in the project area and the leakage belt, presented below:

$$\Delta CBSLPA_t = \sum_{p=1}^P \left(\sum_{icl=1}^{Icl} ABSLPA_{icl,t} * \Delta Cp_{icl,t=t*} - \sum_{z=1}^Z ABSLPA_{z,t} * \Delta Cp_{z,t=t*} \right)$$

Chart 3. Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the project area¹³

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=Difficult Forest</i>		<i>IDicl=Accesible Forest</i>		<i>IDicl=Lowland Rainforest</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>DCBSLPA_{i,t}</i>	<i>DCBSLPA_{i,t}</i>
	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
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	110.59	295.00	47.95	303.64	1,351.20	430.77	629,244.56	629,244.56
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	196.56	295.00	110.14	303.64	2,738.48	430.77	1,271,086.21	1,900,330.77

The following table shows the changes in baseline carbon stocks in the final non-forest classes (post deforestation) in the project area for the monitoring period.

Chart 4. 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		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 vegetation</i>		<i>IDicl=Other land (Bare soil)</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>DCBSLPA_{i,t}</i>	<i>DCBSLPA_{i,t}</i>
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	1,206.93	8.39	302.82	-	10,126.30	10,126.30
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	2,434.39	8.39	610.78	-	20,424.86	30,551.16

The following table shows the total changes in reference carbon stocks in the project area for the monitoring period.

Chart 5.Total baseline carbon stock changes in the project area

¹³ Monitoring Report BVPS Jan-Dic2022

Project year t	Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in the project area	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	$CBSLPA_{it}$	$CBSLPA_i$	$CBSLPA_{ft}$	$CBSLPA_f$	$CBSLPA_t$	$CBSLPA$
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	629,244.56	629,244.56	10,126.30	10,126.30	619,118.26	619,118.26
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	1,271,086.21	1,900,330.77	20,424.86	30,551.16	1,250,661.35	1,869,779.62

The carbon stock change in the project area for the monitoring period, from 01 January to 31 December 2022, is 1,250,661.35 tCO₂-e.

3.2.2 Project Emissions (VCS, 3.15)

To monitor the deforestation that has occurred, as an input for the classification of forest and non-forest, a composite of Landsat 5, 7 and 8 OLI satellite images corresponding to the date range 01 January to 31 December 2022, was used. The acquisition of images and the process of cleaning clouds and shadows was done in the Google Earth Engine platform, which allows the download of satellite images and pre-processing. Once the classification was done, the map was validated using images from Planet. The deforestation which occurred in the period 01 January to 31 December 2022, reported in hectares, to generate number of hectares per period and emissions of CO₂-e.

3.2.3 Leakage Emissions (VCS, 2.5, 3.2, 3.6, 3.15, 4.3)

The following tables show the calculations in the leakage belt, as well as the calculations for the 01 January – 31 December 2022 ex post monitoring period.

One source of leakage was monitored: leakage due to displacement activity. Leakage due to displacement activity was monitored by mapping forest cover change in the leakage belt. As defined in the VCS Methodology VM0015, deforestation above the baseline in the leakage belt area was considered activity displacement leakage. Activity data for the leakage belt area was determined using the same methods applied to deforestation mapping in the Project area. Total carbon stock change due to unavoidable unplanned deforestation within the leakage belt area is calculates the following way:

$$\Delta CBSLLK_t = \sum_{y=1}^t \left(\sum_{icl=1}^{icl} AUDLK_{icl,y} * \Delta Ct_{tot_{icl,t-y}} - \sum_{fel=1}^{fel} AUDLK_{fel,y} * \Delta Ct_{tot_{fel,t-y}} \right)$$

Chart 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			
	IDicI=Difficult High Forest		IDicI=Accesible High Forest	
	ABSLPA _{icI,t}	Ctot icI	ABSLPA _{icI,t}	Ctot icI
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	37.87	295.00	15.34	303.64
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	84.35	295.00	28.32	303.64

Continue...

		Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
IDicI=Lowland Rainforest		annual	cumulative
ABSLPA _{icI,t}	Ctot icI	DCBSLPA _{i,t}	DCBSLPA _{i,t}
ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
1,947.44	430.77	854,730.49	854,730.49
3,694.32	430.77	1,624,890.81	2,479,621.30

Chart 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		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	
	IDicI=Non-forest vegetation		IDicI=Other land (Bare soil)		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA _{icI,t}	Ctot icI	ABSLPA _{icI,t}	Ctot icI	DCBSLPA _{i,t}	DCBSLPA _{i,t}
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	1,599.37	8.39	401.28	0.00	13,418.92	13,418.92
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	3,043.41	8.39	763.58	0.00	25,534.58	38,953.50

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

Project year t	Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in the leakage belt	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative

	CBSLPA _i _t tCO ₂ -e	CBSLPA _i tCO ₂ -e	CBSLPA _f _t tCO ₂ -e	CBSLPA _f tCO ₂ -e	CBSLPA _t tCO ₂ -e	CBSLPA tCO ₂ -e
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	854,730.49	854,730.49	13,418.92	13,418.92	841,311.57	841,311.57
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	1,624,890.81	2,479,621.30	25,534.58	38,953.50	1,599,356.23	2,440,667.80

Chart 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						Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
	IDicl=Difficult Forest High		IDicl=Accesible Forest High		IDicl=Lowland Rainforest		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	DCBSLPA _i _t	DCBSLPA _i _t
	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
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	0.36	295.00	-	303.64	4.59	430.77	2,083.44	2,083.44
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	108.33	295.00	37.24	303.64	1,766.67	430.77	804,294.83	806,378.27

Chart 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		Ex - post carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the leakage belt		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the leakage belt	
	IDicl=Non-forest vegetation		IDicl=Other land (Bare soil)		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	DCBSLPA _i _t	DCBSLPA _i _t
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	3.96	8.39	0.99	-	33.20	33.20
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	1,528.64	8.39	383.60	-	12,825.51	12,858.71

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

Project year t	Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the leakage belt	
	annual CBSLPA _i tCO ₂ -e	cumulative CBSLPA _i tCO ₂ -e	annual CBSLPA _f tCO ₂ -e	cumulative CBSLPA _f tCO ₂ -e	annual CBSLPA _t tCO ₂ -e	cumulative CBSLPA _t tCO ₂ -e
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	2,083.44	2,083.44	33.20	33.20	2,050.24	2,050.24
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	804,294.83	806,378.27	12,825.51	12,858.71	791,469.33	793,519.57

Ex post total net carbon stock changes in the leakage belt due to displacement of activity in this monitoring period are presented in Table 21.d. The Leakage was calculated as the difference between the ex-post and ex-ante assessment. In this case, as result, the value of the carbon stock change within the Monitoring Period 2021 is lower than zero (<0), so the ex-post leakage was set to zero as recommended by the section 1.2 – Monitoring of Leakage, of VCS VM0015.

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

Project year t	Total ex ante baseline carbon stock change		Total ex post net actual carbon stock change		Total ex post leakage	
	annual DCBSLLK _t tCO ₂ -e	cumulative DCBSLLK tCO ₂ -e	annual DCBSLLK _t tCO ₂ -e	cumulative DCBSLLK tCO ₂ -e	annual DCBSLLK _t tCO ₂ -e	cumulative DCBSLLK tCO ₂ -e
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	841,311.51	841,311.51	2,050.24	2,050.24	839,261.27	839,261.27
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	1,599,356.10	2,440,667.61	791,469.33	793,519.57	807,886.77	1,647,148.04

3.2.4 GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals (VCS, 3.15, 4.1)

State the non-permanence risk rating (%)	13
Has the non-permanence risk report been attached as either an appendix or a separate document?	☒ Yes ☐ No

For ARR and IFM projects with harvesting, state, in tCO ₂ e, the Long-term Average (LTA).	-
Has the LTA been updated based on monitored data, if applicable?	☒ Yes ☐ No <i>If no, provide justification.</i>
State, in tCO ₂ e, the expected total GHG benefit to date.	1,545,732.58
If a loss occurred (including a loss event or reversal), state the amount of tCO ₂ e lost:	

The net anthropogenic GHG emissions reductions were calculated following the equation 19, equation 20 and equation 21 of VCS VM0015.

$$\Delta \text{REDD}_t = (\Delta \text{CBSLPAt} + \text{EBBBSLPAt}) - (\Delta \text{CPSPAt} + \text{EBBPSPAt}) - (\Delta \text{CLKt} + \text{ELKt})$$

Where:

ΔREDD_t : Ex ante estimation of the reduction of anthropogenic net GHG emissions attributable to the activity of the AUD project at year t; tCO₂e

$\Delta \text{CBSLPAt}$: Sum of changes in the carbon stock from the baseline in the project area to year t; tCO₂e.

Note: The absolute values of $\Delta \text{CBSLPAt}$ should be used in equation 19.

EBBBSLPAt : Sum of the emissions from the biomass burning baseline in the project area to year t; tCO₂e

ΔCPSPAt : Sum of the ex-ante estimation of changes in the carbon stock in the project area at year t; tCO₂e

Note: If ΔCPSPAt represents a net increase in the carbon stock, a negative sign before the absolute value of ΔCPSPAt must be used. If ΔCPSPAt represents a net decrease, the positive sign must be used.

EBBPSPAt : Sum of (ex-ante estimation) current emissions of biomass burning in the project area at year t; tCO₂e.

ΔCLKt Sum of ex ante estimates of leakage of changes in net carbon stock at year t; tCO₂e

Nota: If the cumulative sum of ΔCLKt within the established period of the baseline is > 0, ΔCLKt will be set to zero.

ELKt Sum of estimated ex ante leakage releases at year t; tCO₂e

t 1,2,3 ... T, one year of the proposed project credit period; without dimensions

The significance analysis was carried out in the validation, ex-ante, considering that timber harvesting is carried out and this would be a possible source, however, after the analysis it turned out not to be significant.

The extraction of timber that occurs through management plans in some communities does not generate a significant decrease in carbon stocks during the established reference period, this was demonstrated in the validation using the "Tool to verify the significance of GHG emissions in CDM F/R project activities", with which the impact of emissions from the timber harvesting activity on project emissions was evaluated, resulting that the emissions related to the activity in question are not significant and therefore can be excluded from the scope of project emissions. See the significance calculation sheet.

In addition, according to the methodology, only significant sources should be monitored. These sources have not changed, and monitoring has followed what was approved in the PDD.

The risk factor used to calculate VCS buffer credits (VBC) is 13%, as calculated in Non-permanence Risk Report.

The number of Verified Carbon Units (VCU) was calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{VCU}_t = \Delta \text{REDD}_t - \text{VBC}_t$$

$$\text{VBC} = (\Delta \text{CBSLPAt} - \Delta \text{CPSPAt}) * \text{RF}_t$$

Where:

VCU_t Number of Verified Carbon Units that can be negotiated at time t; tCO₂-e

$t=0$ to $t=\Delta \text{REDD}_t > 0$

ΔREDD_t ex ante estimation of reduction of net emissions of anthropogenic greenhouse gases attributable to the activities of the AUD project at year t; tCO₂-e ha⁻¹

VBC_t Number of buffer credits deposited in the VCS buffer at time t; t CO₂-e ha⁻¹

$\Delta \text{CBSLPAt}$ Sum of the changes in the carbon stock of the baseline in the project area at year t; tCO₂e

ΔCPSPAt Sum of ex ante estimation of current changes in the carbon stock in the project area at year t; t CO₂-e ha⁻¹

RF_t Risk factor used to calculate the VCS buffer credits; %

t 1,2,3 ... T, the year of the proposed period of project credits; without dimensions

Chart 36 shows the ex-post estimation of the total net GHG emission reductions generated by the project and the ex-post calculation of the Verified Carbon Units (VCU) achieved in the monitoring period from 01 January to 31 December 2022.

Chart 36. Ex post estimated net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions ($\Delta REDD_t$) and Voluntary Carbon Units (VCU_t)

Project year t	Baseline		Baseline		Ex post project		Ex post project	
	carbon stock changes		GHG emissions		carbon stock changes		GHG emissions	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	$DCBSLPA_t$	$DCBSLPA$	$EBBBSLPA_t$	$EBBBSLPA$	$DCPSPA_t$	$DCPSPA$	$EBBPSPA_t$	$EBBPSPA$
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	619,118.09	619,118.09	-	-	461.82	461.82	-	-
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	1,250,661.04	1,869,779.14	-	-	175,757.51	176,219.33	-	-

Continue...

Ex post leakage		Ex post leakage		Ex post net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions		Ex post VCUs tradable		Ex post	
carbon stock changes		GHG emissions						buffer credits	
annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
$DCLK_t$	$DCLK$	ELK_t	ELK	$DREDD_t$	$DREDD$	VCU_t	VCU	VBC_t	VBC
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
-	-	-	-	618,656.27	618,656.27	544,417.52	544,417.52	74,238.75	74,238.75
-	-	-	-	1,074,903.53	1,693,559.81	945,915.11	1,490,332.63	128,988.42	203,227.18

The following table shows the net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO₂e) for the period January 1 to December 31, 2022.

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	619,118.09	461.82	-	618,656.27
01/01/2022 – 21/12/2022	1,250,661.04	175,757.51	-	1,074,903.53
Total	1,869,779.14	176,219.33	-	1,693,559.81

3.3 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

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

The project has not applied to the Gold Level for climate change adaptation benefits in its validation, so it is not applicable to complete this section.

