

MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY FORESTS FOR THE REDUCTION OF DEFORESTATION IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON: MONITORING REPORT



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

Project title	Management of Community Forests for the Reduction of Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon
Project ID	4429
Crediting period	01 July 2021 – 30 June 2031; 10 years
Monitoring period	01 July 2021 – 31 December 2021
(CCB) GHG accounting period	01 July 2021 – 30 June 2041; 20 years
Original date of issue	06 – June - 2024
Most recent date of issue	28 – January - 2025
Version	4
VCS Standard version	4.7
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 (First 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 Yanesha 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.	691,732 tCO ₂ -e generated by the project (period July – December 2021).	3.2.4	691,732 tCO ₂ -e generated by the project (period 2021).
2) Hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area, compared to the scenario without project.	1,681.41 hectares avoided being deforested (period July – December 2021).	3.2.2	1,681.41 hectares avoided of being deforested (period 2021).
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.	Flora (5): Handroanthus serratifolius, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaeodora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Wildlife (5): Ateles chamek, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Pteronura brasiliensis, Ameerega rubriventris,	5	Flora (5): Handroanthus serratifolius, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaeodora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Wildlife (5): Ateles chamek, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Pteronura brasiliensis, Ameerega rubriventris,

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	691,732 tCO ₂ -e	3.2.4	691,732 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	1,681.41 hectares	3.2.2	1,681.41 hectares
	For ARR ³ projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	-	Not applicable
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM ⁴ practices have occurred as a result of the project's activities,	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*)

	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	794 community members	4.3.1	794 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	388 female community members	4.3.1	388 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. 16 people from native communities

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])

	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	794 community members	4.3.1	794 community members
	Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	388 female community members	4.3.1	388 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
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities,	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.

	measured against the without-project scenario			
Water	Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	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	1,154 community members	4.3.1	1,154 community members
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	564 female community members	4.3.1	564 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 benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project	Flora (5): Handroanthus serratifolius, Caryocar	5	Flora (5): Handroanthus serratifolius, Caryocar

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

	activities, ¹¹ measured against the without-project scenario	amygdaliforme, Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaeodora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Wildlife (5): Ateles chamek, , Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Pteronura brasiliensis, Ameerega rubriventris,		amygdaliforme, Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaeodora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Wildlife (5): Ateles chamek, , Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Pteronura brasiliensis, Ameerega rubriventris,
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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 project is developed in 21 native communities distributed in the regions of Ucayali and Huánuco, covering a forest area of 173,386.84 ha. The objectives of the project are to: (i) Mitigate climate change through the reduction of forest degradation and deforestation and the recovery of already degraded areas; (ii) Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity including High Conservation Values; and (iii) Promote the sustainable development of local communities. These objectives will be achieved through 4 components: i) communal governance and management of the territory in native communities, ii) generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving the income of families of native communities, iii) maintenance of forest conservation objects, and iv) capacity building for CFM with social inclusion and gender equality.

During the period July-December 2021, actions have been developed that promoted CFM activities within native communities such as financing strategies for forest conservation and mitigation of deforestation and forest degradation, assuming an intercultural and inclusive approach that reinforced the community integrity. Likewise, the native communities established articulations in legal physical sanitation with the Regional Agrarian Directorate - Ucayali (DRAU), the Directorate of Legal Physical Sanitation of Agrarian Property (DISAFILPA) and the National Superintendence of Public Registries

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

(SUNARP) for the updated demarcation (titles ownership) of their territories and in parallel addressed several of the socio-environmental challenges in community management such as life plans, identification of social actors and needs, generating progress in the lines of work of the REDD+ initiative and consequently the implementation of communal governance.

In addition, instruments on territorial control and formalization regarding Community Control and Surveillance (CVC) were generated, 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 first patrols of the Communal Surveillance Committees (CV-CFC), articulated with the ranger team of the Imiría Regional Conservation Area (ACR) and the indigenous guard, satisfactorily addressed the threats in their critical areas identified in their community territories; whose evidence is extremely important to support the complaints of territorial affectation. So, the implementation of the CV-CFC was also carried out, improving their capacities in the use of GPS, implementing their work plan and monitoring their territories.

In the native communities of the Imiría zone, the promotion of sustainable productive activities in community forest management and gender inclusion was carried out, demonstrating great progress, where the key actors for community territorial management and the Imiría ACR improved their capacities in governance, management fisheries and rehabilitation of agroecosystems. In addition, the participation of indigenous women in business activities was strengthened, improving their skills in various areas of training and knowledge exchange.

Likewise, with the support of the Incentive Management Plan (PGI) of the National Forest Conservation Program for the Mitigation of Climate Change (PNCB), activities were implemented in favor of conserving forests in 06 CCNN of the project: El Naranjal, Las Golondrinas, Nuevo Loreto, Nuevo Saposoa, San José de Pacache and Yamino.

It is worth mentioning that the activities of the project have been carried out in accordance with what is permitted by the State and the communities themselves, given the scenario of the COVID-19 pandemic. The details of the activities can be consulted in the "Activities Report BVPS Jul-Dec 2021".

During the monitored period, no deforestation events were recorded that affected the reductions or absorptions of GHG emissions and the monitoring, however, conflicts over the ownership of the communities' territories continue to occur, for this, the legal physical sanitation activity is key to reducing that threat.

As part of the project activities, carbon leakage risk factors are monitored and managed, with the aim of strengthening capacities to minimize losses, whether due to natural or human-caused risks. Regarding natural risks, it has been observed that no losses have occurred in the project area due to rain, wind or landslides, despite the fact that the area is prone to these meteorological phenomena.

Thanks to the financial support of donors, through the projects, it has been possible to preserve extensions of the jungle, which has contributed to the mitigation of climate change and at the same time has generated opportunities for sustainable development in the native communities.

During the verification period, which covers from July 1st to December 31st, 2021, a total of 691,732 tons of CO₂ equivalents have been maintained in the project's forests.

2.1.2 Audit History (VCS, 4.1)

Audit Type	Period	Program	VWB 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

2.1.3 Sectoral Scope and Project Type (VCS, 3.2)

Sectoral Scope	14: Agriculture, forestry, and other land use
AFOLU Project Category	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
Project Activity Type	Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation

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

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Organization name	Junín Pablo native community

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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	Caimito 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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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
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Organization name	Sinchi Roca II native community
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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	01 July, 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	July 01, 2021 to June 30, 2041.
Start Date of First or Fixed Crediting Period	July 1, 2021
Total Number of Years of Crediting Period	A total of 20 years
CCB Benefits Assessment Period	<i>The minimum duration of the follow-up period is 1 year and will not exceed the established reference period (5 years). Follow-up reports are expected to be issued within 2 years, depending on project conditions.</i>

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

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 Huanuco 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.

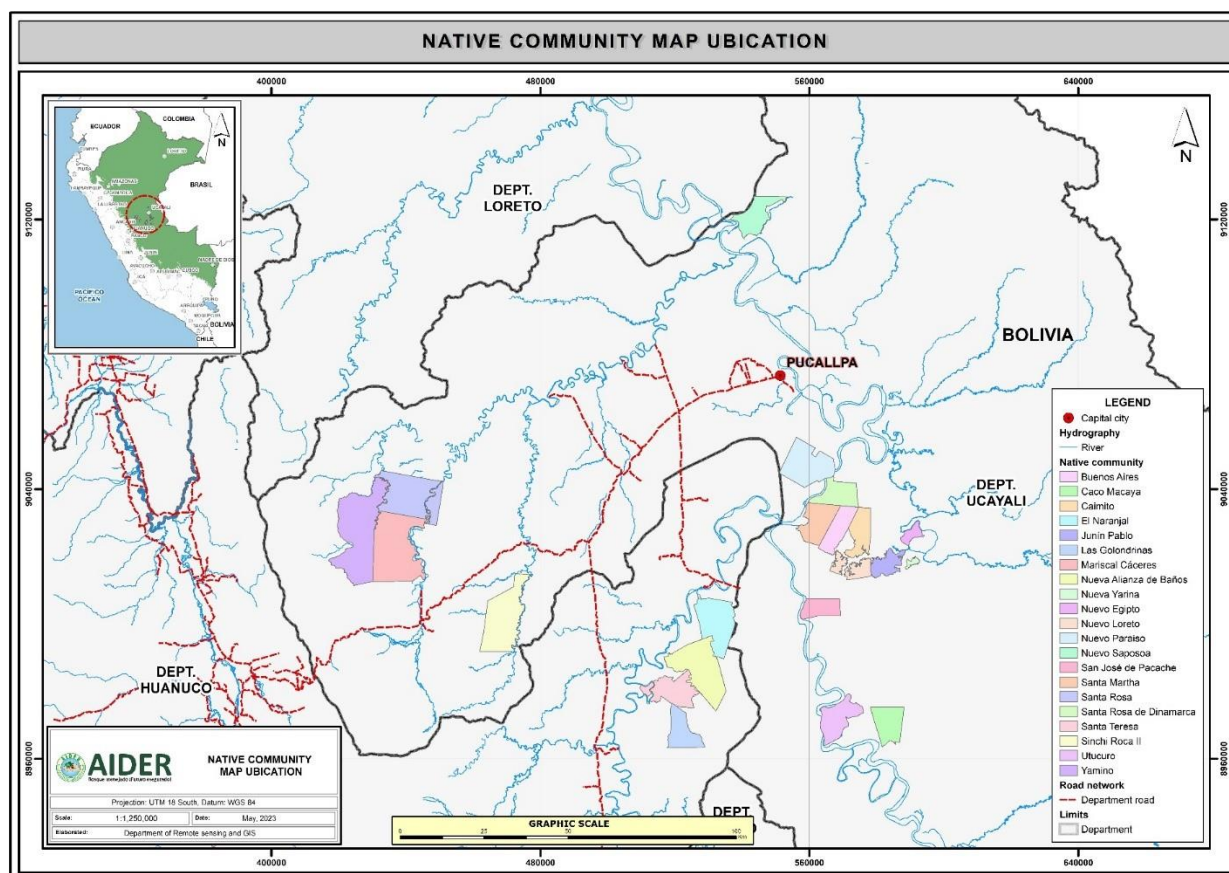


Table 1 Geodetic coordinates of the project area

N	Native community	Latitude	Longitude
1	Buenos Aires	-8.791	-74.377
2	Caco Macaya	-9.312	-74.239
3	Caimito	-8.801	-74.316
4	El Naranjal	-9.043	-74.706
5	Junín Pablo	-8.885	-74.244
6	Las Golondrinas	-9.335	-74.798
7	Mariscal Cáceres	-8.845	-75.573
8	Nueva Alianza de Baños	-9.168	-74.748
9	Nueva Yarina	-8.880	-74.176
10	Nuevo Egipto	-8.804	-74.177
11	Nuevo Loreto	-8.895	-74.338
12	Nuevo Paraiso	-8.619	-74.461
13	Nuevo Saposoa	-7.949	-74.599
14	San José de Pacache	-9.003	-74.423
15	Santa Martha	-8.772	-74.432

16	Santa Rosa	-8.704	-75.530
17	Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	-8.698	-74.377
18	Santa Teresa	-9.225	-74.824
19	Sinchi Roca II	-9.032	-75.280
20	Utucuro	-9.300	-74.376
21	Yamino	-8.800	-75.671

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

2.1.10.2 Registration in Other GHG Programs

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.10.3 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

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 tool¹².

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 July to December 2021, 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 2 Sustainable Development Goals aligned to the project

Sustainable development goals (SDG)	Description
1. End of poverty	The project contributes to reducing poverty and hunger among the inhabitants of the communities located near the project area through the development of productive activities. It also seeks to ensure that both women and men participate and have access to resources to improve their quality of life. This is expected to provide them with income that will allow them to grow economically while at the same time improving their skills with the technical assistance provided.
2. Zero hunger	
5. Gender equality	
8. Decent work and economic growth	
10. Reduction of inequalities	
12. Responsible consumption and production	
13. Climate action	
15. Life on land	The project is conserving the forests to reduce the loss of biodiversity of flora and fauna, with sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, applying environmentally friendly practices to achieve conscious and responsible production.
17. Partnerships to achieve goals ¹³	

¹² https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nref_peru_final.pdf

¹³ United Nations. (2015). Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>

Table 3: Sustainable Development Contributions

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
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.	1154 community members that improved their well-being OF these, 564 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.	794 community members that improved their livelihoods OF these, 388 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.	794 community members that improved their livelihoods Of these, 388 are women.	794 community members that improved their livelihoods Of these, 388 are women.

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
		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.	794 community members that improved their livelihoods Of these, 388 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.	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.	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.

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
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	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.	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 working environment for all workers, including migrant workers, particularly migrant women and people in precarious employment	The work opportunity within the framework of the project is for both women and men	The labor rights of workers are respected, as well as a safe work 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.	The labor rights of workers are respected, as well as a safe work 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.

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
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.	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.	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	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	The technical team and community members adequately manage the solid waste generated from the implementation of project activities.

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
				implementation of project activities.	
		12.8 By 2030, ensure that people around the world have the information and knowledge relevant to sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Within AIDER's policies is gender equality, where the opportunity to strengthen capacities is for both men and women.	Of 794 people trained, 388 were women. Training on different topics, from production activities to governance, control and surveillance, among others.	Of 794 people trained, 388 were women. Training on different topics, 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	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 618,657 tCO ₂ -e into the environment	It was possible to avoid emitting 618,657 tCO ₂ -e into the environment

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
8)	15. Life on land	15.1 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	The project activities seek to conserve the forest and the resources it houses, both in terms of flora and fauna. 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	It was possible to prevent 1508.49 hectares from being deforested
		15.2 Promote sustainable management of all types of forests, end deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase global afforestation and reforestation	The project activities seek to conserve the forest and the resources it houses, as well as seek 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	It was possible to prevent 1508.49 hectares from being deforested
		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	It was possible to prevent 1508.49 hectares from being deforested

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
		15.8 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 invasive 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.	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)	17. Partnerships to achieve goals	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	There are alliances with NGOs, the academy, native federations, state entities, as well as internationally recognized institutions.	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 30, 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

Project activities are being implemented, such as the strategy to avoid deforestation, four implementation components were determined: 1. Communal governance and territory management in native communities, 2. Generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving the income of families in native communities., 3. Maintenance of forest conservation objects., 4. Strengthening capacities for MBC with social inclusion and gender equity. These are described in more detail below

Components	Activity	Subactivity	Status
Communal governance and territory management in native communities	Legal security of CCNN territories	Support in the management of physical-legal sanitation of native communities	Physical legal diagnosis activities were initiated as a first step towards the legal security of communal territories.
	Strengthen community control and surveillance	Formation and/or update of the CVCFC	Awareness-raising meetings were held in the communities, at which experiences related to the care and conservation of forests were
		Management instruments	
		Implementation of community control and surveillance	

Components	Activity	Subactivity	Status
	Strengthen communal governance		presented, and the process of forming members of the vigilance committee was initiated.
		Community management instruments	Meetings have been held with ORAU, the indigenous organization of Ucayali, during which the main actors and activities to be prioritized for the development of the communities have been identified.
		Communal governance	
		Articulation with allies	
Generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving the income of families in native communities.	Promotion of Indigenous business associations	Technical assistance to promote business associativity in productive committees	The identification of business organisations and the status of these organisations has been carried out.
		Technical assistance to promote business associativity between CCNN	
	Implementation of sustainable inclusive businesses	Technical assistance to strengthen business capabilities	The identification and prioritisation of productive activities have been carried out. Desk work has identified the areas available for the implementation of
		Technical assistance to strengthen capacities in productive activities	
		Implementation of forest plantations	

Components	Activity	Subactivity	Status
		Implementation of agroforestry systems	productive activities.
Maintenance of forest conservation objects	Monitoring of conservation objects (flora and fauna)	Biodiversity monitoring (flora and fauna)	Guidelines have been developed for the identification of conservation species and their monitoring.
Strengthening capacities for MBC with social inclusion and gender equity	MBC capacity strengthening	Training and awareness events on gender and social inclusion issues	Awareness-raising talks on community forest management (MBC) were held at the community level and also with community authorities.
	Capacity building		Meetings were held on the implementation context of a REDD+ initiative, benefits, activities and engagement needs.

The activities carried out during the monitoring period are constantly monitored by the project team. Likewise, on a quarterly basis, the technical and management team of the project plan the activities in each of the communities, as planned in the REDD strategy, and on a monthly basis, a report is made on the work done and adjustments are made to the quarterly planning if necessary.

It is important to mention that the team prepares reports on the activities carried out, in this way, the actions carried out and who participated in them are evidenced. All the activities and evidence are summarized in the activity report prepared for the current monitoring period. In addition, the results of the activities during the monitoring period are presented in the community monitoring and biodiversity impacts sections, sections 4.3.1 and 5.3.1, respectively.

Likewise, the communities were carrying out some activities before starting the project such as: community control and surveillance, legal sanitation, productive activities, among others. These are

being strengthened by the project, where the communities continue to carry them out with the support of the technical team in a more orderly manner, learning in the preparation of documents, reports of the activities they carry out, strengthening their capacities, receiving technical assistance, among others. These strengthened activities and others are described in the REDD+ strategy document, where the planning for this is presented; and, the implementation of these is evidenced in the activity reports that are periodically prepared for the project verification processes.

During the monitoring period, the activities implemented have helped to significantly reduce deforestation and consequently had a positive impact on the reduction of GHG emissions, as can be seen in section 3.2.4. The project team is committed to continue implementing the activities proposed in the REDD strategy, strengthening the capacities of the communities, with the aim of conserving forests and thus reducing GHG emissions.

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)

Deviation related to the base line and monitoring period:

The baseline considered the 1-year projection, from July 2021 to June 2022, this was carried out following the VM0015 methodology. These projections were made for both the project area and the leakage belt. However, given that REDD+ initiatives are authorized to use independent baselines only until December 31, 2021, the verification period is only 6 months, where to obtain deforestation projections the total deforestation of the year was divided by 2 and thus the projected data for the AP and the LB for the monitoring period were obtained.

Table 4 Projected Deforestation (ha) in the project area

Stratum	Projected Deforestation (ha) in the project area (ABSLAP,t)	
	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	01/07/2021 - 31/12/2021
Difficult high forest	221.18	110.59
Accesible high forest	95.91	47.95
Lowland rainforest	2,702.41	1,351.20
TOTAL (ha)	3,019.49	1,509.75

Table 5 Projected Deforestation (ha) in the leak belt

Stratum	Projected Deforestation (ha) in the leak belt (ABSLLi,t)
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	01/07/2021 – 30/06/2022	01/07/2021 - 31/12/2021
Difficult high forest	75.73	37.87
Accesible high forest	30.69	15.34
Lowland rainforest	3,894.88	1,947.44
TOTAL (ha)	4,001.30	2,000.65

This verification corresponds to a period of 6 months, from July 1 to December 31, 2021. This period is shorter than that indicated by the project methodology, which indicates that the minimum duration of a verification period is one year. This was due to the fact that the REDD+ initiatives that are developed in the Paruan Amazon only have authorization to use their own baselines until December 31, 2021 by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), since the country (through the MINAM) has been working on the nesting process at the Amazon level, and this should begin in January 2022. However, given that there have been delays on the part of the MINAM, the project has made constant consultations with the MINAM about the expansion of the use of lines base until 2022, obtaining a negative response since they contemplate starting the nesting process from January 2022¹⁴.

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

Table 6 Results obtained in the monitoring of deforestation for the monitoring period in the AP and CF

Monitored deforestation (ha) Period: July - December 2021		
Stratum	Project area	Leakage belt
Difficult high forest	0.53	0.36
Accesible high forest	0	0
Lowland rainforest	0.73	4.59
Total general	1.26	4.95

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

¹⁴ To date the nesting process has not started

Current deviation refers to the frequency of monitoring to calculate emissions reductions; where instead of being 1 year of follow-up, this is 6 months. Said monitoring complies with the methodology and does not affect its applicability, being conservative.