4 COMMUNITY

4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts

4.1.1 Community Impacts (CCB, CM2.1)

Community Group	Native communities in the Project's area of intervention.
Impact	Territorial security
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real benefits
Change in Well-being	The project activities contributed to the legal physical delimitation of the communal territory. Imiria Zone 5 native communities located within the scope of the RCA Imiria (Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito and Nueva Yarina), continued with their legal physical delimitation process, which was carried out in coordination with the Regional Directorate of Agriculture Ucayali (DRAU), according to compliance with R.M. N° 370-2017-MINAGRI, implementing the georeferencing of the demarcated plans. For the case of Nuevo Loreto community, the DRAU issued Directorial Resolution N 312 - 2022 - DRAU where it approves, for registration in the National Superintendence of Public Records (SUNARP) the plan of major use capacity of the territorial extension; which brings the community closer to conclude the physical-legal delimitation. In the case of Nueva Yarina, the DRAU socialized the community's territorial demarcation plan, which was approved. Puerto Inca Zone 2 native communities, El Naranjal and Alianza de Baños, obtained a situational diagnosis of the territory, which has allowed them to identify the problems of the communities due to alleged usurpation, having received legal advice, which allowed them to initiate the process of physical-legal delimitation with the competent authority (DRAU of Huánuco). Iparía Zone

The Caco Macaya native community concluded the georeferencing work of the Demarcation Plan of the territorial extension, and the placement of natural landmarks: this process was led by the DRAU and had the participation of the neighboring communities and communal authorities.

At the beginning of June, the process of georeferencing the extension of the communal territory of the Utucuro native community was carried out. This was done by applying the D-GPS satellite positioning system, with sub-meter precision differential receivers, obtaining five (05) landmarks. In September and October, the georeferencing of landmarks in the territory of Caco Macaya was carried out.

Masisea Zone

In August 2022, during an extraordinary assembly of Nuevo Paraíso native community, the need for georeferencing the territory was reported, resulting in the acceptance of the community members to carry out the georeferencing and communal boundary in an organized manner. In October, through the inter-institutional agreement between AIDER and DRAU, the intervention plan was presented to carry out the field work to georeference the Territorial Demarcation Plan, titled and registered in the public records.

Community Group	Native communities in the Project's area of intervention
Impact	Community organization
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real benefits
Change in Well-being	The native communities strengthened their capacities in the operation of REDD+ initiatives, carrying out actions to manage their forests to avoid or reduce deforestation and through these actions carbon credits can be quantified. Imiria Zone 5 native communities (Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Junín Pablo and Caimito) achieved articulation of their Community Development Plans with the PAIS National Program for access and timely attention to

State services.the communal authorities of 3 native communities (Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires and Nuevo Loreto) submitted requests to different government institutions in response to the request for access to basic services that the local population needs.

In April and June, technical support was provided to Junín Pablo community to continue the process of changing the board of directors. Unfortunately, due to SUNARP's response time and the expiration of the deadline, the process was not completed. Due to this fact, the native community, at the request of the head of the non-existing board of directors, scheduled new elections.

Technical assistance was provided to the Caimito board of directors during the preparation of the 2022 POA in March.

Puerto Inca Zone

During the months of March and April, El Naranjal Community Development Plan was updated. The communal statute was also updated.

In July 2022, a general assembly was held in the communal premises of Las Golondrinas to socialize the modification of the community statute, which was approved unanimously and respecting the established agreements.

Padre Abad Zone

We were able to elaborate the Community Development Plans of (03) communities: Santa Rosa, Mariscal Cáceres and Sinchi Roca II. We coordinated with organizations such as FECONAU, CIMA-Cordillera Azul and the park rangers of Cordillera Azul National Park.

Iparia Zone

In March, the new board of directors of the native community San José de Pacache was registered with SUNARP. In addition, the signatures of the new board of directors were updated with the Banco de la Nación and the community's RUC card was updated with the name of the new board of directors.

Masisea Zone

	In August 2022, an extraordinary general assembly was held in the Santa Rosa de Dinamarca community to report on the implementation of the Program. The community members decided to accept AIDER's proposal, respecting the clauses established in the contract.
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Community Group	Native communities in the Project's area of intervention
Impact	Technical capabilities
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Actual benefits
Change in Well-being	Imiria Zone Between January and March 2022, in the framework of strengthening the capacities of the new community vigilantes of 4 native communities: Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Junín Pablo and Caimito, a training plan and patrol schedule were developed. The document was used for the members of the OLVs and COLOVIPES, and covered tools and field equipment, patrol training, filling out forms, patrol reports, environmental crimes, first aid, among others. From March 14 to 18, 2022, during technical meetings with the OLVs and community authorities of 3 native communities (Buenos Aires, Junín Pablo and Nuevo Loreto), technical assistance was provided. A total of thirteen community watchmen; two women and eleven men, worked together with the ARAU technical team to recognize the functions proposed in the framework of the regulations. In addition, the community threat maps were updated and the patrol planning and reporting forms were reviewed by the community watchmen. The OLVs showed great acceptance of the powers granted to them by the ARAU to carry out control and surveillance in the area of RCA Imiría. 3 native communities (Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires), received technical assistance for forest enrichment and sustainability of their Bijao agroecosystems. A work plan was developed involving: 1. Organizing technical assistance, 2. Participatory technical monitoring, 3. Installation and management of plantations, 4. Promotion of the

commercialization of bijao, 5. Systematization and dissemination, aimed at meeting the goals of forest enrichment.

Regarding the promotion of sustainable management of aguaje in 2 native communities in the RCA Imiría The socialization of natural resource management in the RCA Imiría was carried out in the native communities: Nuevo Loreto (20/03/22) and Buenos Aires (21/03/22) for the sustainable management of Aguaje palm trees (MSPA), Ungurahui and Huasaí for commercial use of fruits. It was identified that the producers are involved in the different stages of the palm tree management initiative and express their commitment to implement it with the support of the ARAU and the Imiría RCA Management. Between both socializations 28 people participated, distributed as follows: Nuevo Loreto NC with 07 women and 09 men and Buenos Aires NC with 01 woman and 11 men.

At the beginning of May, in order to strengthen the efforts of the communal associations, the process of formalizing the communal committees before SUNARP - Pucallpa was completed under the name "Association for Communal Management of Amazonian Palm Trees", which will provide better conditions to undertake the commercial phase of the palm fruit.

Padre Abad Zone

In January 2022, a general assembly was held in the facilities of the communal maloca of Yamino native community, where the monitoring and surveillance group participated to receive training in pre-intermediate ArcGIS in order to strengthen the capacities of community territorial control. Five members of the monitoring and surveillance committee participated.

Between January and March 2022, training in dressmaking was provided to the Kari Isa Xanu association of Yamino native community, within the framework of the execution of the PGI for year 03, with the objective of strengthening technical skills in dressmaking for the production of garments. A total of 13 artisans were trained, of which 10 people learned and made their garments 100%.

Puerto Inca Zone

In September, a workshop was held in El Naranjal for the elaboration of the CVCFC surveillance plan for the various threats to the community forest. There was the participation of 7 members of the CVCFC, where the identification of critical areas, programming of patrols and requirements for its implementation were achieved.

Iparia Zone

Between January and March, technical assistance was provided to promote the indigenous forestry agenda of the Regional Organization AIDSESEP-Ucayali to ORAU for capacity building of the CVCFC in the period of 2022, which was done in San José de Pacache native community. In September, this native community made the acquisition of a professional DRON MAVIC AIR 2S with all its implements, for which the board made the necessary arrangements with a technical specialist in handling DRON to receive two trainings in use and handling of DRON, theoretical and practical part. 2 participants managed to handle properly and safely the DRON, also the proper assembly to perform the flight and managed to know the functions of the DRON MAVIC 2S and its flight control.

On 22/09/2022 a training on the handling and use of the DRON was carried out in San José de Pacache, with the participation of the members of the community's surveillance committee. During the training, an overview of the use and functions of the DRON MAVIC AIR 2S was given, followed by the practical part of open field flight and utilities of the DRON MAVIC AIR 2S for monitoring in forests in the community territory.

Masisea Zone

On September 2022, training was provided on the topic of "Handling of sewing machines to the artisan mothers of the Nuevo Saposoa native community", with the objective of empowering artisan mothers in the proper handling of sewing machines for better production quality.

	A training on the topic of "Costume Jewelry for the artisan mothers of Nuevo Saposoa" was carried out on October 23, 24 and 25, 2022. The purpose of this training was to empower craftswomen mothers with knowledge in costume jewelry for better quality and productivity. A third training was conducted on the topic of "cutting and sewing for the artisan mothers of Nuevo Saposoa ", held on November 13, 14 and 15, 2022. This training was developed with the objective of strengthening the knowledge of the artisan mothers in cutting and sewing for a better quality of their products.
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Community Group	Native communities in the Project's area of intervention.
Impact	Community organization for economic development purposes
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Real benefits
Change in Well-being	Imiria Zone Between January and March 2022, in partnership with the CITE crafts Ucayali in Mincetur, a crafts fair was held with native communities of the Imiria RCA. In addition, coordination was carried out on the activities of the textile handicraft trainers' program in order to have 100% of the craftswomen strengthened. The artisans of the Imiría native communities received training on registration in the National Registry of Artisans - RNA and on how to obtain credentials for artisans registered in the RNA. This training was carried out from February 28 to March 7, 2022. In Caimito native community, training was provided in the organization and formalization of handicrafts from February 28 to March 1, 2022, with the participation of 42 people on the initial date. We also promoted the participation of 2 two artisans in two craft fairs held in the city of Pucallpa. Notary and registration procedures have been carried out in SUNARP for the recognition and formalization of the Association of Artisans of the native communities and information was collected for the registration of artisans in the RNA.

In the Buenos Aires native community, training was held on the organization and formalization of crafts from March 2 to 3, 2022, with the participation of 9 people, the participation of 2 two craftswomen was promoted in two craft fairs held in the city of Pucallpa. Notary and registration procedures were carried out in SUNARP for the recognition and formalization of the Association of Artisans of the native community, information was collected for the registration of artisans in the RNA.

In Nuevo Loreto native community, training was conducted on organization and formalization of crafts on March 4 to 5, 2022, with the participation of 18 people, the participation of 2 two craftswomen was promoted in two craft fairs held in the city of Pucallpa, notary and registration procedures were carried out in SUNARP for the recognition and formalization of the Association of Craftswomen of the community. Information was collected to register the artisans in the RNA.

In Nueva Yarina, training on organization and formalization of crafts was held from March 6 to 7, 2022, with the participation of 14 people, the participation of 2 two craftswomen was promoted in two craft fairs held in the city of Pucallpa, notary procedures and registration in SUNARP for the recognition and formalization of the Association of Craftswomen of the native community were carried out. Information was collected to register the artisans.

In the Junín Pablo native community, training on organization and formalization of handicrafts was held from March 6 to 7, 2022, with the participation of 28 people. We promoted the participation of 2 two artisans in two craft fairs held in the city of Pucallpa, notary and registration procedures were carried out in SUNARP for the recognition and formalization of the Association of Artisans of the community, information was collected for the registration of artisans in the RNA.

Puerto Inca Zone

In February, within the framework of the PGI, sustainable economic activities were implemented in El Naranjal native community.

	Fertilizers were purchased for cocoa crops, materials for handicrafts were purchased and the artisans' shop was improved. In addition, a cocoa promoter was hired to provide technical assistance to members in order to strengthen their capacities and improve their productivity. In June, El Naranjal was implemented to strengthen its productive activities, in lines of action of the PGI-PNCBMCC for year 03. Two 2 malocas for tourism and their respective wooden signs were built, and two 2 modules for drying and fermenting cocoa were built. In addition, a store was built for cocoa derivatives, and a promoter was hired to provide technical assistance on cocoa cultivation. Also, 4 workshops for handicrafts were held, and a generator and an electric generator were purchased.
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Community Group	Native communities in the Project's area of intervention.
Impact	Natural resource management
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Actual benefits
Change in Well-being	Imiria Zone Technical assistance was provided to RCA - Imiria fishing organizations in the development of sustainable management plans for hydrobiological resources, through a consultancy regarding the strategy to promote fisheries governance in the RCA Imiria, in Ucayali. Four fishing organizations from the RCA Imiría (APPA Tsonkiro - Junín Pablo Native Community, APPA Taki - Nuevo Loreto Native Community, APPA Kayanari - Caimito Native Community and APPA Koshori - Buenos Aires Native Community) participated.

4.1.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (VCS, 3.19; CCB, CM2.2)

The Project contemplated the participation of both men and women in its activities. Meetings and informative workshops were held with the community. The starting point was to raise awareness about the Project's activities in the community and how implementing the REDD+ Project will contribute to improving the quality of life of men and women in the communities and their children. Training and awareness-raising activities are also being implemented with local organizations, community boards of directors, control and surveillance committees, and handicraft committees.