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

No change has been reported.

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)

For the identification of probable natural and human-induced risks, the tool approved by the VCS Standard was used: AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool V4.2.

The natural risk identified in the risk analysis carried out and its mitigation measures are described below:

Identified Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits	Actions needed and designed to mitigate the risk
Fires	The occurrence of forest fires that deforest the forests in the project area and the reference region.	AIDER is currently developing a forest fire prevention manual and a burn plan that will be used as tools to train community members. It is important to note that burns within the community are occasional and that the community members have knowledge of how to manage burns for installing crops. This ensures that the burns are carried out in a safe and responsible manner, thus minimizing the risk of forest fires.
Pests and diseases	Pests and diseases attacking the forest and crops can cause biodiversity and economic losses.	There have been no pests or diseases in the communities.
Extreme weather	Torrential rains and river floods can affect forests in the project area.	The communities where the project is being developed are located in areas that experience seasonal torrential rains and occasional river flooding. Despite these climatic conditions, so far there have been no losses of cover in the project area, indicating that adequate measures have been taken to prevent the potential impacts of these events.
Geological risk	Occurrence of events such as floods, earthquakes or tsunamis.	There have been no geological events in the region where the communities are located, providing a safer environment for project development.

Financial viability	The activities planned in the project's REDD+ Strategy are not carried out.	Currently, there is an investment project that will allow the financing of the project until the year 2031.
Opportunity costs	Communities may decide to work with crops other than those originally proposed in the project design.	A proposal for productive activities has been developed according to the reality and needs of each community. This proposal includes agroforestry, agricultural activities, commercial forestry plantations, forest harvesting, handicrafts, among others, allowing the improvement of income and livelihoods for the families of the communities.
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.

The native communities present risks of human origin, although they are located in remote areas, there are access roads that little by little have advanced to connect the populated centers.

As part of the activities carried out by deforestation agents around the communities are agriculture and livestock, as well as coca growers, loggers and illegal miners, who are identified as a potential risk, which will be reduced and controlled through actions to strengthen community control and surveillance, support in the management of physical-legal sanitation of the communities and strengthen forest governance (through the update of the diagnosis with gender focus of the communities, the elaboration of a sustainable management plan, the elaboration / updating of the life plan of the communities, the review of communal management instruments, the elaboration and implementation of plans to improve communal governance, the support of community management and the strengthening and articulation with Indigenous Organizations).

2.2.8 Benefit Permanence (CCB, G1.11)

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

The communities have worked together with the forest monitoring and control committees, strengthening community governance and participating in training workshops. The activities proposed in the REDD+ Strategy seek to improve the technical and productive capacities of the community members, in addition to having the legal backing of the communities' territories and strengthening community governance and community control and oversight. The aim is not only to prevent the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, but also to improve the living conditions of the community members, who will be able to continue protecting their forests and maintaining their quality of life.

In terms of biodiversity, management plans are being implemented in the forest areas to conserve the flora. In addition, the communities are monitoring that outsiders do not enter to hunt or extract resources from their forests, which also contributes to the protection of biodiversity.

With these actions, once the project is completed, the communities will have the necessary capacities to continue working on their activities and to implement control and surveillance actions in their forests.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement & Safeguards

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

The main actors in the project are the members of the 21 native communities belonging to the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco, who are the ones who have the rights to use and manage the forest that corresponds to the project area. Likewise, all stakeholders were identified by sectors that have been carrying out actions that have a direct and indirect impact on the development of native communities:

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
Imiría	Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nueva Yarina	Regional and local government	Regional Government of Ucayali-GPOREU, through the Regional Environmental Authority-ARA, GOREU, through the Regional Directorate of Agriculture.	Support in the fulfillment of the ACR Imiría master plan with productive activities, governance, and others. Contribute to legal physical sanitation objectives	N/A
			Provincial Municipality of Coronel Portillo / District Municipality of Masisea	Contribute to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs and basic services	N/A
			OSINFOR, GERFFS	Supervision of forest logging. Granting of enabling titles, recognition of community forest monitoring and control committees.	N/A
		Government organizations	National Forest Conservation Program of the Ministry of the Environment (PNCB)	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
			Regional Directorate of Production (PRODUCE)	Strengthen the surveillance actions of the bodies of water that are within the territory	N/A

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
		NGO	PROPURUS (Pro-Bosque Project): Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires y Nueva Yarina, Caimito	Contribute to its objectives of legal physical sanitation, sustainable development, control and surveillance.	N/A
		Indigenous organizations	Federation of Native Communities of Lake Imiría (FECONALIM): Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Nuevo Egipto y Nueva Yarina.	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	N/A
			Council Shipibo Conibo Xetebo-COSHIKOX: Caimito		N/A
		Others	Neighboring communities	Reduction of socio-environmental conflicts due to the establishment of limits	N/A
			Settlers who carry out agricultural expansion (locals, migrants from the mountains and Mennonites)	Reduction of socio-environmental conflicts due to the establishment of limits	Loss of established areas
			Coca leaf producers	No positive impact	Reduction of areas. Reduction of community labor for illicit activity.
Masisea	Nuevo Paraíso, Santa Martha, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Saposoa	Regional and local government	GOREU: Through the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Farm (GRFFS) in Nuevo Saposoa.	Contribution to its objectives in improving the quality of life of the population, with the sugarcane value chain.	N/A
			Provincial Municipality of Coronel Portillo/District Municipality of Masisea	Contribute to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs	N/A

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
				and basic services and productive projects.	
			OSINFOR, GERFFS	Supervision of forest logging. Granting of enabling titles, recognition of community forest monitoring and control committees.	N/A
		Government organizations	PNCB: Santha Martha and Nuevo Saposoa	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
			National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP)-Sierra del Divisor National Park	Contribute to natural resource management and forest conservation in the buffer zone of the NPA.	N/A
			DIRCETUR: Saposoa	Contribute to its objectives in the improvement of tourism and handicrafts.	N/A
			Marina	Contribute to its objectives through the surveillance of the territory that includes bodies of water.	N/A
			PRODUCE	To strengthen the actions of surveillance of the bodies of water that are within the territory.	N/A
		Indigenous organizations	Organization of Native Communities of the District of Masisea-ORDIM, base of the Regional Organization AIDSEP Ucayali (ORAU)	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	N/A

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
			Federation of Native Communities of Calleria (FECONADIC), affiliated to CONAP: Saposo	Contribute to its vision of sustainable integral development of indigenous peoples.	N/A
			Federation of Native Communities of Ucayali and its tributaries (Feconau).		
		ONG	Global Conservation: Nuevo Saposo	Contribute to its objectives related to agricultural productive activities, tourism and conservation.	N/A
			CEDIA: Nuevo Saposo	Contribute to its objectives related to community land reclamation.	N/A
		Others	Settlers from neighboring areas who invade territory for agriculture and pasture for cattle (Santa Rosa and Nuevo Paraiso)	Decrease in socio-environmental conflicts	Loss of established areas
			Small agricultural producer who carries out illegal logging before the installation of plots		
			Settlers invading agricultural expansion (locals, migrants from the highlands) in Nuevo Saposo		
			Cocaleros	No positive impact	Reduction of areas. Reduction of community labor for illicit activity.
			Lumber company	Economic income to the community	N/A

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
Iparia	Utucuro, Caco Macaya, San José de Pacache	Regional and local government	GOREU: Caco Macaya	Contribution to its objectives in improving the quality of life of the population, with the sugarcane value chain.	N/A
			Provincial Municipality of Coronel Portillo / District Municipality of Masisea	Contribution to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs and basic services	N/A
			OSINFOR, GERFFS	Supervision of forest logging. Granting of enabling titles, recognition of community forest monitoring and control committees.	N/A
		Government organizations	Indigenous Peoples Program of the Ombudsman's Office MIDIS	Ombudsman's Office: Guarantees adequate health care and education for indigenous peoples. FONCODES Program: Construction of latrines	N/A
			PNCB: San José de Pacache	Conservation of the forest area established by the agreement	N/A
			PRODUCE: Utucuro	Strengthen the surveillance actions of the bodies of water that are within the territory	N/A
		Indigenous organizations	Federation of Native Communities of the District of Iparia- (FECONADIP): Caco Macaya	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	N/A
			Shipibo Conibo Xetebo-COSHIKOX Council: Utucuro		N/A

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
		NGO	CIPA, CAAAP, AGROSHIIBO: caco macaya	Contribute to technical assistance, training in fish farming and agricultural crops.	N/A
		Others	Coca leaf producers: Caco Macaya	No positive impact	Reduction of areas. Reduction of community labor for illicit activity
			Colonists who carry out agricultural expansion and illegal logging	Reduction of socio-environmental conflicts due to the establishment of limits	Loss of established areas
			Adjoining communities that occupy communal territory due to ignorance of the limit: Utucuro	Reduction of socio-environmental conflicts due to the establishment of limits	N/A
			Forestry company: Caco Macaya	Fulfillment of the management plan through the monitoring of the community for the improvement of capacities	N/A
Padre Abad	Santa Rosa, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino y Sinchi Roca II	Regional and Local Government	GOREU: Through the GRFFS and the Territorial Management (Santa Rosa, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino)	Contribute to its objectives through the strengthening of capacities for forest and territory management	N/A
			Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad	Contribute to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs and basic services	N/A

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
			OSINFOR, GERFFS	Supervision of forest logging. Granting of enabling titles, recognition of community forest monitoring and control committees.	N/A
		Government organizations	National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA)	Contribute to objectives related to productive activities and capacity building	N/A
			MINCUL	Contribute to its objectives related to the conservation of the Kakataibo Territorial Reserve	N/A
			MIDIS	Qaliwarma Program, Pension 65, Cot more	N/A
			SERNANP-Coordillera Azul National Park: Yamino	Contribute to the management of natural resources and forest conservation in the ANP's buffer zone	N/A
			SENASA: Yamino	The vaccination of animals to prevent wild rabies, the prospecting of cocoa and papaya cultivation, and the training of producers in Good Agricultural and Livestock Practices.	N/A
			NATIONAL TV OF PERU: Yamino	Contribute to tourism promotion objectives as a result of the strengthening of capacities and productive activities	N/A
			PNCB: Yamino	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
		Indigenous organizations	Native Federation of Cacataibo Communities (FENACOCA) / ORAU Base: Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino and Sinchi Roca II.	Contribute to its vision of sustainable integral development of indigenous peoples	N/A
			Federation of Shipibo Native Communities of the Aguaytia River Basin (FECONASHCRA) / CONAP Base: Santa Rosa		N/A
		NGO	Center for Conservation, Research and Management of Natural Areas-CIMA: Mariscal y Yamino	Contribute to its objectives in the management of the territory for legal physical sanitation	N/A
			Institute for the Common Good-IBC: Mariscal, Yamino and Sinchi Roca	Contribute to its objectives in the management of the territory for legal physical sanitation	N/A
		Others	Banking Agencies: Santa Rosa	Manage credits to residents	N/A
			Catholic University of Peru: Yamino	Social studies and support for crafts and tourism	N/A
			Toyota Company: Yamino	Strategy consists of providing technical and economic support so that local families develop productive activities that promote eco-sustainable tourism in the area, as well as promoting the production and commercialization of handicrafts and textiles representative of the Kakataibo	N/A

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
				culture, to which the aforementioned native community belongs.	
			Community members and external settlers who carry out deforestation for agricultural expansion, invasions	Reduction of socio-environmental conflicts due to the establishment of limits	Loss of established areas
			Cocaleros	- No positive impact	Reduction of areas. Reduction of community labor for illicit activity
			Forestry company: Santa Rosa, Yamino, Mariscal and Sinchi Roca II	Fulfillment of the forest management plan through the monitoring of the community for the improvement of capacities	N/A
Puerto Inca	El Naranjal, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Santa Teresa, Las Golondrinas	Regional and Local Government	Provincial Municipality of Puerto Inca: New Alliance of Baños, Santa Teresa, Las Golondrinas	Contribution to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs, basic services and productive projects	N/A
			District Municipality of Tournavista: EL Naranjal and Nueva Alianza de Baños		N/A
		Regional and Local Government	DEVIDA: Santa Teresa	Cocoa Project	N/A
			PNCB: Las Golondrinas	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
			SERNANP-EI SIRA Communal Reserve	Contribute to the management of natural resources and forest conservation in the	N/A

REDD+ Project area	Native community	Type of actor	Actor's name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties	
				Positive impacts	Negative impacts
				ANP's buffer zone in compliance with the master plan.	
		Indigenous organizations	FECONAPIA, base of ORAU: Santa Teresa and Golondrina	Contribute to its vision of sustainable integral development of indigenous peoples	N/A
		NGO	ECOSIRA	Contribute to the assistance and accompaniment in community surveillance and productive activities.	N/A
			IBC: New Alliance of Baños, Santa Teresa and Las Golondrinas	Contribute to its objectives in the management of the territory for legal physical sanitation	N/A
		Others	Community members and external settlers who carry out deforestation for agricultural expansion, invasions	Reduction of socio-environmental conflicts due to the establishment of limits	Loss of established areas
			Cocaleros (Israelites, North, Sierra)	No positive impact	Reduction of areas. Reduction of community labor for illicit activity.
			Colonists who carry out mining: In Santa Teresa	Reduction of socio-environmental conflicts due to the establishment of limits	

To identify these actors, a series of participatory workshops regarding the REDD+ project and strategy were held. This activity was developed by the AIDER technical team together with the community members in the 21 native communities. In the workshops, information gathering tools were prepared: time lines regarding the history of the community, talking maps, Venn diagrams, 24-hour clock, matrix of differentiated activities, seasonal calendars, matrix of needs and the matrix of commercialization, group dynamics. With each tool, the information was collected and the rapid participatory diagnosis (DRP) was elaborated, identifying who the actors are, what they do and what are the needs and problems that impede the growth of populations.

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

During the current verification period, communities have had access to relevant documents on the implementation and financing of the REDD+ project. This has been socialized in the community assemblies where the AIDER technical team has participated, here they have been informed about:

- Project activities to be carried out in the coming years.
- Monitoring report for the period July to December 2021.
- Activities executed during the period to be verified.

The information has been shared using PowerPoint slides, summaries have also been prepared in Spanish for reading and understanding, and the prepared documents have been made available to the community when required. Finally, the activities carried out have also been socialized in the meetings of the management committees where 06 heads representing the 21 CCNN meet, which is signed in the minutes. Likewise, meetings were held with the 21 heads during 2023 to present the progress in REDD+ and project development.

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

During August and September 2023, 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 one. The status of the verification process was explained and the 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)

Formal letters are sent to the community chiefs to call for the informative meetings, which are delivered in person or by telephone (since most communities have a telephone signal through cell phones). In addition, when AIDER's technical team is in the communities, it also transmits the notices orally.

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

The following table presents a summary of the project risks and absence of net damage; more information can be seen in Appendix 2.

		of risk on stakeholders, h, and biodiversity	litigation or preventative measure(s) taken
mpacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	NA	NA	he 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.
oil degradation and soil erosion	A	A	he 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.
uman-induced risks	hange of opinion of communities	he community wishes to work on other types of activities, different from those proposed in its strategy	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.

		• he community no longer wishes to develop the project	• his 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 CCNN, 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)

The costs, risks and benefits of the REDD+ project are discussed in the community assemblies (described in section 2.3.1 of this report). The project's financing scheme has also been socialized in the assemblies, allowing the communities to understand both the risks and benefits of the project.

To facilitate understanding of the financing scheme, a graphic format has been created that summarizes and explains the economic, social and environmental benefits of the project in a simple and coherent manner.

All this information, as well as the progress of project activities, is disseminated to the communities in informative assemblies.

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

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

During the meetings in the months of June and July, AIDER communicated the sending of the documents to VERRA and the beginning of the joint validation and verification process, and after the public comment period, it was communicated that the audit would be carried out by the company. AENOR and the field visit would take place in November 2023. Once the date was confirmed, letters were sent to the selected communities about the audit visit, which was carried out from November 6 to 9, 2023 in 7 selected communities.

The results obtained during the monitoring period were presented to the members of the 21 native communities between August and September 2023. At these meetings, a summary of the results obtained by each component was presented.

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

For the audit of verification, prior to the field visit, the indications of the standard have been followed and the project proponent has communicated: 1) The project design and implementation, including the results of monitoring.

- 2) The risks, costs and benefits the project may bring to stakeholders.
- 3) The benefit sharing mechanism where relevant.
- 4) The ongoing FPIC process.
- 5) All relevant laws and regulations covering workers' rights in the host country.
- 6) The process of VCS validation and verification and the validation/verification body's site visit.

In this sense, once the public comment period was over and after coordination with the auditing company for the visit to the project area, the community authority is informed by means of a letter detailing the purpose and dates of the visit. The authority is responsible for communicating with the entire community in an assembly as part of the validation and verification audit process.

The audit company provided a list of interested parties it met with during its visit. Seven communities were selected (Mariscal Cáceres NPP, Yamino NPP, El Naranjal NPP, Nuevo Paraíso NPP, Caimito NPP, Nuevo Loreto NPP and Buenos Aires NPP). Additionally, meetings were held with the actors and entities: Ucayali Regional Environmental Authority (ARAU) of the Ucayali Regional Government, Forestry and Wildlife Resources Supervision Agency (OSINFOR), Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management (GERFFS), Directorate Ucayali Agriculture Regional Organization (DRAU), AIDSESP Ucayali Regional Organization (ORAU),

It is important to note that native communities have relationships with these authorities, either through this project or through independent efforts on behalf of their communities.

For this process, direct and independent communication between the communities and other interested parties with the auditor was facilitated. The process carried out is detailed below:

1. Native communities: Before defining the dates for the auditor's visit, the REDD+ initiative process in relation to validation and verification was reinforced to the communities at different times: i) In March 2022 through a centralized workshop in the city of Pucallpa, with the participation of community representatives; ii) between March and April 2022, in community assemblies in each community; iii) between September and October 2023, during the meeting to disseminate the monitoring report for the period July to December 2021 carried out in each community, it was reported that the audit date was imminent.

Upon confirming the date of the audit and the communities that would be visited, each of the 21 communities was informed verbally and in writing. The technical team then followed up and provided reminders to ensure the message was received and transmitted to the population, using local communication channels (such as loudspeakers and oral communication), ensuring that everyone was informed.

During the visit to each community, which took place in November 2023, assistance was provided to the auditor, facilitating the logistics of travel and stay. A formal presentation of the auditor was made to the community, and then space was given for validation and verification activities to be carried out independently.

It is important to highlight that the entire communication process with the native communities was developed in an intercultural manner, ensuring that the messages were transmitted clearly and respectfully. To this end, the participation of previously trained indigenous promoters and professionals was counted on at all times, who facilitated communication between the auditor and the community.

2. Other interested parties: The communication process with interested parties was carried out with the corresponding formality. Formal letters were sent to the representatives, in which the date and time to receive the auditor was agreed. During the visit, the auditor was accompanied, facilitating the logistics of the transfer. A formal presentation of the auditor was made, after which the validation and/or verification activities were allowed to develop independently.