HCV	IMPORTANCE AND USES	MEASURES CONSIDERED TO MITIGATE IMPACTS ON HVCS CONSIDERED IN THE REDD+ STRATEGY	ACTIONS CARRIED OUT JANUARY DECEMBER 2022
Rivers	Access to water, one of the main communication channels (fluvial)	Protection of the riparian forest	Design of REDD+ Project, Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests. Sustainable productive activities (Sustainable Fisheries Management, Strengthening of the Handicraft Activity and its increase in productivity, Enrichment in Bijao Areas and Sustainable Management of Aguaje Palm Trees). These actions involved the participation of men and women in the communities. In the case of some of the Control and Surveillance Committees, women members participated, although in a rather small number.
Palm areas	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 for the use of forest resources (management of aguaje and fish farming in oxbow lakes). These actions involved the participation of both men and women in the communities. In the case of some of the Control and Surveillance Committees, women members participated. These actions are carried out with adequate foresight to conserve their traditional practices and avoid the depredation of forests and natural resources, reducing the impact of climate change and contributing to the food security of the communities.
Streams and meanders	Fishing area	Fisheries management	Sustainable productive activities (management of the oxbow lakes). These actions involved the participation of both men and women in the communities. In some COLOVIPES there is participation of women members, although in a reduced number. The actions were carried out with adequate

HCV	IMPORTANCE AND USES	MEASURES CONSIDERED TO MITIGATE IMPACTS ON HVCS CONSIDERED IN THE REDD+ STRATEGY	ACTIONS CARRIED OUT JANUARY DECEMBER 2022
			foresight to conserve their traditional practices and avoid the depredation of forests and natural resources, which reduced the impact of climate change and contributed to the food security of the communities.
Collpas and hunting areas	Hunting area	Wildlife management	Biodiversity monitoring in accordance with the PDD. These actions involved the participation of men and women in the communities.
Forest management areas and non-timber forest product harvesting areas.	Wood gathering activity and collection of inputs for handicrafts and other tools (canoes, oars, bows, etc.).	Timber and non-timber forest management. Control and monitoring	Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests. Assemblies for the incorporation of new members. Control and surveillance of communal forests (GPS patrols). These actions counted with the participation of men and women in the communities. In the case of some Committees, some of the members are women.
Areas used for handicraft activities.	Cultural value	Capacity building of craftswomen	Activities to strengthen handicrafts, with the formalization of the handicrafts committee. These actions involved the participation of women from the Shipibo Konibo and Kakataibo peoples in the communities, who actively participated because it is part of their traditional activities. In the case of Shipibo, handicrafts are part of their traditional cultural activities expressed in their kene and morin designs. In the case of the Kakataibo women, they also carried out handicraft activities that are part of the dissemination of their cultural heritage.

4.1.3 Net Positive Community Well-Being (VCS 3.19; CCB, CM2.3, GL1.4)

The net impacts of the project are positive for the identified communities compared to their welfare conditions in the land use scenario without the project.

Prior to the implementation of the project, the communities received support from international cooperation entities in welfare practices. This has been reduced with the REDD+ Project, aimed at promoting progressive community self-management based on the management of their natural resources according to their Community Development Plans, which generates a change and impact on their quality of life that will have significant results. In the same way, the participation of men and women in the Project's activities is being promoted. In the long term, this will generate a change in communities where women's participation has been relegated by macho practices and where men's participation in decision-making is privileged. In addition, the activities promoted will contribute to slowing deforestation and reducing the effects of climate change. In principle, with proper management of forest resources and sustainable use and greater awareness of the importance of caring for the territory, community members are more aware of the value of their natural resources and proceed to protect them. In the same way, productive activities generated in the communities oriented to self-consumption and commercialization according to their strategic planning will avoid excessive deforestation.

As proposed in the PDD, the following impacts on social actors have been identified:

Impacts on Junín Pablo Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The native community of Junín Pablo received training to strengthen community management. Between January and March, it participated in the articulation of Community Development Plans with the PAIS National Program (PN PAIS) for access and attention to state services. Likewise, the community has identified its main needs that require attention within the framework of the community development plan for the five-year period from 2019 to 2023.
Local Vigilance Organization	Positive	Between January and March, the Ucayali Regional Environmental Authority (ARAU) recognized the community's OLV through a regional executive resolution. The members have been trained in 3 Field Schools (ECA) in the framework of a Training Plan for the OLVs of the native communities of the RCA Imiría. In the months of January and March 2022, 1 training plan and the patrol schedule was developed, aimed at members of the OLV. This contributes to the control and surveillance of their forests.
Handicraft Committee	Positive	The native community has been generating spaces for the commercialization of their products, rescuing the use of their ancestral techniques such as "kené" designs and techniques such as "Morin". The women artisans participated in training in the organization and formalization of handicrafts. Two women artisans from the community participated in craft fairs held in the city of Pucallpa. Also, notary and registration procedures were carried out in SUNARP for recognition and formalization. In addition, we coordinated with the CITE Artesanía and had the participation of the president of Crafts of the "Asociación de Artesanía Inin Bena de la CN Junín Pablo", representing all the artisan associations of the RCA Imiría. A craftswoman participated in the Rurak Maki "Handmade" fair, where she represented the craftswomen's associations of Imiría.
Fishing Associations	Positive	The community has a capacity building plan for fisheries management. The Tsonkiro APPA is being strengthened. Between October and December, the community's APPAs were implemented.
Bijao Committee	Positive	The community has a MANIPEIN Committee - Junín Pablo. In June, it implemented the initiative of having a consultant focused on advising and supervising the technical process of forest enrichment in bijao agroecosystems and inspection of plots.

Impacts on Nuevo Loreto Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The Community Board of Directors has been strengthened through technical assistance. The articulation of the Community Development Plans with the National PAIS Program (PN PAIS) has been managed for access and attention to state services in the native communities. The community in communal assembly has identified the main needs that require attention within the framework of the community development plan for the five-year period from 2019 to 2023.
Local Vigilance Organization	Positive	The Nuevo Loreto OLV is recognized by the Regional Environmental Authority ARAU. The members of the OLV have participated in 3 Field Schools in its version 2.0, in the framework of the implementation of the Training Plan for the OLVs of the NCs of the Imiría RCA. The OLV is duly implemented. The OLV has been designated in the communal assembly. They have been provided with technical assistance to carry out their patrols.
Handicraft Committee	Positive	Through the Artisan Committees, the use of their ancestral techniques such as the "kené" designs is being rescued. In October, a community assembly was held in Nuevo Loreto to provide materials for the construction of the crafts house. Also, in March, the community's craftswomen's committee was trained. Two artisans participated in two artisan fairs held in the city of Pucallpa. Notary and registration procedures were carried out in SUNARP for the recognition and formalization of the Association of Artisans of the native community. Information was collected to register the artisans in the RNA. An artisan from Nuevo Loreto NC participated in the Decentralized Rural Maki "Handmade" fair.
Fishing Associations	Positive	The community has the APPA Taki - Nuevo Loreto native community officially recognized by DIREPRO-U. This helps the NACs to move forward in overcoming the historical situation of exclusion from the commercial exploitation of the fishery resources of the Imiría Lake.
Bijao Committee	Positive	We continue to promote the articulation for the commercialization of the product. The marketing of bijao leaves produced and marketed by the producers of Nuevo Loreto has been promoted; its producers participated in the Festivity of San Juan in June, marketing their products in the Wholesale Market of Regional Producers; the bijao leaves marketed were of the "Wira Bijao" or "A Quality" type,

		different from the "B Quality" or "White Chest", sold by other producers. Technical assistance has been provided to the NC for forest enrichment and sustainability of their Bijao agroecosystems.
Aguaje Management Committee	Positive	The community has an Aguaje Management Committee ASCOM JAKON BIML according to the procedures, customs and cultural idiosyncrasies. At the beginning of May, the process of formalizing the community committees before the SUNARP - Pucallpa, under the name "Association for Communal Management of Amazonian Palm Trees" was completed. That same month, training in palm tree climbing and fruit harvesting began.
Palm Tree Committee	Positive	In May, equipment and materials were provided to the Nuevo Loreto Community's Community Palm Tree Management Committee.

Impacts on Buenos Aires Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The Community Development Plans have been coordinated with the PAIS National Program (PN PAIS) for access to and attention to state services in this community. The community has identified the main needs that require attention within the framework of the community development plan for the five-year period from 2019 to 2023.
Local Vigilance Organization	Positive	Between January and March 2022, the Regional Environmental Authority of Ucayali (ARAU) recognized the Buenos Aires OLV through a regional executive resolution. The Buenos Aires native community has an OLV, made up of five community members who have been carrying out community control and surveillance. The Control and Surveillance Committee is being duly implemented. The OLV has been appointed at the community assembly. They have been provided with technical assistance to carry out their patrols.
Handicraft Committee	Positive	The company has been creating spaces for the commercialization of their products. The work of women artisans in the elaboration of their products is being promoted in a positive way, rescuing the use of their ancestral techniques such as the "kené" designs.

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Fishing Associations	Positive	Training was provided to organize and formalize handicrafts in March. Two artisans participated in two craft fairs held in the city of Pucallpa. Information was collected to register the artisans in the RNA.
Bijao Committee	Positive	The community has received technical assistance for forest enrichment and sustainability of its Bijao agroecosystems. Starting in March, work was carried out in groups formed by bijao leaf producers, with the recognition of the following: - Bijao Committee Producer NON MANIPEIN - Buenos Aires (7 associates). The community has the support of the Dipterix company, which ensures continuous planting in the bijao production units. Coordinations were made with the aforementioned company to provide seedlings of forest species of interest to the NACNN in the Imiría RCA, finding adequate availability.
Aguaje Management Committee	Positive	The socialization of natural resource management in the RCA Imiría between (02) indigenous communities and the ARAU was carried out in order to grant authorization to the producers of the native communities: Nuevo Loreto (20/03/22) and Buenos Aires (21/03/22) for the sustainable management of Aguaje (MSPA), Ungurahui and Huasía palm trees for the commercial use of fruits. The Committees for Aguaje Management will be formalized and will be registered before the SUNARP under the denomination of: Asociación para Manejo de Palmeras de Amazónicas Shamiro ASCOM SHAMIRO Buenos Aires. In May, the training process on palm climbing and fruit harvesting began.
Palm Tree Committee	Positive	Implementation has been carried out for the Amazonian Palm Tree Communal Management Committees, equipment and materials were provided to (02) Palm Tree Communal Management Committees of the following communities: Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires. Likewise, training was received in palm tree climbing and fruit harvesting.

Impacts on Caimito Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION.
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	Between January and March 2022, the Community Development Plans were articulated with the National PAIS Program (PN PAIS) for access and attention to state services.
Indigenous Guard.	Positive	Between January and March 2022, a training plan and patrolling schedule were drawn up.
Handicrafts Committee	Positive	The company is creating spaces for the commercialization of their products. The work of women artisans in the production of their products is being positively promoted by rescuing the use of their ancestral techniques such as "kené" designs. We have been accompanying the training in the organization and formalization of handicrafts in the month of February. We promoted the participation of (02) two artisans in two craft fairs held in the city of Pucallpa. Notary and registration procedures were carried out in SUNARP for the recognition and formalization of the Association of Artisans of the community. Information was collected for the registration of artisans in the RNA. We have been working with the Association of Artisans Sanken Nomabo of the Caimito Native Community. Appa Kaya Nari has been receiving technical assistance in the development of sustainable management plans for hydrobiological resources through a consultancy.
Fishing Associations	Positive	Appa Kaya Nari has been receiving technical assistance in the development of sustainable management plans for hydrobiological resources" through a consultancy.

Impacts on Nuevo Egipto Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Community Chief,	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for community management of these actors continues. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project. It has a small population, basically 2 families.

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Community Assembly		

Impacts on Nueva Yarina Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. It should be added that Nueva Yarina does not have a community development plan; however, it is considered relevant to promote its elaboration.
Local Vigilance Organization	Positive	Nueva Yarina has been receiving technical support for the formal recognition of the OLV by the ARAU, requesting recognition of its members.
Handicraft Committee	Positive	The company has been creating spaces for the commercialization of their products. The work of women artisans in the elaboration of their products is being promoted in a positive way, rescuing the use of their ancestral techniques such as the "kené" designs. Information was collected for the elaboration of the guidelines of the materials bank of the (05) Artisan Associations of the Imiría Landscape. Field work was carried out only with the Neten Jabe Association of the Nueva Yarina NC in November. Training on the organization and formalization of handicrafts was conducted from March 6 to 7, 2022, with the participation of (14) people. We promoted the participation of (02) two artisans in two craft fairs held in the city of Pucallpa. Notary and registration procedures were carried out in SUNARP for the recognition and formalization of the Association of Artisans of the community. Information was collected for the registration of artisans. Nueva Yarina women artisans participated in the Nativ Art Fair in Lima. The event was organized by MINCETUR in Lima in October.

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Fishing Vigilance Committees	Positive	In October, DIREPRO approved COLOVIPE of Nueva Yarina through a director's resolution. This represents an important impact for the care and management of its fishing resources.

Impacts on Santa Rosa de Dinamarca Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project. In July, extraordinary community assemblies were held to reinforce information on the BCM, REDD+ and carbon sequestration, consult to initiate the design of a carbon sequestration project and designate a group to gather complementary information.
Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive	In March and September, community assemblies were held in (02) native communities: Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, with the objective of updating the community forest monitoring and control committee, with the sole purpose of safeguarding the communal territory. The committees have a validity period of 2 years from the recognition of the GERFFS. In July, through a communal assembly, the community members and authorities of Santa Rosa de Dinamarca met with the objective of successfully forming a community forest vigilance and control committee.

Impacts on Nuevo Paraíso Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief,	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continued. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project.