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	The project continues to work in coordination with the 21 communities, taking into account their consultation and decision-making processes through ordinary and extraordinary General Assemblies, as well as informative meetings, as established in the project's Participatory Consultation Plan. The feedback received from the communities, external consultants hired for specific activities, governmental actors and others, allows the AIDER team to improve its intervention strategies in the field, whether social, technical or economic. This feedback is taken into account in the monthly planning processes carried out by the AIDER team to program activities in the field in an
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	organized manner and in consultation with the native communities through their authorities. The communities and their communal authorities have participated throughout the project design and implementation process, approving the agreements in communal minutes to carry out the REDD+ project in their communities. In addition, they have actively participated in workshops to identify the causes and agents of deforestation and identify strategies to mitigate them. The project is the result of this collective construction, with technical support from the AIDER team.																																												
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	July to August, 2021 <table><tr><td>Junín Pablo</td><td>15/07/21</td><td>Utucuro</td><td>17/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>Nuevo Loreto</td><td>13/07/21</td><td>Caco Macaya</td><td>11/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>Buenos Aires</td><td>25/07/21</td><td>Santa Rosa de Aguaytía</td><td>17/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>Caimito</td><td>27/08/21</td><td>Mariscal Cáceres</td><td>13/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>Nuevo Egipto</td><td>17/07/21</td><td>Yamino</td><td>18/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>Nuevo Yarina</td><td>19/07/21</td><td>Sinchi Roca II</td><td>15/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>Nuevo Paraíso</td><td>12/08/21</td><td>El Naranjal</td><td>18/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>Santa Rosa de Dinamarca</td><td>15/07/21</td><td>Nueva Alianza de Baños</td><td>20/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>Santa Martha</td><td>13/07/21</td><td>Santa Teresa</td><td>11/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>San Jose de Pacache</td><td>12/07/21</td><td>Golondrinas</td><td>15/07/21</td></tr><tr><td>Nuevo Saposoa</td><td>11/07/21</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Junín Pablo	15/07/21	Utucuro	17/07/21	Nuevo Loreto	13/07/21	Caco Macaya	11/07/21	Buenos Aires	25/07/21	Santa Rosa de Aguaytía	17/07/21	Caimito	27/08/21	Mariscal Cáceres	13/07/21	Nuevo Egipto	17/07/21	Yamino	18/07/21	Nuevo Yarina	19/07/21	Sinchi Roca II	15/07/21	Nuevo Paraíso	12/08/21	El Naranjal	18/07/21	Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	15/07/21	Nueva Alianza de Baños	20/07/21	Santa Martha	13/07/21	Santa Teresa	11/07/21	San Jose de Pacache	12/07/21	Golondrinas	15/07/21	Nuevo Saposoa	11/07/21		
Junín Pablo	15/07/21	Utucuro	17/07/21																																										
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Caimito	27/08/21	Mariscal Cáceres	13/07/21																																										
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San Jose de Pacache	12/07/21	Golondrinas	15/07/21																																										
Nuevo Saposoa	11/07/21																																												
Communication of monitored results	The results of the project were communicated in each of the communities through meetings with the assembly.																																												
Consultation records	Documentation of the results of the presentation and consultation with interested parties was through photographs and an attendance list, in addition to a report that summarizes the topics discussed in the meeting and collects the comments of the participants.																																												

Stakeholder input	The identification of the project activities was participatory, and a schedule of these activities was included in a general manner, and the detailed implementation was coordinated with each community. During the monitoring period, no changes were made to the planned activities; everything developed was done as planned.
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2.3.10 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.4)

The project is implemented within the framework of an adequate participatory consultation process, following the protocols established in the Participatory Consultation Plan. It is important to mention that this document may be modified according to the feasibility found by the technical team during its implementation in the field.

As in the previous section (2.3.9), the results of the consultation process allow for the improvement of action strategies in the field, as well as activity planning processes in the communities. In addition, AIDER has a team in charge of monitoring, evaluation and learning, which holds biannual meetings to reflect on the work carried out and modify strategies that are not working with the communities.

2.3.11 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (CCB, G3.5)

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

Likewise, assemblies and information meetings have been held with each of the 21 project communities, in which information was provided about the project, the activities it offers, as well as the progress of the project verification process to date.

Holding meetings at the assembly level helps us ensure that most or all of the community is aware of the progress of the project, since it is the highest authority of the communities.

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

The project is committed to the implementation of gender equity and social inclusion in the communities where it is developed. In this sense, the project has been designing the “Gender and Social Inclusion Plan” that adjusts to the social and cultural reality of the communities, implementing actions that promote equity through productive activities, training and awareness carried out by the project, the same that will be completed in 2024.

During the monitoring period, different activities have been carried out, in which the participation of men, women, adults, young people and the elderly has been promoted, where all communities were able to actively participate. It is worth mentioning that all activities were developed with an intercultural and gender focus, respecting the customs and traditions of each community.

During the monitoring period, activities related to:

- Communal governance and territory management, where activities related to the legal security of the communities' territory, strengthening of communal governance, strengthening of control and surveillance were developed
- Sustainable inclusive businesses, improving family income, preparing diagnoses and technical sheets of the productive activities carried out in the communities, strengthening capacities, among others.
- Strengthening capacities for the management of communal forests with social inclusion or gender equity, socialization of the REDD+ project, as well as training and awareness on gender and social inclusion issues, in addition to strengthening technical capacities.

For greater detail of the activities carried out in the monitoring period, review the project activities report.

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

The REDD+ project has a Conduct Policy that rejects any act of discrimination on racial, ethnic, political, religious, sexual or cultural grounds, as well as any form of sexual harassment, whether explicit or implicit. This policy applies to the technical and field staff of the REDD+ project and all institutions involved in the design and implementation of its activities. The community will receive a copy of this document for review and it will be transmitted to them verbally.

The new "Gender and Social Inclusion Plan" includes a section that establishes the implementation of awareness-raising activities on sexual misconduct. To date, a briefing on this topic has been conducted with the project's technical and administrative team.

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

Grievances received	Resolution and outcome
To date, no complaints have been received because they were acquitted in the participation process meetings.	N/A

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

During 2021, the technical team participated in awareness-raising and capacity-building workshops in MBC together with the communities. This can be consulted in the evidence in section 2.3.7.

In addition, project workers are encouraged to develop an attitude of continuous improvement to optimize products and be more efficient in their work. In addition, the institution works under a lesson learned approach, in which the knowledge acquired through experiences, whether successful or not, is used to make improvements in the methodologies applied. This makes it possible to repeat desired results and avoid those that could lead to failure.

Therefore, during the monitoring period, technical assistance was provided to project workers in various aspects, and teamwork was used to solve various problems. However, many of these meetings or advice were not documented, since in many cases they were spontaneous or unscheduled consultations. Despite this, it is a frequent institutional practice and internalized by all workers.

The following is a list of face-to-face staff training sessions held during the monitored period:

Topic	Facilitator	Date	Place of event	N° of attendees
Trauma First Response	Pucallpa Fire Department	03 september 2021	AIDER Auditorium	29
Use of fire extinguishers	Ricardo Rivera	12 november 2021	AIDER Auditorium	6
Thematic reflections of field work	Yolanda Ramirez Jaime Nalvarte	01 december 2021	AIDER Auditorium	11

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:

Table 7 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 Pasmíño 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
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	Diaz 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	Ipazia 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

Table 8 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)

AIDER is implementing an Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS), a baseline has been developed to identify the starting point and needs in relation to the safety of the team during the activities, for this an analysis of the activities in the Matrix of Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Control Measures (IPERC) was developed, in this phase had the participation of those responsible for the activities in addition to my experience in the field as technical monitoring.

- Main risks, for the monitoring period, the contagion by covid-19 was one of the main risk, other risks are collision in land vehicles, shipwreck and ophidian bites.
- Main control measures: Presentation of covid-19 prevention plan, transfer procedures, safety equipment for land and water vehicles, implementation of PPE for the work team, and first aid training.

When designing and implementing the SGSST, the baseline and the IPERC were used as input for the preparation of the annual safety plan, which includes the annual program of activities (inspections, training and drills), and also proposes how to address different situations; in 2023 training events were held for the work team. We are currently preparing the 2023 plan report in order to prepare the 2024 plan based on feedback from the 2023 plan.

2.4 Management Capacity

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

The table described in point 2.4.2 of this report shows the experience of the team in charge of the activities, as well as the personnel providing technical support for the implementation of the project.

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

- Experience in natural resource conservation project management.
- Ability to interact with different stakeholders.
- Project development with rural populations.

- Experience in the development of carbon and environmental services projects.
- Experience in biodiversity assessment and monitoring.

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

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 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 implementation of the REDD project	Experience in monitoring and implementing activities that mitigate deforestation, 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 and remote sensing	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	Monitoring of change processes due to the intervention of community forest management activities.
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 project has not required partnerships with other institutions for its management or administration, since it has been executed under the same validated technical proposal, according to the PDD.

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

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

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

AIDER has experience in the implementation of projects and in obtaining financial sources for the development of this type of projects.

The native communities are bilingual, with basic and intermediate knowledge of Spanish. Therefore, communication with these populations was carried out from an intercultural perspective, which implied that the team had prior knowledge and a direct approach to the culture. This allows for communication based on the use of clear, visual language, promoting active listening, adaptability, and the synthesis of ideas. In order to favor communication, the project counted on the participation of promoters and trained indigenous professionals (generally belonging to the same community), who are part of the technical team. Promoting a respectful and sensitive process that values local ways of reconstructing and transmitting their history. In addition to respecting communication according to the instances of the community, through formal communication (letter) to the communal authority and verbal reinforcement.

Likewise, respect for culture implies knowledge of the values, beliefs and practices held by both men and women in the communities. The project recognizes and values cultural diversity and therefore promotes the revitalization of local traditions and cultural diversity, avoiding stereotypes and unequal relationships between men and women, and promoting open and honest dialogue.

As part of the strategies to maintain the cultural heritage and maintain traditions, we promote awareness actions with the population, mainly with schools with the purpose of cultural revitalization; where, intergenerational meetings between children, youth and elders will be promoted to maintain the history of community development over time. Also, productive activities are promoted, the development of short-term economic actions, led by the family and handicrafts, which, in most communities, is led by women artisans.

On the other hand, the project's actions contribute to maintaining the attributes of high conservation value, recognizing the areas of cultural relevance that the communities have identified for the practice of their ancestral customs, including traditional medicine. This ensures that the communities continue to use and protect these spaces as part of their cultural legacy.

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

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

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

This July to December 2021 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)

During the period from July to December 2021, the following laws were approved.

- Supreme Decree N° 023-2021-MINAM approving the 2030 National Environmental Policy.

It is worth mentioning that, although the project works with native communities that carry out forest management, all the actions they carry out for timber extraction are framed within the Peruvian regulations in force and relevant on the matter, since it is an indispensable requirement for the commercialization and management of community forest resources. The following are the laws involved in forest harvesting:

- Forestry and Wildlife Law No. 29763 and its 4 regulations.
- Guidelines for the elaboration of the Operational Plan for forest harvesting permits in native communities and peasant communities.
- General Law of Peasant Communities Law N° 24656.
- Organic Law for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources LAW N° 26821
- Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Forest and Forestal Development and Forestal Ceja de Selva DECRETO LEY N° 22175 and regulations.
- Law of the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment and its regulations.
- Supreme Decree N° 004-2019-JUS, which approves the Single Ordered Text of Law N° 27444, General Administrative Procedure Law.

The activities carried out as part of the project do not violate the aforementioned laws. AIDER has assessed compliance with each of the laws and the project activities comply with the regulatory framework.

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

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

During 2021, several labor-related regulations have been issued, especially due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Table 5 shows the list and a brief summary:

Table 9 Labor related regulations for the year 2021

Legal regulation	Detail
Ministerial Resolution N° 232-2021-TR	The Sectorial Commission of a temporary nature was created, under the MTPE, in charge of preparing a proposal for the Preliminary Draft of the Labor Code.
SUPREME DECREE N° 168-2021-PCM ¹⁵	Supreme Decree amending Supreme Decree N° 184-2020-PCM, Supreme Decree declaring a State of National Emergency due to the serious circumstances affecting people's lives as a result of COVID-19 and establishing the measures to be followed by citizens in the new social coexistence.

The project complies with the relevant legislation from the moment each employee is selected and hired, from the beginning of the project and during the verification period.

The measures necessary and designed to inform workers of their rights are as follows:

- Workers will be trained annually on their labor rights, keeping them informed of national regulations and their implications as workers.
- The project's human resources team will keep those involved informed of their labor rights as part of the training activities.

Thus, during the development of the project, an induction workshop was held, which included workers' rights: salary, social benefits, life insurance, Essalud, pension system (AFP ONP), vacations, compensation for time of service - CTS, bonuses, snacks, maternity leave before and after childbirth, in addition to informing them about their rights under the Occupational Safety and Health Law.

Likewise, their duties and obligations were discussed, making them aware of the Internal Work Regulations, Legal Norms, work schedules and their scope, Institutional Policies, also framed in the Occupational Health and Safety Law.

Some of the documentation issued by the project during its execution is mentioned below:

* Work Schedule Register entry and exit.

*Payment Slip.

*Payment of Life Insurance Law.

*Payment of contributions to Essalud.

*Payment of Complementary Insurance of Risk Work - SCTR.

*Deposit of compensation of time of services - CTS.

¹⁵ <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-de-supremo-que-modifica-del-decreto-supremo-n-184-2-decreto-supremo-n-168-2021-pcm-2011091-2/>

Finally, documents such as Internal Regulations, Procedures Manual, Institutional Policies, Coexistence Norms, Sexual Harassment Prevention and Punishment Policy, etc. were shared for their knowledge and compliance, distributed to all project collaborators digitally.

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)

AIDER, as the proponent of the project, has policies that respect the cultural heritage of the project communities; this is reflected in the activities that have been proposed as part of the project's REDD+ strategy.

As part of AIDER's policies are the protection of the local communities where it works, as well as their resources and cultural heritage.

Native communities are bilingual, with basic and intermediate knowledge of the Spanish language. Therefore, communication with these populations was carried out from an intercultural perspective, which implied that the team had prior knowledge and a direct approach to the culture. This allows for communication based on the use of clear, visual language, promoting active listening, adaptability, and the synthesis of ideas. To promote communication, the project included the participation of trained indigenous promoters and professionals (generally belonging to the same community), who are part of the technical team. Promoting a respectful and sensitive process, which values local ways of reconstructing and transmitting their history. In addition to respecting communication according to the instances of the community, through formal communication (letter) to the communal authority and verbal reinforcement. Likewise, respect for culture implies knowledge of the values, beliefs and practices that both men and women in the communities have. AIDER recognizes and values cultural diversity, which is why it promotes the revitalization of local traditions and cultural diversity; avoiding generating stereotypes in unequal relationships between men and women, and promoting open and honest dialogues.

As part of the strategies to maintain cultural heritage and uphold traditions, awareness-raising actions are promoted with the population, mainly with schools with the aim of cultural revitalization; where intergenerational meetings will be encouraged between children, young people and the elderly to maintain the history of community development over time. Also, productive activities are promoted, the development of short-term economic actions, led by the family and crafts that, in most communities, are led by women artisans.

On the other hand, the project's actions contribute to maintaining the attributes of high conservation value, recognizing the areas of cultural relevance that the communities have identified for the practice of their ancestral customs, including traditional medicine. This guarantees that the communities continue to use and protect these spaces as part of their cultural legacy.

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

Each community has a land title granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, which was presented in the PDD of the REDD+ project. This title was granted under Decree Law No. 22175 "Law of native communities and agrarian development of the jungle and high jungle regions".

The community members live within the area transferred under the property title and, through their communal assembly, approved the implementation of the project.

Since the beginning of the REDD+ project, the native communities have made progress in their legal physical cleanup with the support of entities, as detailed in the "2021 Activity Report".

It is important to mention that the project, since the validation process, has guaranteed the recognition, respect and support of all property rights of the communities through various actions of legal physical regulation of the communal territory. This has been carried out until December 2021, the follow-up date of this document, as well as through actions to strengthen communal and territorial governance of the communities.

2.5.6 Benefit Sharing Mechanism (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

Summary of the benefit sharing plan

This was determined with the native communities in the workshops carried out, where the strategies to avoid and reduce deforestation and degradation have been prioritized, such as: legal security of the territory, control and surveillance, the strengthening of communal governance, in all the communities participating in the project; business associativity, agroforestry and inclusive sustainable businesses, according to the natural potential and experience of each community.

Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	The project's benefit sharing agreement with the native communities was successfully completed and approved in the presence of the communal assembly, the highest decision-making body. The meetings were conducted with utmost transparency and active community participation, and detailed minutes were drafted to record the development of the meeting and the key points of the implementation of the prioritised strategies. Furthermore, a thorough valuation of the reduction of carbon credits and calculations was made. These minutes have been recorded in the communal minutes book, which is accessible to all communal members.
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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 area is part of the titled areas in favor of the 21 native communities in the regions of Ucayali and Huánuco.

The project aims to improve control and surveillance in the area, as well as work on awareness and productive activities to prevent deforestation and degradation of the communal forest. However, it is important to note that these activities do not imply the relocation of livelihoods, as the project seeks to work legally in the respective areas.

It is important to mention that the project does not promote the removal or relocation of property rights holders, as the property is communal.

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 table 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.
2	Illegal logging	Legal security of CCNN territories
3	Invasions and elimination of coverage for agricultural establishment	Strengthen community governance
4	Invasion to establish illegal mining	Implementation of sustainable productive activities

The communities have designed a budget to finance activities that reduce the negative impacts of illegal activities, such as illegal logging and land trafficking for illicit crops. This budget promotes the implementation of actions to combat these illegal activities, especially regarding the invasion of their communal territory and illegal logging within their territory.

As of December 2021, no complaints have been filed with the GOREU environmental authorities for illegal logging or activities that may negatively impact the forest and control and surveillance activities.

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

The conflicts identified in the PDD were addressed in the PRA (Participatory Rapid Appraisal) workshops and, in some cases, have also been reported in the communities' Life Plans. Most of these conflicts are related to the lack of financing that the communities have to carry out procedures before the competent authorities, or the processing of permits or other procedures, in accordance with the law.

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

- CN 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.
- CN 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
- CN 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.
- CN. Santa Rosa: They have not yet begun their process of legal physical sanitation 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.

- CN 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.
- CN 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 sanitation of the territory.
- CN Nuevo Saposo: 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. CN Caimito: There is demarcation of the area in discrepancy with the Territorial Expansion and titled rural properties.
- CN San Jose de Pacache: There has been a conflict with the Nuevo Ahuaypa native community on its southern border for the past 5 years.
- CN Santa Rosa de Dinamarca: Settled cattle ranchers who have a possession certificate issued by the DRAU.
- CN Nuevo Paraiso: Conflict with invaders from the Maputay area.
- CN Caco Macaya: Presence of coca growers in the eastern sector of the community who have planted approximately 150 ha.

The project has not carried out any activity that could harm the outcome of a dispute; on the contrary, the activities carried out seek to contribute to the resolution of the communities' problems, to the extent possible, without interfering with the results of unresolved litigation, and without negatively affecting the results.

Likewise, in the event of a problem, the alert management system and its contingency plan will allow actions to be developed to avoid or mitigate conflicts or disputes in the categories of monitoring, control, surveillance, and reporting of deforestation, security management, socio-political conflicts, and management political and legal.