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Assembly		
Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive	In the Nuevo Paraíso, a community forest surveillance and control committee were formed to monitor the communal area and borders with neighboring communities, as well as to combat illegal logging of forest resources, wildlife and other threats. This activity was recorded in the minutes of an assembly with the community's agreement.

Impacts on Santa Martha Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project.
Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive	In September, a meeting was held in Santa Martha native community to update the community forest monitoring and control committee, with the sole purpose of safeguarding the communal territory. The committees will be in effect for a period of 2 years from the recognition of the GERFFS.

Impacts on Utucuro Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project.

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive	In August, community members and authorities of the Utucuro NC met with the objective of forming a community forest surveillance and control committee to monitor the communal area and borders with neighboring communities, as well as to combat illegal logging of forest resources, wildlife and other threats. The CVC of Utucuro was formed.

Impacts on San José de Pacache Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project. (See folder: REDD+ Consultation) In March, the new Board of Directors of San José de Pacache was registered with SUNARP. In addition, the registration of signatures of the new board of directors was updated with the Banco de la Nación and the community's RUC file was updated with the name of the new board of directors, all of whom are men.
Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive	Strengthening of the control and surveillance committees. In September 2022, authorities and community members of the San José de Pacache native community met with the objective of forming a community forestry control and surveillance committee to monitor the communal area and borders with neighboring communities, as well as to combat illegal logging of forest resources, wildlife and other threats. The Control and Surveillance Committee was formed. Four patrols were conducted in the community in April, July and September. The community purchased a DRON and received training in its use. In September, the community members received training in the management and use of the DRON in San José de Pacache, with the participation of the members of the community's vigilance committee.

Impacts on Caco Macaya Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Jefe Comunal, Asamblea Comunal	Positivo	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project.

Impacts on Nuevo Saposoa Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project.
Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive	Their OLVs have been strengthened. Support has been provided for the development of their patrolling activities. In February, the first routine patrol was conducted in Nuevo Saposoa. In June, the second routine patrol was conducted in Nuevo Saposoa native community. In September, the third routine patrol was carried out in Nuevo Saposoa. Signaling was done in strategic areas with the planting of two milestones, the first in the Anguillal sector and the other in the Blanco sector. The markers were placed on the boundaries themselves, indicating that they are the limits of the community.
Handicraft Committee	Positive	Craftswomen's committees implemented with supplies, tools and materials. The work of women artisans has been positively promoted in the elaboration of their designs and marketing. In September, training was provided on "Handling of sewing machines to the craftswomen mothers of Nuevo Saposoa", with the objective of empowering the craftswomen mothers in the proper handling of sewing machines for better production quality. In October, a training course was held on the topic of "Costume Jewelry for the mothers' artisans of Nuevo Saposoa". The purpose of this training was to empower the mothers' artisans in the knowledge of costume jewelry for better quality and productivity.

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
		In November, a third training course was held on the topic of "Cutting and sewing for the mother artisans of Nuevo Saposoa". The purpose of this training was to strengthen the knowledge of the mother artisans in cutting and sewing for a better quality of their products.

Impacts on Santa Rosa Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly.	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continued. The NC has a community development plan in place. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project. The Community Development Plan of Santa Rosa native community were developed.

Impacts on Mariscal Cáceres Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly.	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They have a community development plan in place. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project. The Community Development Plan for Mariscal Cáceres has been prepared.

Impacts on Yamino Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief,	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They have a community development plan in place. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project.

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Assembly.		
Community Forestry Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive	There are control and surveillance organizations with strengthened capacities. There is a Control and Surveillance Committee in place and recognized. Four patrols were carried out in January, March, September and October 2022. In January, the CCVFC received training in ArcGIS Pre-Intermediate training for the members of the CVCFC of Yamino in order to strengthen community territorial control capacities.
Handicrafts Committee	Positive	Between January and March 2022, the Kari Isa Xanu association of Yamino received training in dressmaking for the purpose of strengthening technical skills in dressmaking for garment production.

Impacts on Sinchi Roca II Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They have a community development plan in place. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project. In June, extraordinary assemblies were held in the Sinchi Roca II NTCs to reinforce information regarding MBC, REDD+ and carbon sequestration, consultation to initiate the design of a carbon sequestration project and the designation of a group to gather complementary information. Sinchi Roca II Community Development Plan was developed.

Impacts on El Naranjal Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief,	Positive	We continue with the strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors. In March and April, the community development plan of El Naranjal was updated, with the participation of 55 community members, 13 women and 42 men. In addition, the community statute

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Assembly		was updated and materials for the community office were purchased. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project.
Community Forestry Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive.	The communal area and borders with neighboring communities were monitored and illegal logging of forest resources, wildlife and other threats were combated. A workshop was held in El Naranjal to develop the CVCFC's monitoring plan to address the various threats to the communal forest, identifying critical areas, scheduling patrols and requirements for their implementation. Likewise, the CVCFC has conducted patrols in January, February, May, June and August.
Crafts Committee	Positive	Sustainable economic activities were implemented in El Naranjal. the purchase of materials for handicrafts and improvement of the artisans' premises. In May, two (02) trainings in design and elaboration of handicrafts were developed in El Naranjal in the framework of the revaluation of the cultural identity of the Ashaninca people.
Cocoa Committee	Positive	Two (02) workshops were scheduled on (08/01/2022) and (22/01/2022), where the topics of cocoa silvicultural management and improvement in the post-harvest stage were discussed, designing the modules of fermentation and drying of cocoa.

Impacts on Nueva Alianza de Baños Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project.
Community Forestry Control and	Positive	In July, a community assembly was held with the participation of community members and authorities of Nueva Alianza de Baños to form a community forest monitoring and control committee to monitor

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Surveillance Committee		the communal area and borders with neighboring communities, as well as to combat illegal logging of forest resources, wildlife, and other threats.

Impacts on Santa Teresa Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continued. They are familiar with the REDD+ Project.
Community Forestry Control and Surveillance Committee	Positive	A meeting was held in Santa Teresa (19/08/2022), with the objective of forming a community forest surveillance and control committee, in order to monitor the communal area and borders with neighboring communities, as well as to combat illegal logging of forest resources, wildlife and other threats.

Impacts on Las Golondrinas Native Community

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Communal Chief, Communal Assembly	Positive	We continued to strengthen and build capacity for the community management of these stakeholders, who are familiar with the REDD+ project. In July, a general assembly was held in the communal locale of Las Golondrinas, with the objective of socializing the total modification of the community statute, reaching unanimous approval and respecting the established agreements. The assembly was attended by (08) members, (04) women and (04) men.

ACTORS	IMPACTS	SITUATION
Control and Surveillance Committees	Positive	In a community assembly, the community members and authorities of Las Golondrinas met (21/08/2022) to form a community forest monitoring and control committee to monitor the communal area and borders with neighboring communities, and to combat illegal logging of forest resources, wildlife and other threats. In December, Las Golondrinas and AIDER, implemented the REDD+ project through a Community Forest Monitoring and Control Committee (CVCFC), which was elected in a participatory community assembly on August 21, 2022. There were (09) participants, (03) women and (06) men. The CVCFC developed its work plan for the year 2023, which was developed in a participatory manner with all committee members and technical support from the program. The CCV has conducted patrols in the months of February, May, September and November.
Tourism Committee	Positive	In February and March, tourism workshops were held to strengthen the capacity of the tourism subcommittee of Las Golondrinas to carry out this activity.

4.1.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CCB, CM2.4)

ZONA	HCV	ACTIVIDADES
IMIRIA ZONE (Caimito, Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Egipto, Nueva Yarina)	Water sources	The RCA includes flood zones where community members make use of their hydrobiological resources for self-consumption. None of these areas have been affected; on the contrary, we have worked in coordination with the Community Boards of Directors and Local Organizations, strengthened the OLV, and carried out control and surveillance actions through patrols. We have also worked with the different committees and have generated economic development alternatives without affecting their resources. We have also coordinated with the Caimito Indigenous Guard. We have promoted the formalization of the fishing vigilance committees with the corresponding accreditation.
	Collpas	They are part of their resource use areas, and there has been no impact on the territory. The OLVs have carried out patrols in the territory to protect their resources.
	Fishing areas.	The communities usually fish in streams and oxbow lakes. The Nueva Yarina fishing community includes Lake Imiría, a hunting area for self-consumption, and a forestry production area. This area has not been affected. COLOVIPES has been promoted and the APPAs have been strengthened.
	Hunting areas	The community has hunting areas. Patrolling activities have been carried out to control and monitor the community's resources.
	Forest production zones	The communities have a forest production zone that they use to build their houses and use non-timber resources such as ayahuasca, bijao, shebon leaf and others. Training has been provided to the bijao leaf, shebon leaf, tamshi leaf, and aguaje production committees.
MASISEA ZONE (Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Santa Martha, Nuevo Paraiso, Nuevo Saposoa)	Water sources.	In the communities of Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Santa Martha, Nuevo Paraíso and Nuevo Saposoa. None of these areas have been affected; on the contrary, their local organizations, their CCVs and their local committees have been strengthened. Likewise, we have worked in coordination with the community authorities, who have adequately conveyed the messages to the community. None of these spaces have been affected; on the contrary, local organizations, CCVs and local committees have been strengthened. The formation of CCVs has been promoted and they carry out patrols in the territory.

	Fishing areas	In the Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Santa Martha and Nuevo Paraíso communities, the community's fishing zone includes the Ucayali River, large lakes and streams where the community fishes for food. In the Nuevo Saposoa native community, the fishing zone includes bodies of water near the community. The CCVs carry out patrols in the areas surrounding the water bodies as part of the care of their territory.
	Hunting areas	The four native communities have hunting areas where they obtain mitayo or bush meat. Here they have carried out control and surveillance activities, patrols, and have trained community members on how to take care of their territory.
	Timber and non-timber resource harvesting zones.	In Santa Rosa de Dinamarca there is a forest production area (species such as moena, quinila, tahuari and others used mainly for the construction of their homes, there are also non-timber species such as wild cane, shebon and tamishi used for the construction of their homes). In the Santa Martha community, there is a forest production area with timber and non-timber species used for housing construction and a conservation area. In the native community of Nuevo Paraíso, sustainable use of forest resources is being made. In the Nuevo Saposoa native community, there is a lake and forest production area with timber species such as quinilla, tahuari, yacushapana and non-timber species such as ayahuasca, huairuro seeds, mahogany bark and cat's claw, which are used for house construction, medicine and handicrafts.
PADRE ABAD ZONE (Santa Rosa, Mariscal Caceres, Sinchi Roca II y Yamino)	Water sources	Awareness was raised about the importance of REDD+, awareness about the care of the territory including oxbow lakes and rivers. None of these areas have been affected; on the contrary, local organizations, CVCFCs and local committees have been strengthened. Likewise, we have worked in coordination with the community authorities who have adequately conveyed the messages to the community.
	Collpas	The Control and Surveillance Committees have been strengthened for the proper care of the natural resources of the territory.
IPARIA ZONE (Utucuro, San Jose de Pacache y Caco Macaya)	Water sources	Awareness has been raised about the importance of REDD+ and about the importance of caring for the land, including oxbow lakes and rivers. None of these areas have been affected; on the contrary, local organizations, CVCFCs and local committees have been strengthened. Likewise, we have worked in coordination with the communal authorities who have adequately conveyed the messages to the community.
	Collpas	The Control and Surveillance Committees have been strengthened for the proper care of the natural resources of the territory.

	Timber and non-timber forest resource harvesting areas.	The communities have forest production areas that they use for building their houses and harvesting their non-timber and non-timber resources. The patrols carried out by the CCVs help reduce the presence of illegal loggers and invaders engaged in illegal activities.
PUERTO INCA ZONE (El Naranjal, Santa teresa, Nueva Alianza de baños y las Golondrinas)	Water sources	Awareness was raised about the importance of REDD+ and about the importance of caring for the land, including oxbow lakes and rivers. None of these areas have been affected; on the contrary, local organizations, CVCFCs and local committees have been strengthened. Likewise, we have worked in coordination with the community authorities who have adequately conveyed the messages to the community.
	Collpas	The Control and Surveillance Committees have been strengthened to ensure adequate care of the territory's natural resources.
	Logging areas of timber and non-timber forest resources.	The communities have a forest production zone that they use to build their houses and use their non-timber and non-timber resources. The patrols carried out by the CCVs help reduce the presence of illegal loggers and invaders engaged in illegal activities.

4.2 Other Stakeholder Impacts

4.2.1 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, CM3.2)

On the contrary, the alliances and coordination with the different stakeholders involved favor the achievement of common objectives and, above all, generate greater benefits for the project's native communities.

However, there are different threats that affect the project area. For this reason, coordination has been established with local organizations such as state institutions, regional governments, NGOs and indigenous organizations that have contributed to reducing the negative impacts generated by these threats, through concrete territorial security actions that seek to reduce deforestation, illegal logging and mining, as well as the presence of illicit crops, which are detailed below: Collaborations were carried out with state entities, OSINFOR, SERFOR, DRAU, SUNARP, to implement and consolidate communal control and surveillance activities, this contributes to improve the territorial security of the communities by strengthening territorial security and control over their natural resources.

On the other hand, the presence of the project is an important ally for GOREU, since the project aims to develop and strengthen environmental governance and territorial security of the 21 native communities. Thus, in May, the first agreement of the year 2022 was signed between AIDER and the Regional Directorate of Agriculture - Ucayali (DRAU), with the aim of establishing inter-institutional commitments for the recognition, titling and georeferencing of territories of the NCs of the Ucayali region. In addition, with the support of AIDER, the Regional Directorate of Agriculture Ucayali (DRAU) and FECONALICM, the native communities of the Imiría area (Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito and Nueva Yarina) georeferenced the demarcated plans based on the guidelines established in the regulatory framework and fulfilling the stages of planning, field work, processing of plans in the office and socialization in the field for the validation of the georeferenced plans. The georeferencing process for the native communities of Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Junín Pablo and Nueva Yarina is currently being registered in public records.

As with GOREU, the presence of the project is an important ally for the Regional Government of Huánuco, GOREH, due to the aforementioned reasons. A situational diagnosis of the El Naranjal territory was developed, documentary information was collected from the DRA-Huánuco and SUNARP-Huánuco, and the results of the consolidation of documents were shared with the head of the native communities at the AIDSEP-Ucayali Regional Organization. It was verified that El Naranjal has been officially recognized as a legal entity since December 13, 1992 and is duly registered in the Public Registry of the city of Huánuco, with property title N° 550-94 with an area of 12,813 hectares duly registered in SUNARP-Huánuco. To date, work continues with the native community because the territory is still lacking georeferencing.

Within the framework of the project, the company works with federations and organizations to promote the defense of territories and promote the development of native communities. An agreement was reached between AIDER and ORAU to strengthen the communal forest management (MBC) proposal, so that joint and coordinated action can contribute to improving the quality of life of the indigenous peoples in the jurisdiction of the federations affiliated with ORAU. Also, to strengthen forest monitoring initiatives, community forest surveillance and control committees, and legal physical delimitation of the territories of the native communities with which AIDER develops the CBM program, FECONAU, CIMA-Cordillera Azul and the park rangers of the Cordillera Azul National Park worked together.

The work with nongovernmental organizations has been coordinated so as not to duplicate efforts. The Community Development Plans of three native communities: Santa Rosa, Mariscal Cáceres and Sinchi Roca II, were drafted. These documents are management tools that allow them to better manage their funds and sustainably manage the natural resources of each community.

Regarding coordination with local public universities. An agreement was signed between AIDER and the Universidad Nacional Intercultural de la Amazonía (UNIA) to train students at this university in BCM, promote research in BCM, develop social and environmental responsibility actions and enable an exchange of experiences, knowledge and technologies in MBC.

All of the aforementioned actions contribute to reducing the impact of illegal activities in the territory related to illegal logging, indiscriminate fishing and the presence of illicit crops.

4.2.2 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, CM3.3)

The activities carried out within the framework of the project do not generate negative impacts for other actors involved in the project; on the contrary, the alliances and coordination with the different actors involved favor the fulfillment of common objectives, which is the sustainable development of the communities, the conservation of their forests and biodiversity, and improve the quality of life of the people of the 21 native communities.

For this reason, the Program promotes internal and external communication mechanisms on community activities through meetings, workshops and reports, presentation of summaries in PPT, referring to activities to strengthen community governance, training events (gender awareness, social inclusion) and informative events (training and awareness) carried out during the monitoring period.

The Program has not generated negative impacts on other stakeholders in the territory. On the contrary, the project's impact is positive because it promotes the articulation of efforts among different allied actors, which are mentioned below:

In 2022, important agreements were reached between the AIDER organization and three regional institutions: ORAU, DRAU and UNIA. In May, the first agreement of 2022 was signed between AIDER and the Regional Directorate of Agriculture-Ucayali (DRAU) to establish inter-institutional commitments for the recognition, titling and georeferencing of NC territories in the Ucayali region. In August, an agreement was reached between AIDER and ORAU to strengthen the communal forest management (MBC) proposal, and improve the quality of life of the indigenous peoples in the jurisdiction of the federations affiliated to ORAU, through joint and coordinated action. Also, to strengthen forest monitoring initiatives, community forest surveillance and control committees, and legal physical delimitation of the territories of the native communities with which AIDER develops the MBC program.

In September, a second agreement was signed between AIDER and the Universidad Nacional Intercultural de la Amazonía (UNIA) to train UNIA students in MBC, promote research in MBC, develop social and environmental responsibility actions and enable the exchange of experiences, knowledge and technologies in MBC.

Important collaborations were identified between Peruvian government agencies (OSINFOR, SERFOR, DRAU, SUNARP, ARAU, etc.) and national and subnational indigenous organizations (OOII) to implement and consolidate national and subnational Communal Control and Surveillance activities. Between January and March 2022, the Native Communities have managed to establish valuable partnerships and collaborations with various public and private institutions. Among the public institutions involved are DIREPRO - Ucayali, ARAU, DRAU, FECONALICM, PN PAIS, PNCBMCC - PGI, IIAP, IMARPE, CITE handicrafts, CITE fisheries, DICERTUR, SERNANP and GERFFS. They also have the collaboration of the private institutions DIPTERIX and USAID - ProBosques. These solid links with different entities have played a fundamental role in the improvement and promotion of inclusive business management, territorial management and community governance.

4.3 Community Impact Monitoring

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

Chart 9 Matriz de monitoreo

COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	FREQUENCY	SAMPLING LOCATION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	BASELINE	RESULTS
Governance and Territory Management	Legal security of native communities territories	Number of native communities with legal physical delimitation of their territory	Biannual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Technical reports and / or resolution of the competent authority	0	05 native communities, Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito and Nueva Yarina are in the fourth stage of the georeferencing process. The latter has validated its georeferenced map. In Caco Macaya (7 landmarks were georeferenced). 02 native communities: Utucuro and Nuevo Paraiso have been georeferenced.
		Number of community leaders who carry out territorial management	Annual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Technical reports, minutes, photographic record	0	Leaders of 04 NC. Authorities from Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Junín Pablo and Caimito. They were part of a delegation that traveled to the city of Lima to meet with government officials. FECONALICM will support the petitions of three (03) native communities: Buenos Aires, Junín Pablo and Nuevo Loreto, in the framework of the strategic objectives of the community development plans.

	Strengthen community control and surveillance.	Number of community forest surveillance and control committees that meet the necessary standards	Annual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Minutes of communal assembly / Resolution of recognitions / Work plan / Reports / Record of reports in assemblies	0	Three (03) OLV of native communities of the Imiría RCA Buenos Aires, Junín Pablo and Nuevo Loreto) Santa Rosa de Dinamarca (06/03/2022-11/09/2022) and Santa Martha (11/09/2022), updated their CFCVC, pending GERFFS recognition. Committees formed for: Nueva Alianza de Baños (17/07/2022), Santa Rosa de Dinamarca (17/07/2022), Santa Martha (08/08/2022), Nuevo Paraíso (18/08/2022), Utucuro (18/08/2022), Santa Teresa (19/08/2022), Las Golondrinas (21/08/2022), San José de Pacache (04/09/2022) and El Naranjal (06/09/2022); Caimito (conformed its indigenous guard).
Economic	Implement sustainable inclusive business	Number of sustainable economic activities led by communities	Biannual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Reports on productive activities, technical documents, graphic and / or training material	0	04 activities carried out in the communities: bijao leaf management, fishing, aguaje and handicrafts.
		Number of indigenous business organizations strengthened	Biannual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	ONI constitution act / attendance lists / work plan / production	0	09 APPA Koshori (Buenos Aires), APPA Taki (Nuevo Loreto), APPA Kayanari (Caimito), APPA Tsonkiro (Junin Pablo). Asociación de Artesanas Inin Bena (Junin Pablo),

		and operating with a business focus			and sale records		Asociación de Artesanas Chonon Biri (Nuevo Loreto), Asociación de Artesanas Bawan Rama (Buenos Aires), Asociación de Artesanas Neten Jabe (Nueva Yarina) and Asociación de Artesanas Sanken Nomabo (Caimito).
		Number of people benefited by the implementation of sustainable productive activities promoted by the project	Biannual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Reports of productive activities, surveys	0	161 people, belonging to the following organizations: Asociación para Manejo de Palmeras de Amazónicas Jakon Bimi de la CN Nuevo Loreto (16). Association for the Management of Amazonian Palm Trees Shamiro of Buenos Aires (12). Bijao Committee NON MANIPEIN - Buenos Aires (7 associates) Committee of bijao JAKON MANIPEIN TETAIBO - Nuevo Loreto (16 associates) MANIPEIN Bijao Committee - Junín Pablo (17 members) Craft Committee Sanken Nomabo (42). Bawan Rama handicraft committee (9). Handicraft committee Chonon Biri (18). Neten jebe Handicraft Committee (14). Craft Committee Inin Bene (28).
		Number of managed	Biannual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Producer file (UTM		No information available

		forest plantation areas			coordinates, technical assistance sheets, production and sale records)		
	Agroforestry.	Number of areas of agroforestry systems managed	Biannual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Producer file (UTM coordinates, technical assistance sheets, production and sale records)	0	No information available
Environmental	Conservation objects (flora and fauna) that are monitored for maintenance.	Number of conservation objects that are monitored	Annual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Technical reports, fauna monitoring files, photographic record	0	04 in the Nuevo Saposoa native community, sightings of flora (aguaje palm trees) and fauna (Sachavaca, monkey and Majás) were recorded.
Gender	Training events, awareness- raising on gender and social inclusion issues	Number of training and / or awareness- raising actions on gender and social inclusion	Annual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Memories of events, technical reports, training material	0	Fourteen (14) trainings in the native communities (Caco Macaya, El Naranjal, Junín Pablo, Nueva Yarina, Nuevo Egipto, Nuevo Paraíso, Nuevo Saposoa, San José de Pacache, Santa Martha, Las Golondrinas, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Santa Teresa and Utucuro), with the objective of informing the community members about the start of activities of the MBC program, including the gender and intercultural approach.

		Number of women participating in productive organizations per community	Annual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Technical reports, minutes of formation, technical assistance sheets, photographic record.	0	Sanken Nomabo handicraft committee (42). Bawan Rama Handicraft Committee (9). Chonon Biri Handicraft Committee (18). Neten jebe Handicraft Committee (14). Inin Bene handicraft committee (28). Nuevo Saposoia handicraft committee (21).
		Number of women who lead community management actions	Annual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Technical reports, minutes.	0	As part of the process of strengthening local organizations and boards of directors of the Imiría native communities in the framework of the implementation of the community development plans, we have been involving (04) women leaders of Caimito in the preparation of planning documents.
Social	Informational, training and awareness events implemented and / or supported by the project.	Number of events organized	Annual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Technical reports, event reports, photographic record, graphic / audiovisual material	0	54 events organized between training and technical assistance.
		Number of men and women participating in project actions	Annual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Technical reports, event reports, photographic record, graphic	0	A total of 5349 people have been participating in the program's actions, of which 2382 are women and 2967 men.

					/ audiovisual material		
		Number of men and women receiving training and technical assistance	Annual	21 NATIVE COMMUNITIES	Training plan, training attendance lists	0	480 men and 401 women.

4.3.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, CM4.3)

The results of the monitoring plan were presented in the months of November and December 2022, with the objective of informing the native communities about the start of activities of the REDD+ initiative, mentioning the background of the project and it was recalled that in previous meetings it is reported that the Communal Forest Management program is implemented by the community jointly with AIDER and will be funded through a REDD+ initiative. In addition, the communities were informed about the start of the validation and verification process, as well as the subsequent field visit of the audit team.

The native communities' chiefs were also informed of the existence of the digital version of the documents available for consultation at the AIDER office in Pucallpa. Finally, the heads were informed that the documents related to monitoring are available on VERRA's website and can be consulted at any time.

4.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits

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

BENEFICIOS COMUNITARIOS	DESCRIPCIÓN	HORIZONTE TEMPORAL	EVIDENCIAS	FRECUENCIA	INDICADOR
PHYSICAL-LEGAL DELIMITATION	05 native communities in georeferencing process: Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nueva Yarina. El Naranjal has been made a Dx. No georeferencing has been done. Nueva Yarina has validated its georeferenced map. Caco Macaya georeferenced 7 landmarks. The Utucuro and Nuevo Paraíso have been georeferenced. Las Golondrinas has implemented a situational map of its territory.	Short Term	Technical reports Resolution of the competent authority	Biannual	Number of communities that have legal physical delimitation of their territory.
CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE	The CCVFC of El Naranjal has carried out a total of 5 patrols in its communal territory. The CCVFC of Las Golondrinas carried out 4 patrols in its communal territory. The CCVFC of Yamino has conducted 4 patrols in its communal territory. The OLV of the Nuevo Loreto has carried out 3 patrols in its communal territory. The CCVFC of Nuevo Saposoa has conducted 3 patrols in its communal territory. The CCVFC of the San José de Pacache has conducted 3 patrols in its communal territory. In the Imiria zone, the OLVs of the Junin Pablo, Buenos Aires and Nueva Yarina jointly conducted one patrol in their communal territories.	Short Term	Community assembly minutes Resolutions of recognition Plans and/or recordings of the assemblies.	Annual	Number of community forests monitored by control committees with the necessary standards.