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 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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Period</td><td>ha</td></tr> <tr> <td>July-December 2021</td><td>10,608.55</td></tr> </table>	Period	ha	July-December 2021	10,608.55
Period	ha				
July-December 2021	10,608.55				
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	ABSLPA _{i,t}	
Data unit	ha	
Description	Annual area of baseline deforestation in stratum i within the project area at year t.	
Source of data	GIS processing	
Value applied	Period	ha
	July-December 2021	1,509.75
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 VCU's 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	Period	ha	
	July-December 2021	2,000.65	
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	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 methods and procedures applied	The methodology used is detailed in the document Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Gross Deforestation in Peru in the Amazon Biome (MINAM, 2022).			
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions			
Comments	-			

Data / parameter	Ctotfcl,t															
Data unit	tCO2e ha -1															
Description	Average carbon stock of all carbon deposits in class fcl of non-forest at time t.															
Source of data																
Value applied	<table><tr><th>LU/LC-Change Category</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>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	Información de fuentes secundarias para la cobertura vegetación no bosque. Información obtenida de la región 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 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 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 = 1.26 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 2021 is subtracted from the deforested area at the beginning of the project (June 2021). This results in the area deforested in the period July 2021-December 2021 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	ABSLLKLi,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 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 = 4.95 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 2021 is subtracted from the deforested area at the beginning of the project (June 2021). This results in the area deforested in the period July 2021-December 2021 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	tCO2e 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 BVPS Jul-Dic2021 (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 the data	Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions Calculation of leakage
Calculation method	The calculation is done using a spreadsheet Monitoring Report BVPS Jul-Dic2021
Comments	-
Data / Parameter	Δ CADLKt
Data unit	tCO2e

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 the 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	ΔCPSLKt
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 the 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	460.56

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 the 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

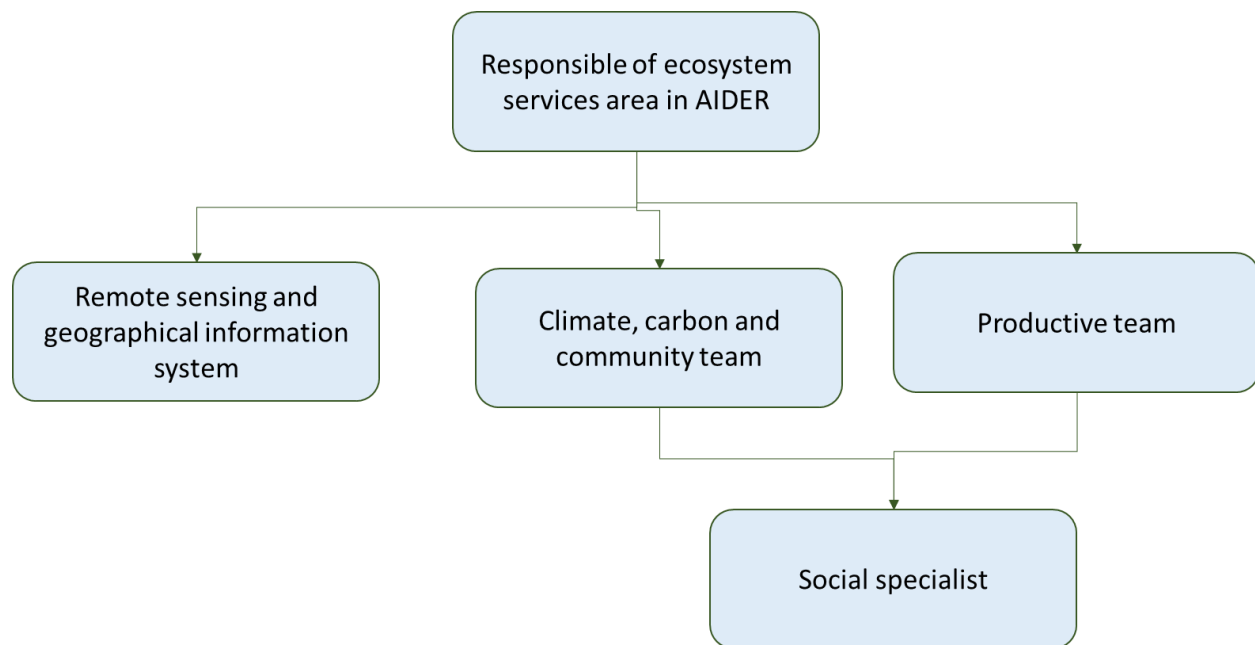
	confusion matrix. The accuracy of the classification mapping is 97.77%.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	Analysis, of satellite images and maps to determine the incidence of deforestation and multiplying it by the respective emission factors.
Comments	If forest 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	12
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 the 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).



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

Table 10 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 July 2021 - December 2021 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 July 2021 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 Jul-Dec 2021".

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:

Update information on the agents, drivers, and underlying causes of deforestation.

Update the land use and land cover change component of the baseline.

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 2023 to the seven heads of the project's Management Committee and the 21 native communities. Likewise, during July and August 2023, 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 September, 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.

The monitoring data, it means deforestation data as well as the results of the quantification of emissions and/or removals were presented to the 21 chiefs in the annual meetings, as well as in the management committee, then this information was shared in the communities through the community assemblies, where the technical team provided support to share the information. The information was elaborated in power point presentations, as well as in printed summaries that were shared as needed

for the communities in the local language (Spanish). Likewise, all documents are available at the Pucallpa office for delivery in physical and digital format.

The monitoring remote document was made public during the public comment period. Although Verra published it, the link was shared with stakeholders and other project participants. Also, since the full document is written in English, a socialization of the document (translated into Spanish) was conducted in the 21 project communities and the summary document in Spanish was provided to them. Likewise, information on the results of project monitoring for the period July to December 2021 can be found in the following link: https://aider.com.pe/nuestros_proyectos/

3.2 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.2.1 Baseline Emissions (VCS, 3.15)

For the first verification event corresponding to the period 01 July 2021- 31 December 2021, the verification of the emission reductions generated in the project area will be carried out.

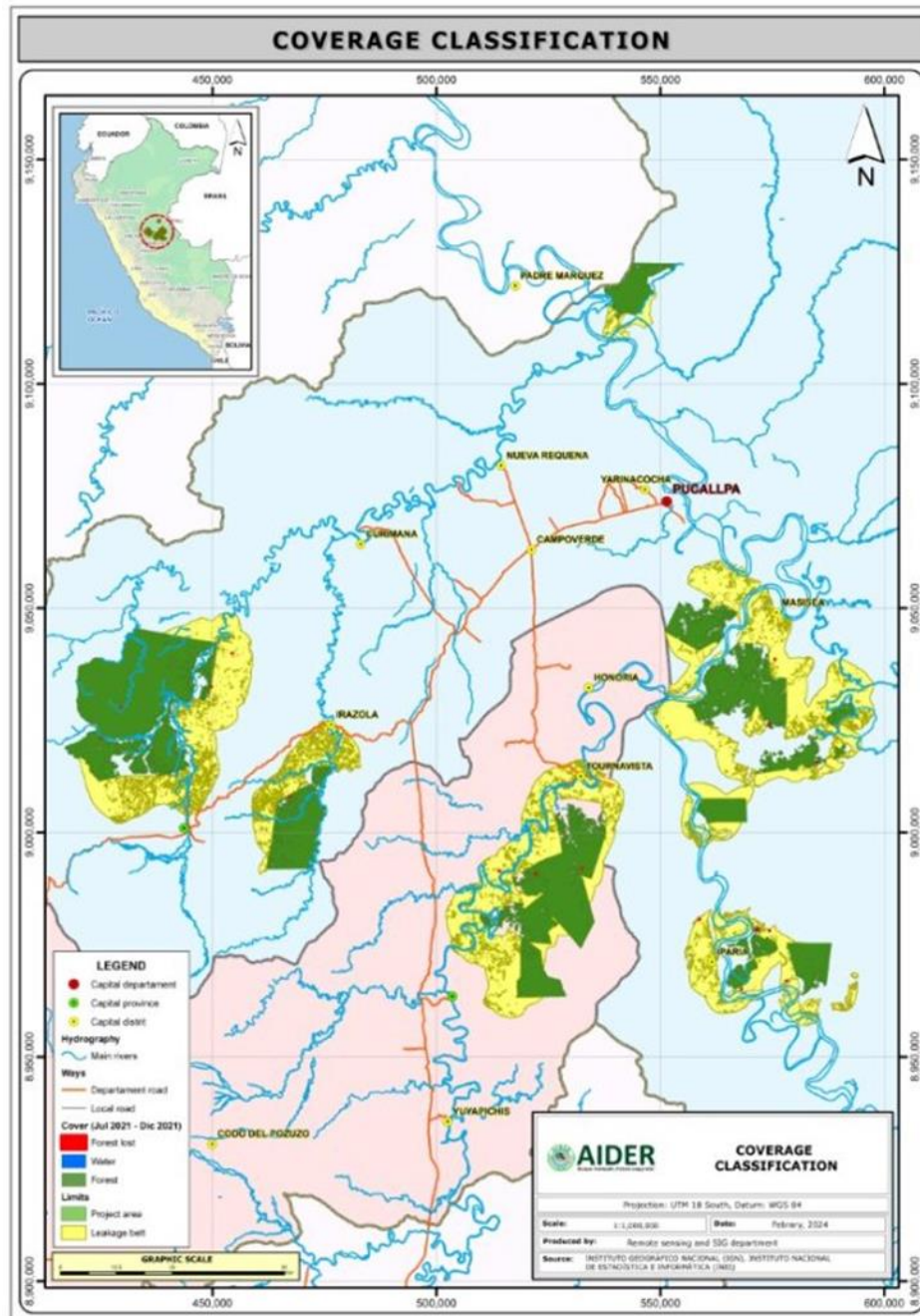
To quantify current carbon stocks, was followed the procedure defined in the methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation VM0015, version 1.1 During the monitoring period, it has been observed that the carbon stored in the initial classes of the project area and leakage belt (pre-deforestation), as well as in the non-forest classes (post-deforestation), has not undergone significant changes. These can be seen in Table 11. 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 Difficult high forest (SAA, for the acronyms in Spanish), Accessible high forest (SADA, for the acronyms in Spanish), and Lowland rainforest (SB, for the acronyms in Spanish).

Table 11 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 July to December 2021 if there is no project, as well as determinate zones under most risk of deforestation, was applied as provided in the methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation VM0015, version 1.1 and with the help of Dynamic Ego 1.6 software was possible to obtain the desired results. 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 2.



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.