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES	04 bijao leaf management, fishing, aguaje and handicrafts.	Short Term	Reports of productive activities Technical documents Training material.	Biannual	Number of sustainable economic activities led by communities.
	161 producer families involved in bijao leaf and handicraft activities.	Long Term	Project activity report	Annual	Number of producer families benefiting from sustainable productive activities.
WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION	132 women participating in the crafts committees Sanken Nomabo Craft Committee (42). Bawan Rama Craft Committee (9). Chonon Biri Craft Committee (18). Neten jebe Craft Committee (14). Inin Bene Craft Committee (28). Nuevo Saposoa Craft Committee (21).	Long Term	Technical training reports Technical assistance Photographic archive.	Annual	Number of women participating in community productive organizations.

GENERATION AND STRENGTHENING OF CAPACITIES	54 training and technical assistance events on the following topics: Field School 2. 0, Recognition of OLV, Reinforcement of Field Schools, Boundary marking and placement of milestones in discord, Training of Organization and Formalization of crafts, Training of the Training Program in textile crafts and bio-jewelry, Technical Assistance in Cocoa Crops, Technical Assistance in the framework of the PGI, Technical assistance to the CVC-FC in First Aid, Training in ArcGIS Pre-intermediate, Training to Artisans in Clothing, Technical Assistance to members of the CVC, Technical Assistance for the Validation of Georeferenced Plans, Socialization of the Georeferencing Process, Technical Assistance to ensure the legal validity of the boards of directors, Technical assistance for the POA 2022, Technical assistance for the management of Community Development Plans, Technical assistance for Forest Enrichment and Sustainability of Bijao Agroecosystems, Assistance in fish management and breeding, Training in Fish Marketing, Training in sewing machines, Training in the use and management of DRON MAVIC AIR 2S, Training in costume jewelry, Training in Dressmaking, Updating of the APPA board of directors, Technical assistance to the IEMFC harvesting work, Technical assistance in the 1st Forest Enrichment Internship, Reinforcement of MBC-REDD+, Progress of the MBC project.	Short Term	Event reports Technical assistance	Annual	Number of capacity building actions
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4.4.2 Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups (CCB, GL2.4)

Community group	Women in native communities
Net positive impacts	The implementation of the project allows the strengthening of the capacities of indigenous women in traditional productive activities, which were already being carried out in the communities, with the purpose of promoting the improvement of economic income and continue generating capacities among the women of the communities. During the exhibition on dyeing and design of Shipibo-Konibo looms at the Native Art Fair, the artisan Kathy Rango Teco of the Nueva Yarina NC, made the exhibition on dyeing, embroidery of looms of handicraft products and the design of traditional Kené. Also, it was mentioned that they have a brand in process called "Imiría", emphasizing that the Collective Brand would belong to the 06 Associations of the Imiría RCA. She also mentioned that they are in the process of improving the quality of the products, designs and dyes, saying goodbye with a song in the Shipibo language. On the other hand, the artisan Kathy Rango, showed courage to make the exhibition, although participating for the first time in an event of this type, she had a great performance, showing confidence and MINCETUR professionals were pleased with their participation. At the Decentralized Ruraq Maki Fair in the Marco Regional San Martin, Tarapoto at the end of the year 2022, the artisans Hortencia Silva Garcia of Nuevo Loreto and Loydi Arevalo Teco of Junin Pablo, who represented the 06 associations of artisans of Imiría, demonstrated good performance and leadership, good communication skills.
Access to benefits	The training activities contribute to strengthening the capacities of indigenous women in activities such as handicrafts, artisanal fishing, and participation in control and surveillance committees. These benefits are not only for them, but also have an impact on the well-being of their families and contribute to increasing women's participation in all project activities.
Negative impacts	In the communities, indigenous women are a vulnerable group due to the existence of gender gaps, as there are communities with a very conservative and macho tradition. This is even more so in the Kakataibo peoples than in the Shipibo Konibo or Ashaninka. The fact that women participate in training may cause their partners to be suspicious at home, because they have the erroneous idea that they would leave their domestic work to participate in these activities. So far, during the implementation of our activities we have not detected this type of situation.

4.4.3 Net Impacts on Women (CCB, GL2.5)

Training and awareness-raising on gender and social inclusion were conducted in order to ensure the equitable participation of people and decision-making in resource management, investments in Community Forest Management, development plans, Community Development Plans, territorial planning, consultation processes and others, spaces were promoted for the participation of indigenous women. As a result, in 2022, according to the activities implemented, there is an increase in the participation of indigenous women in decision making and community activities, as described below:

Regarding Control and Monitoring activities, during the development of activities between January and March 2022, spaces for women's participation in planning and information review continued to be encouraged. The members of the OLVs recognized this year are 18 in total, covering the native communities: Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto and Junín Pablo. It was identified that 22% of its members are women, this number is not definitive, since the creation of the new OLV in Caimito is still being negotiated, providing a space for the integration and participation of women and young people.

Regarding Territorial Legal Security, for the legal protection of the territory of the native communities of Imiría, the participation of women has allowed for a more complete information process, where they are involved, participate and have a say in decision making. In the Caimito NC, 39 women were informed of the georeferencing process, of which 08 were women between the ages of 19 and 25. In Nueva Yarina NC, 24 women were part of the decision to validate the georeferencing plans.

At the level of Community Development Plans, as part of the process of strengthening local organizations and boards of directors of the Imiría NCCs in the framework of the implementation of Community Development Plans, 04 women leaders of the Caimito NC have been involved in the preparation of planning documents, and members of the boards of directors of FECONALICM and the Caimito NC have been managing issues related to innovation and artisanal development in the framework of the operational plans. In addition, in accordance with the activities developed in the promotion of the management of the Community Development Plans of the native communities of the Imiría RCA, specifically in the process of the balance of the POA 2023 of FECONALICM, two workshops were developed; One of evaluation work and another informative of socialization and validation, where the participation of the women of the 04 native communities bases of Indigenous Organization was insidious, where the presence and participation of women is highlighted, pouring opinions and criticisms in favor of the project and also on the participation of their co-religionists of the communities, as detailed below:

Regarding Sustainable Fisheries Management, of the 45 artisanal fishing permit and certificate resolutions granted by DIREPRO-U to the Artisanal Fishing Associations of the native communities of Imiría RCA, 01 belong to women. In this sense, strategies are being developed to involve women in interest groups and activities related to artisanal fishing. To this end, we plan to manage the

applications of 04 women for the granting of their fishing permit and certificate resolutions in the short term.

In the second quarter of 2022, we continued with the implementation of strategies to ensure equitable gender participation and decision-making in resource management.

Regarding the Forest Enrichment in Bijao Areas, in June 2022, during the marketing day of bijao products for the feast of San Juan Bautista, held at the Wholesale Market in the city of Pucallpa, the tasks of organizing the stalls, preparing the products and serving the public were distributed to the wives of the producers, who participated directly throughout the marketing process. Selling and collecting payment for the products was a task shared between the producers and their wives, who have absolute trust in the execution of these tasks. The profit was aggregated and pooled into a single fund, to be administered internally for the good of the producer's family.

It is important to remember that, in the field, the presence of the producers' wives is very important, since they share with them the tasks of management and maintenance of the production areas. Likewise, during the entire transport and commercialization flow, highlighting that between them they form part of a complementary work team, guaranteeing the success of the entire process.

Between October and December 2022, the participation of Mrs. Elena García Sánchez, as a participant in the relationship of associated producers in forest enrichment in areas of bijao, who also actively participates in the realization of training internships for knowledge transfer in the city of Pucallpa, was made effective.

The participation of some of the family members of the associated producers was contemplated, to share the knowledge transmitted and extend the technical information for a better application in the field. The objective is to improve the capacities of all the members of the family (who participate in the productive activity), promoting an improvement in their productivity, higher income and better living conditions.

Regarding Sustainable Fisheries Management in the communities of Imiría, in accordance with the activities developed in the implementation of the strategy to promote fisheries management, specifically in the process of developing the Fisheries Management Program in the Imiría lagoon, socialization and awareness workshops were held, where the participation of women was encouraged, both among the staff of partner institutions and the native communities. At the end of the workshops, a total of 204 people participated, 32 women and 172 men.

Regarding the strengthening of artisan activities, two women artisans participated in the Arte Nativa 2022 fair, one from Junín Pablo and one from Nueva Yarina. For this activity, the men gave the women the opportunity to participate, because the men have positions in their communities and some did not

have vaccination cards, they said they will continue to attend workshops and training to be held in the line of crafts in their community. On the other hand, the husbands of the artisans helped in obtaining ecological inputs from the forest for bio-jewelry, and also helped in the painting of the looms, where it was possible to identify mutual support.

4.4.4 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (CCB, GL2.6)

Benefit sharing is described in section 2.5.6.

4.4.5 Governance and Implementation Structures (CCB, GL2.8)

The governance structure of the project is described in the PDD, where each representative coordination committee is part of the Project Management Committee. According to this governance structure, coordination and decision making is done with the Steering Committee, with which they meet every 3 months to communicate progress and make decisions and agreements as needed.

Meetings were also held with the 21 communities at the beginning of the project to present the REDD+ initiative and show the activities to be implemented within the framework of the project; comments and needs of the communities were also gathered and improvements for project implementation were identified.

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

As part of the governance of the project, a Management Committee has been established consisting of: representatives of the native communities, AIDER as executor and the project financier. This committee meets every 3 months, where AIDER presents the progress of project implementation and decisions and agreements are made. The representatives of the native communities take the information to the communities in their sectors and communicate the agreements and/or carry out the necessary consultations.

Likewise, the activities carried out as part of the project promote the participation of both men and women in the communities, especially chiefs and community leaders.

Among the actions developed to strengthen the capacities of the population and organizations so that they can participate effectively and actively in the project are set out in the project strategy. The results of the actions can be seen in section 4.3.1.

Although there are management committees, all the activities carried out within the framework of the project. They are open spaces to receive comments or feedback to improve the actions in each community.

5 BIODIVERSITY

5.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

5.1.1 Biodiversity Changes (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.1)

Change in Biodiversity	Ecosystems present in the Project area
Monitored Change	- Recovery of deforested areas. - Improvement of soil quality. - Increased populations of forest species of commercial interest to the local population.
Justification of Change	The increase in extractive activities leads to greater exploitation of natural resources, accelerating the loss of forests through deforestation and the reduction and contamination of water bodies. This has caused negative impacts on the environment such as droughts, landslides, soil degradation due to erosion and loss of nutrients, GHG emissions, among others (MINAM, 2014)¹⁴. The consequences of deforestation are manifested in the progressive degradation of natural resources due mainly to indiscriminate logging and burning for the establishment of monocultures, subsistence crops, livestock and in some cases, coca crops, which in most cases are related to drug trafficking, thus affecting not only the ecosystem, but also the quality of life of the inhabitants of the communities in the project area. Failure to implement activities for the recovery of deforested areas is likely to result in the loss of ecosystem services and, consequently, an increase in prolonged droughts and the subsequent desertification of the project area. For this reason, the project proposes recovery actions through the establishment of plantations and agroforestry systems with native forest species (timber) and agricultural species of interest to the population. These systems will provide environmental benefits and improve the intervention area by fertilizing soils, reducing erosion rates, restoring the connectivity of a previously intervened landscape, reducing migratory agriculture, and prioritizing the establishment of ecological processes that provide habitat and resources for wildlife, thus returning the system to the initial conditions before the anthropic intervention.¹⁵.

¹⁴ MINAM. (2014). *La Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2021*. Plan de acción 2014 -2018. Lima. Perú.

¹⁵ SERFOR. (2021). *Sistemas Agroforestales*. Lima. Perú.

5.1.2 Mitigation Actions (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.3)

It is necessary to propose strategies to maintain the project area. Based on the recognition and identification of threats, it is proposed to implement measures to address the requirements of conservation attributes in general.

ATTRIBUTES	CONSERVATION MEASURES ADOPTED
Endangered Species Presence	- Implement conservation agreements and/or guidelines for the sustainable use of natural resources in the project communities. - Conduct assessments of endangered and locally important wildlife through monitoring and recording of sightings. - Exclude from the forest harvesting zoning those areas that harbor sites of importance for wildlife. - Implement an adequate community control and surveillance system.
Area with a significant concentration of a species during any season of its life cycle.	- Identification of exclusion areas for timber harvesting. Carry out good logging practices with reduced impact. - Recover and/or reforest deforested areas in order to facilitate the movement of species. - Evaluate the state of natural regeneration of forest species of local interest.
Extensive areas at the landscape level	- Implement conservation agreements and/or guidelines for the sustainable use of natural resources in the project communities. - Implement an adequate community control and surveillance system.

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

The conservation of the Tropical Forest is one of the greatest challenges of humanity due to the delicate balance that needs to be established between a complex and fragile ecosystem and a poor rural population. The Amazon Forest is a fragile ecosystem, with a great diversity of species and a high index of endemism, inhabited by a rural population that needs an ecologically sustainable and economically satisfactory future (Bodmer and Puertas, 1998).

In a project scenario, species richness and diversity will be conserved, directly related to the diversity of ecosystems and habitats, and the availability of resources. In this way, the stability of animal populations over time will be guaranteed, which will allow the satisfaction of the basic needs of the communities and the improvement of the quality of life.

The net impacts of biodiversity in the project are perceived to be positive compared to conditions under the no-project land use scenario. Although deforestation has occurred during the monitoring period, it was less compared to a scenario without the project, where the loss of cover would be greater, resulting in the fragmentation and/or loss of habitats and loss of flora and fauna species.

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; in addition to the indirect impacts produced by capacity building through the workshops conducted in the communities and the action of the forest control and surveillance committee.

Nine species of endemic flora, distributed in the department of Ucayali, two (02) in critical condition (CR) and three (03) in danger (EN). With a predominance of families; Acanthaceae, Apocynaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Connaraceae, Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae and Gesneriaceae. 14 endemic species, represented by Acanthaceae, Annonaceae, Apocynaceae, Araliaceae, Asteraceae, Cucurbitaceae, Ebenaceae, Fabaceae, Gentianaceae and Gesneriaceae.

The project does not eliminate vegetation cover, nor does it work with introduced species. On the contrary, it seeks to protect the forested areas with different activities implemented such as strengthening governance, creating control and surveillance committees, periodic monitoring, etc.

In addition, hunting of animals is done on a very small scale and only for the subsistence of people whose food depends on this resource.

5.1.4 High Conservation Values Protected (CCB, B2.4)

The project is designed to strengthen the conservation and effective management of the natural resources of the communities involved. In this context, their protection is guaranteed through activities and strategies that will ensure the maintenance and improvement of their attributes, such as the conservation of endangered species and landscape elements previously identified in the previous sections.

Through conservation agreements and communication programs that involve the population, together with the strengthening of forest governance, community control and surveillance systems will be established. Productive economic activities will be developed to ensure sustainability, such as plantation management and agroforestry, which will reduce existing pressures on resources due to inappropriate practices. In this way, current agricultural and forestry areas will be used with minimal impact, maintaining the condition of primary forests, increasing vegetation cover in intervened areas and reducing the fragmentation of landscapes and biological corridors.

In this way, forest conservation and good community management practices will favor the scope of the project, contributing to the population status and extending into the surrounding areas of the work area. Likewise, by conserving the forests and the species that inhabit them, the continuity of ecological processes is guaranteed.

5.1.5 Species Used (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.5, 2.6)

SPECIES INTRODUCED	CLASSIFICATION	JUSTIFICATION FOR USE	ADVERSE EFFECTS AND MITIGATION
Musa paradisiaca	Fruit trees	Plantain is one of the main crops in the area due to its high demand in the local and regional market. It will help to boost the local economy and provide quick income to the community.	N/A
Theobroma cacao	Fruit trees	Cocoa is mainly grown in agroforestry systems, taking advantage of the shade of the banana trees. Currently, there is a growing market demand for cocoa.	N/A
Heliconia bihai	Non-wood forest product	Bijao is a regional product and is grown mainly in the Imiría. The leaves are used for various regional dishes.	N/A
Zea mays	Non-permanent crop	Maize is one of the most sought-after fast-growing crops for sale. Moreover, the communities are experienced in its cultivation and management, which will enable them to earn a quick income.	N/A
Manihot esculenta	Non-permanent crop	Cassava is a key agricultural crop for the subsistence and food security of the native communities. The surplus could be marketed.	N/A
Solanum sessiliflorum dunal	Fruit trees	The cocona plant produces a fruit that is in high demand in the local and regional market.	N/A
Myrciaria dubia	Fruit trees	The camu-camu fruit is destined for commercialisation and stands out because it can be cultivated in floodable areas.	N/A
Swietenia macrophylla	Wood forest product	Mahogany is an emblematic timber tree due to its high-quality timber, which is highly valued in the market. It is mainly used for wooden slat, flooring, and furniture.	N/A

Guazuma crinita	Wood forest product	Bolaina is a timber tree, whose main use is for fruit crates, slats, and other purposes, especially as a medium to low density timber.	N/A
Cedrelinga catenaeformis	Wood forest product	Tornillo is a tree that provides timber that is mainly used for doors, furniture, and other purposes, especially as a medium density timber	N/A
Calycophyllum spruceanum	Wood forest product	Capirona wood is mainly used in parquet, furniture, and slats. Its color and grain make it highly sought after in the market.	N/A
Dipteryx micrantha Harms	Wood forest product	Shihuahuaco is a hardwood tree and is mainly used for flooring, wooden structures, and furniture. In addition, it provides nutrients to the soil.	N/A
Hevea brasiliensis	Non-wood product	The use of the shiringa tree is based on the extraction of its latex using non-destructive techniques. This latex is used to produce products such as wallets, notebooks, shoes, etc.	N/A
Inga edulis	Fruit trees	The guaba tree is mainly used to restore the soil, thanks to its high nutritional value. In addition, its fruit is marketable due to market demand.	N/A

5.1.6 Invasive Species (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.5)

The project does not contemplate the use of invasive species.

5.1.7 GMO Exclusion (CCB, B2.7)

The activities proposed by the project are based on the conservation and management of local biodiversity, in addition to the implementation of validated production, without considering the use of Genetically Modified Organisms.

5.1.8 Inputs Justification (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.8)

Name	Organic fertilizers (chicken manure, phosphoric rock, dolomite, agricultural gypsum, magno lime and potassium sulfate).
Justification of Use	To be applied for plant nutrition.

Adverse Effect

In the case of phosphate rock, excessive use may increase cadmium concentration. Special care will be required in the amount of application of this type of fertilizer.

5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

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

The implementation of control and surveillance activities in the project area could mean that threats such as illegal hunting, illegal logging, land invasion, and burning could be displaced to areas outside of the project area. This displacement could lead to the invasion of private properties and other communal territories in the vicinity of the project, mainly those that do not have the permanent presence of their owners (private properties) and are not properly geo-referenced (native communities).

It should be noted that many of the areas adjacent to the communities are already deforested and/or degraded due to the harvesting of timber of high commercial value.

NEGATIVE OFFSITE IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE(S)
Coca leaf crops	With the promotion of productive activities or bio-businesses in the native communities within the project area, the coca cultivation activity may be discouraged, reducing its supply within and outside the communal territories and PNAs of the project area.
Illegal logging	Obtaining certifications, applying best practices in community forest management and implementing a control and surveillance strategy in the project area will help formalize the activity and generate territorial and forest governance in the communities, thus maintaining the landscape of the project's area of influence.
Encroachment (rural settlement and agriculture)	Adequate georeferencing of the territory of the native communities in the project area will help to physically delimit the boundaries. This will stop the expansion of agricultural activities and rural settlements.

5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B3.3)

The areas outside of the Project correspond to hamlets, native communities, and NPA buffer zones (Sierra Divisor National Park, Cordillera Azul, and El Sira Communal Reserve). With the exception of the NPA buffer zones, there are no records of flora and fauna conservation activities, while in the project area there are activities for sustainable resource management such as the implementation of forest management plans, implementation of internal norms that regulate hunting and fishing. The communities, through the vigilance committee, carry out permanent patrols and record wildlife sightings, which are fundamental for biodiversity conservation.

The maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity within the project area promotes structural (landscape) and functional (species movement, gene flow) connectivity between the community forests and the ecosystems adjacent to the project, thus benefiting the surrounding flora and fauna, especially considering that part of the project area is adjacent to NPAs. This connectivity also constitutes a broad and resilient conservation system that contributes significant improvements to the quality of life of local populations.

5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

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

Table 6 Biodiversity monitoring plan

Sampling technique	Biodiversity	Source of information	Frequency	Start of application	Responsible Party	Methodology	Indicators	2021	2022
Monitoring of forest plots	Flora	> Information requested from the Gerencia Regional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre de Ucayali - GERFFS (extraction balance: forest harvesting reports sent to the forestry authority) > Annual forest census information (forestry permit)	Annual	2021	> AIDER technical team	> Using information on species extracted in the communities through selective harvesting	> N° of individuals > N° of representative species Variable: timber trees	> N° of individuals: 22,576 individuals > N° of representative species: 8 species (Amburana cearensis, Cedrelinga cateniformis, Ceiba pentandra, Ceiba samauma, Clarisia racemosa, Copaifera paupera, Dipteryx micrantha, Manilkara bidentata)	> N° of individuals: 15,495 individuals > N° of representative species: 7 species (Cedrelinga cateniformis, Ceiba pentandra, Ceiba samauma, Clarisia racemosa, Copaifera paupera, Dipteryx micrantha, Manilkara bidentata)
Detection by opportunistic records	Flora	> Direct recording by sighting > Monitoring sheets of representative/endemic flora	Annual	2023	> Community Forest Monitoring and Control Committee	> In native communities that do not have a harvesting plan	> N° of priority species recorded	It will be monitored from the year 2023	It will be monitored from the year 2023
	Wildlife	> Direct recording by sighting and indirect recording (songs, observations of tracks, nests, among others) > Fauna monitoring sheets	Annual	2023		> In all native communities	> N° of endemic species > N° of indicator species recorded > Absence and presence of species > Frequency and occurrence	It will be monitored from the year 2023	It will be monitored from the year 2023

		> Hunting report: interviews, patrol reports, patrol sheets	Annual	2023		> Obtaining information on the number of animals harvested in the hunting area	> N° of individuals hunted	It will be monitored from the year 2023	It will be monitored from the year 2023
	Flora/Wildlife	> Focus group in communities on conservation targets (flora and fauna)	Annual	2024	> AIDER technical team	> Development of workshops in native communities to reinforce biodiversity knowledge (registration of flora and fauna species)	> N° of representative species per community	It will be monitored from the year 2024	It will be monitored from the year 2024
	Wildlife	> Direct recording by camera trap stations	Annual	2023	> MRV / AIDER technical team	> Camera Trap Monitoring Protocol > Camera Trap Installation Guide	> N° of species recorded per community > Absence and presence of species > Estimation of richness and diversity	It will be monitored from the year 2023	It will be monitored from the year 2023

According to the monitoring plan, for the period corresponding to the year 2022, the monitoring of forest plots were considered, for which the extraction balances corresponding to 2022 were received from the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management. **The variable to be measured was the number of timber trees, which was used to respond to the following indicators: number of individuals and number of representative species**, the latter taking as a reference the list of priority species, which includes the representative species of the project area.

The extraction balances are documents that include information on the volume of timber requested for harvesting, the volume of timber harvested, as well as the volume of timber remaining; this volume is presented in cubic meters. It also presents details of the species to be harvested and harvested during harvesting.

The native communities that harvested during the monitoring period were Roca II and Yamino.

Indicator Number of individuals: The extraction balances show a total of 15,495 individuals; 12,607 in Sinchi Roca II NC and 2,888 in Yamino NC. This total of individuals represents 81 species present in the communities, of which 68 species in the Sinchi Roca II NC and 42 species in the Yamino NC.

Indicator Number of representative species: The priority species recorded were *Cedrelinga cateniformis*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Ceiba samauma*, *Clarisia racemosa*, *Copaifera paupera*, *Dipteryx micrantha*, *Manilkara bidentata*, recording a total of 3,335 individuals among the two native communities. Of the total of 13 priority species in the project, 7 species have been recorded during this monitoring period; this shows the high diversity of flora present in the communities and in the project area and how it has been conserved over time, it is also observed that the species continue to grow as there are species with diameters suitable for harvesting.

In the current monitoring period, there is no wildlife monitoring information, this is because according to the monitoring plan this will be monitored starting in 2023, with the methodologies and frequencies established in this plan.

Table 7. Logging record of species harvested by native communities

Specie	Sinchi Roca II	Yamino	Total
<i>Cedrelinga cateniformis</i>	0	65	65
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	301	89	390
<i>Ceiba samauma</i>	0	19	19
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>	174	20	194
<i>Copaifera paupera</i>	1,228	0	1,228
<i>Dipteryx micrantha</i>	304	106	410
<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	1,028	1	1,209
TOTAL	3,035	300	3,335

Figure 4 Authorized volume, extracted, balance and number of trees per Native Community for the period 2022

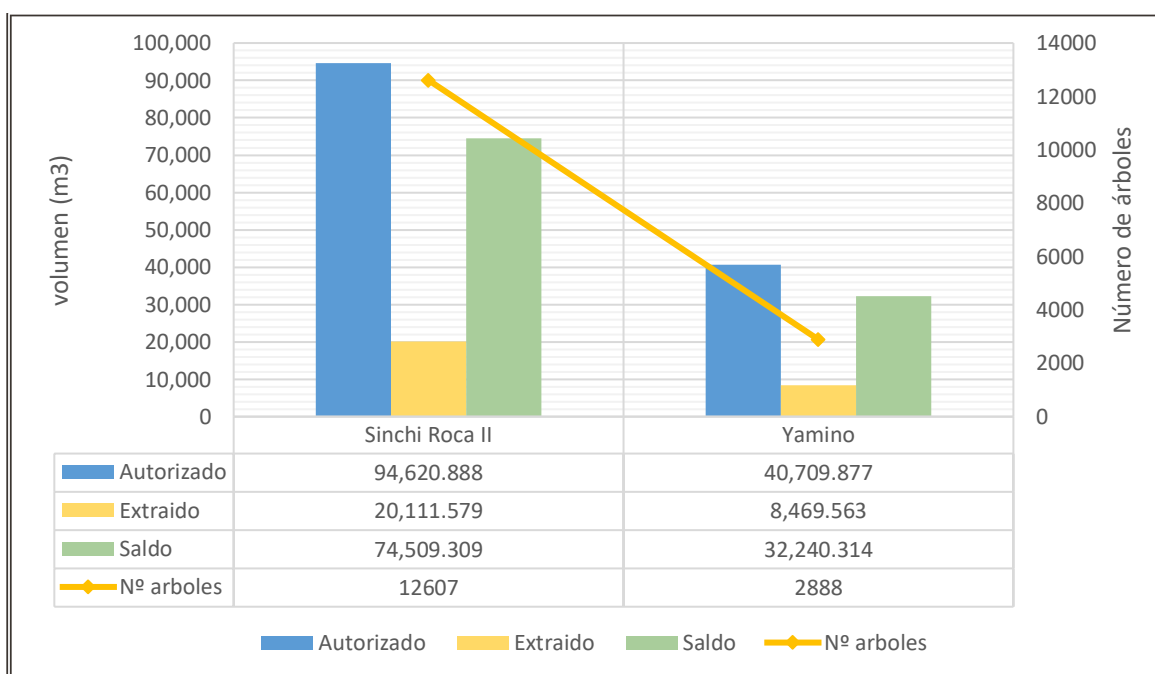


Figure 4 shows the volumes authorized, extracted and the balance for each native community, as well as the number of trees authorized, during the period January - December 2022. Sinchi Roca II has an authorized volume of 94,620,888, of which 20,111,579 m³ have been extracted, leaving a balance of 74,509,309 m³. On the other hand, the Yamino native community was authorized a volume of 40,709,877 m³, having extracted 8,469,563 m³, leaving a balance of 32,240,314 m³. In general, for both communities it can be observed that the volume extracted is well below the total authorized.

Figure 5 Authorized volume (in m³ and percentage) of 5 species for the Sinchi Roca II community

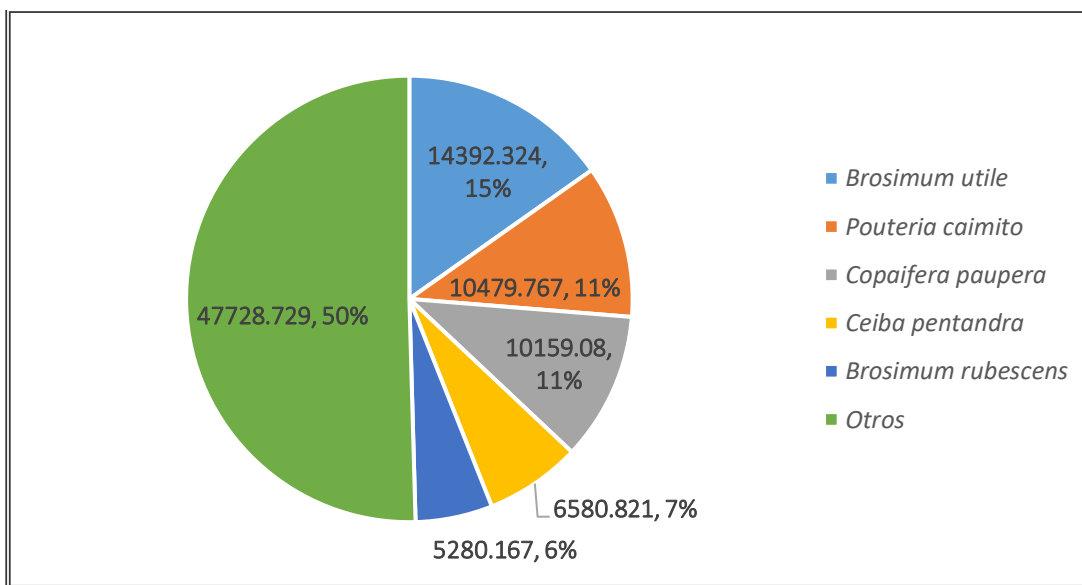


Figure 6 Authorized volume, extracted and balance, in m³, of 5 species for the Sinchi Roca II community.

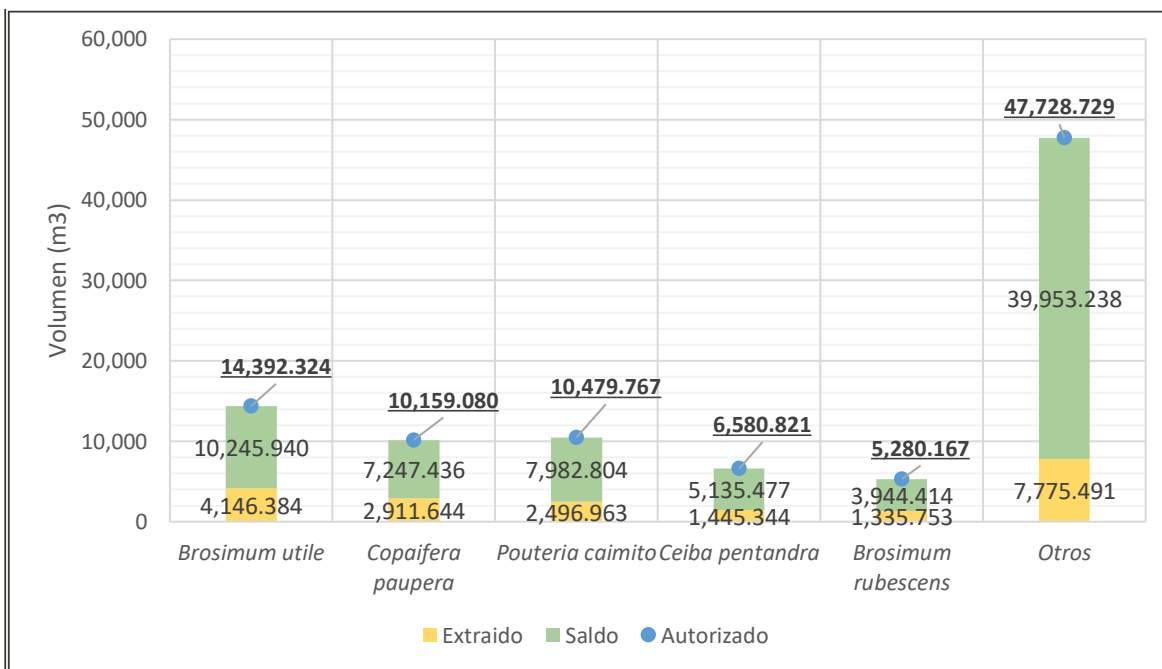


Figure 5 shows the five species with the highest authorized volume for the Sinchi Roca II native community. *Brosimum utile* "panguana", *Copaifera paupera* "copaiba", *Pouteria caimito* "caimitillo", *Ceiba pentandra* "lupuna" and *Brosimum rubescens* "palisangre" represent 50% of the total authorized volume for this native community. The remaining 50% is represented by 63 other timber forest species.

The 5 species mentioned are also the ones with the highest volume extracted, as shown in Figure 6. It can be seen that, for each species, the volume extracted is less than the authorized volume, showing a similar proportion to that observed in Figure 4.

Figure 7 Authorized volume (in m3 and percentage) of 5 species for the Yamino community.

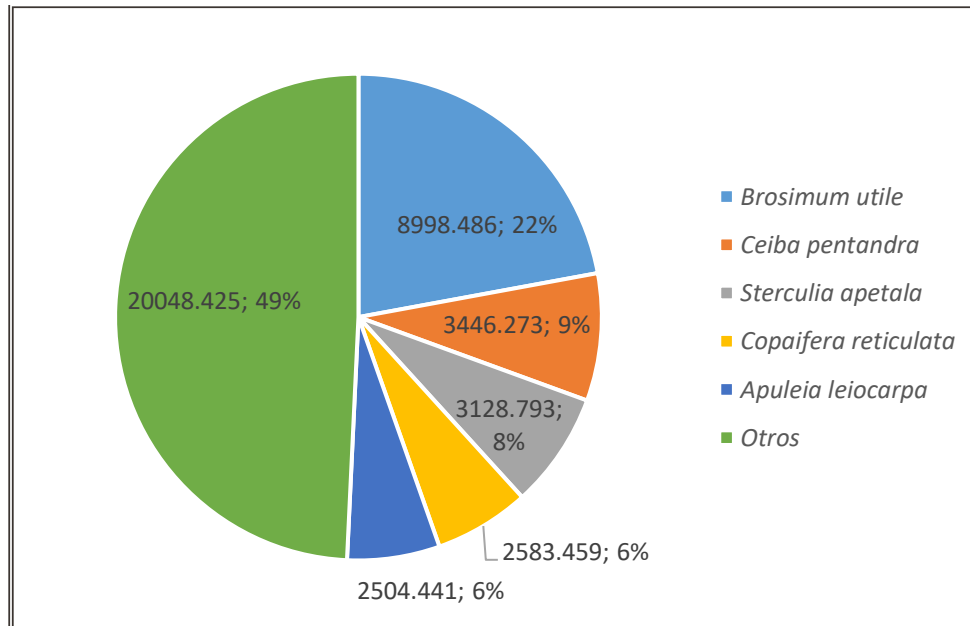


Figure 8 Authorized volume, extracted and balance, in m3, of 5 species for the Yamino community

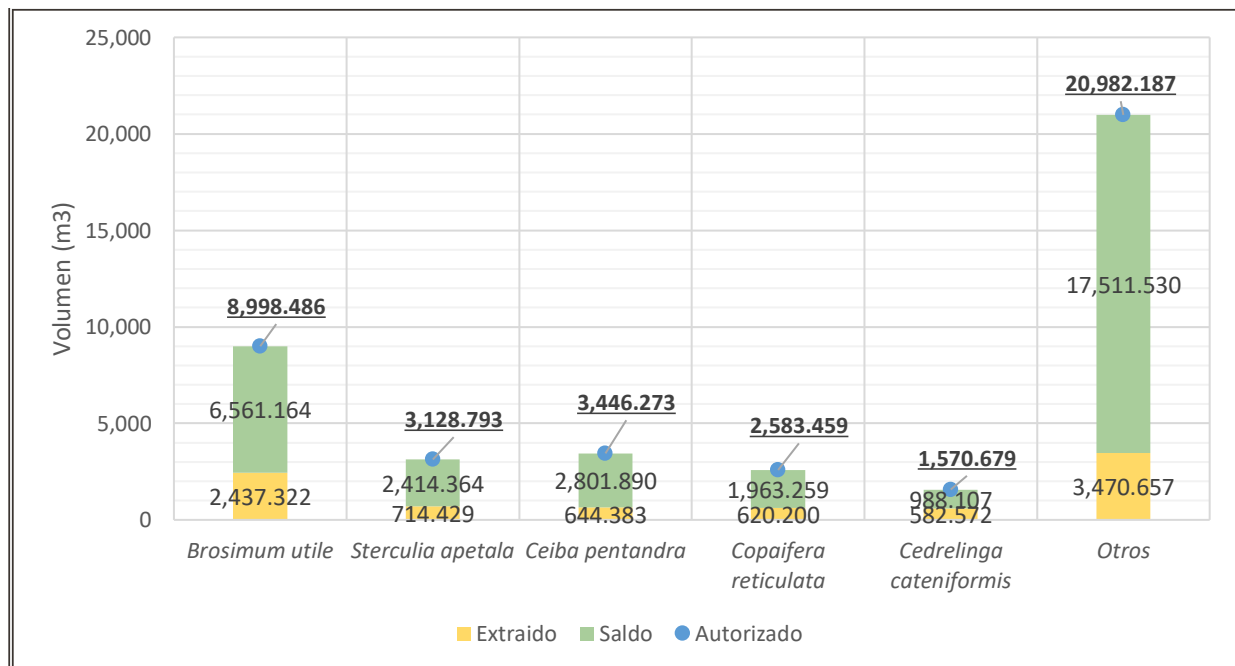


Figure 7 shows the five species with the highest authorized volume for the Yamino native community. *Brosimum utile* "panguana", *Ceiba pentandra* "lupuna", *Sterculia apetala* "coto callana", *Copaifera reticulata* "copaiba" and *Apuleia leiocarpa* "ana caspi" represent 51% of the total authorized volume for this native community. The remaining 49% is represented by 37 other timber forest species. Figure 8 shows the five species with the highest volume harvested, where *Cedrelinga cateniformis* "tornillo" is the fifth most harvested species. It can be seen that, for each species, the volume harvested is less than that authorized, showing a similar proportion to that observed in Figure 4.

5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, B4.3)

As part of the strategy to socialize the results of the monitoring plan, quarterly reports have been made to representatives of native communities and regional and national indigenous federations. As part of the strategy, professionals from indigenous federations have been requested to participate in community meetings in order to maintain a direct and transparent dialogue, acting as overseers of the process. A radio program in an indigenous language has been launched to present lessons learned and achievements of the project.

5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

5.4.1 Trigger Species Population Trends (CCB, GL3.2, GL3.3)

Trigger Species	Within the scope of the project, we can mention some of the umbrella species, with conservation category by national legislation and the IUCN, these are: <i>Panthera onca</i> "jaguar", <i>Tapirus terrestris</i> "sachavaca or tapir", <i>Trichechus inunguis</i> "manatee", <i>Cacajao calvus</i> "huapo colorado", <i>Ateles chamek</i> "maquisapa", <i>Harpia harpyja</i> "harpy eagle".
With-project Scenario	According to reports from the inhabitants of the native communities within the project area, the aforementioned species have been decreasing in population; that is, they can still be found or sighted in the area, but they are becoming increasingly scarce. The project activities are intended to conserve the areas of these species through control and surveillance activities such as patrols and the early warning system, different economic activities to avoid deforestation, strengthening of governance, etc.