Confusion Matrix

Classification Result	Resultados de la Verificación						
	Class	Forest	Bodies of water	Non-forest vegetation	Total	ExU	ErC
	Forest	467	0	11	478	0.98	0.02
	Water bodies	1	72	2	75	0.96	0.04
	Non-forest vegetation	0	0	75	75	1.00	0.00
	Total	468	72	88	628		
	ExP	0.998	1.000	0.852			
	ErO	0.002	0.000	0.148			

$$F_m = \frac{\sum X_i}{\sum \sum X_{ii}} \times 100$$

F_m

Map Reliability

$\sum X_i$

Sum of the observed hits or agreements

$\sum \sum X_{ii}$

Total number of sampled points

Map Reliability	F_m	97.77
-----------------	-------	-------

EP	Producer Accuracy	Percentage of correctly classified items for each class in the columns.
EU	User Accuracy	Correctly classified value of a class out of the total given as that class.
EO	Omission Error	Indicates the extent to which the map producer misrepresented terrain features.
EC	Commission Error	Indicates the likelihood that the map user will encounter incorrect information during use of the map.

Figure 3. Confusion matrix for forest and deforestation classes

In the evaluation of the user's accuracy, 98 percent was obtained for the forest classes, 100 percent for the non-forest class, and 96 percent for the water body class. Likewise, the producer's accuracy is analyzed, who provides a percentage between 91 and 100 percent in all the evaluated classes. Finally, an overall reliability of the map of 97.77% was obtained.

Table 9.b shows the annual and cumulative areas of deforestation in the baseline area in the project area for the period 01 July 2021 to 31 December 2021.

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

Project year t	Stratum i in the project area	Total	
		<i>annual</i>	Cumulative
	$ABSLPA_{i,t}$	$ABSLPA_t$	$ABSLPA$
	ha	ha	ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	1,682.67	1,682.67	1,682.67

Table 9c shows the annual and cumulative areas of deforestation in the baseline area in the leakage belt for the period 01 July 2021 to 31 December 2021.

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

Project year t	Stratum i in the leakage belt	Total	
		<i>annual</i>	cumulative
	$ABSLK_{i,t}$	$ABSLK_t$	$ABSLK$
	ha	ha	ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	2,076.03	2,076.03	2,076.03

Table 11.b shows the annual and cumulative areas of deforestation by forest type in the baseline in the project area for the period 01 July 2021 to 31 December 2021.

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

Areas deforested per forest class icl within the project area				Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
$IDicI >$	1	2	3		
Name >	Difficult High Forest	Accessible High Forest	Lowland Rainforest	$ABSLPA_t$ annual	$ABSLPA$ cumulative
Project year t	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	107.63	53.12	1,521.91	1,682.67	1,682.67

Table 11.c. 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 <i>icl</i> within the leakage belt area				Total baseline deforestation in the leakage belt area	
<i>IDicl</i> >	1	2	3	<i>ABSLK_t</i> annual ha	<i>ABSLK</i> cumulative ha
Name >	Difficult High Forest	Accessible High Forest	Lowland Rainforest		
Project year <i>t</i>	ha	ha	ha		
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	53.12	16.93	2,005.99	2,076.03	2,076.03

Table 13.b shows the post deforestation areas by type of change established in the baseline for the monitoring period¹⁶ in the project area.

Table 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	
<i>ID_{cl}</i> >	1	2	<i>ABSLPA_t</i> annual ha	<i>ABSLPA</i> cumulative ha
Name >	Non-forest vegetation	Other land (Bare soil)		
Years of the project <i>t</i>	ha	ha		
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	91.86%	8.14%	1,682.67	1,682.67

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

¹⁶ Monitoring Report BVPS Jul-Dic2021_24.01.25

Table 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	
<i>ID_{cf}</i>	1	2		
Name >	Non-forest vegetation	Other land (Bare soil)	<i>ABSLLK_t</i> annual	<i>ABSLLK</i> cumulative
Years of the project t	ha	ha	ha	ha
	91.86%	8.14%		
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	1,659.64	416.40	2,076.03	2,076.03

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:

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

Table 11. Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the project

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	
	IDicl=Difficult High Forest		IDicl=Accesible High Forest		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	107.63	295.00	53.12	303.64	1,521.91	430.77	703,478.85	703,478.85

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.

Table 12. 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	
	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	1,345.17	8.39	337.50	-	11,286.14	11,286.14

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

Table 13 Total baseline carbon stock changes in the project area

Project year t	Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in the project area	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	CBSLPA _{i,t}	CBSLPA _i	CBSLPA _{f,t}	CBSLPA _f	CBSLPA _{i,t}	CBSLPA _i
	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	703,478.85	703,478.85	11,286.14	11,286.14	692,192.71	692,192.71

The carbon stock change in the project area for the monitoring period, from 01 July 2021 to 31 December 2021, is 841,311 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 July 2021 to 31 December 2021, 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 July 2021 to 31 December 2021, reported in hectares, to generate number of hectares per period and emissions of CO₂-e.

As part of the monitoring, first the deforested areas were calculated (ex post), obtaining a total of 1.26 hectares in the project area and 4.95 hectares in the leakage belt, for the period from 01 July 2021 to 31 December 2021. The data by period are shown in Table 9.b and 9.c.

The following tables show the ex-post calculations for the monitoring period 01 July 2021 – 31 December 2021. The calculations were reported according to how the baseline was elaborated. Deforestation during the period was reported in hectares and emissions in tons of CO₂-e.

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

Project year t	Stratum i in the project area ABSLPA _{i,t} ha	Total	
		annual	Cumulative
		ABSLPA _t ha	ABSLPA ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	1.26	1.26	1.26

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

Project year t	Stratum i in the leakage belt ABSLK _{i,t} ha	Total	
		annual	cumulative
		ABSLK _t ha	ABSLK ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	4.95	4.95	4.95

Tables 11.b and 11.c show the deforested areas by stratum in the project area and the leakage belt during the monitoring period.

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

Areas deforested per forest class icl within the project area				Total baseline deforestation	
IDicl>	1	2	3	in the project area	
Name >	Difficult High Forest	Accesible High Forest	Lowland Rainforest	ABSLPA _t annual	ABSLPA cumulative
Project year t	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	0.53	-	0.73	1.26	1.26

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

Areas deforested per forest class icl within the leakage belt area				Total baseline deforestation	
IDicl>	1	2	3	in the leakage belt area	
Name >	Difficult High Forest	Accesible High Forest	Lowland Rainforest	ABSLK _t annual	ABSLK cumulative
Project year t	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	0.36	-	4.59	4.95	4.95

Tables 13.b and 13.c show the areas of use changes (post deforestation) by type of change (non-forest vegetation, other land) in the project area and the leakage belt during the monitoring period.

Table 13.b. Ex post annual areas deforested in each zone 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	
Name >	ID _{cl}	1	2	
		Non-forest vegetation	Other land (Bare soil)	
	Years of the project t	ha	ha	
		91.86%	8.14%	
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021		1.16	0.10	1.26

Table 13.c. Ex post annual areas deforested in each zone 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	
Name >	ID _{cl}	1	2	
		Non-forest vegetation	Other land (Bare soil)	
	Years of the project t	ha	ha	
		91.86%	8.14%	
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021		4.55	0.40	4.95

Once the areas of unplanned deforestation in the project area were identified, the actual emission reductions in the project area during the monitoring period were calculated. The following formula was used:

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

Where:

$\Delta CBSLPA_t$: Total change of carbon stocks within the project area to year t; tCO₂-e.

$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$: Area of initial forest class icl deforested at time t within the project area; ha.

$\Delta Cp_{icl,t=t^*}$: Average coefficient of variation of carbon stocks for the carbon stock p in the initial forest class icl applicable to time t (according to Table 20.a); tCO₂-e ha⁻¹.

$ABSLPA_{z,t}$: Area of zone z "deforested" at time t within the project area; ha.

$\Delta Cp_{z,t=t^*}$: Average coefficient of variation of the carbon reserves for the carbon pool p in zone z applicable at time t = t * (according to Table 20.b); tCO₂-e ha⁻¹.

icl: 1,2,3... Initial Icl (pre-deforestation) forest class; without dimensions.

Z: 1,2,3... Z Zones; without dimensions.

p: 1,2,3... P carbon stocks included in the baseline; without dimensions.

t: 1,2,3 ... t, the year of the proposed project loan period; without dimensions.

*t**: The year in which the area $ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ is deforested in the case of the baseline.

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

Project year t	Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the project area						Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the project area	
	IDicl=Difficult High Forest		IDicl=Accesible High Forest		IDicl=Lowland Rainforest		annual	cumulative
	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	Ctot icl	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	Ctot icl	$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	Ctot icl	$DCBSLPA_{it}$	$DCBSLPA_{it}$
	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	0.53	295.00	-	303.64	0.73	430.77	470.27	470.27

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

Project year t	Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) non-forest classes in the project area		Ex - post actual carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) non-forest classes in the project area		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes in the project area	
	IDicl=Non-forest vegetation		IDicl=Other land (Bare soil)		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	DCBSLPA _{it}	DCBSLPA _{it}
	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	1.16	8.39	0.10	-	9.71	9.71

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

Project year t	Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total ex - forest carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the project area	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	CBSLPA _{it}	CBSLPA _i	CBSLPA _{ft}	CBSLPA _f	CBSLPA _t	CBSLPA
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	470.27	470.27	9.71	9.71	460.56	460.56

Emission reductions generated by the project during the monitoring period are presented below:

$$\Delta CUDdPA_t = \Delta CBSL_t * (1-EI) \quad (20)$$

Where:

$\Delta CUDdPA_t$ Total change of existing ex ante carbon stock due to unplanned deforestation unavoidable in year t in the project area; tCO₂-e

$\Delta CBSL_t$	Total change of the carbon stock in the baseline to year t in the project area; tCO ₂ -e
EI	Expected Effectiveness Index ex ante; %
t	1,2,3... T , one year of the proposed period of project credits; without dimensions.

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

Project year t	Total carbon stock decrease due to planned activities		Total carbon stock increase due to planned activities		Total carbon stock decrease due to unavoided unplanned deforestation		Total carbon stock change in the project case	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	DCPAdPA _{t}	DCPAdPA	DCPAiPA _{t}	DCPAiPA	DCUDdPA _{t}	DCUDdPA	DCPSPA _{t}	DCPSPA
	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	-	-	-	-	460.56	460.56	460.56	460.56

The results of the calculations are found in the Excel file Monitoring Report BVPS Jul-Dic2021 that includes Table 29. Total ex ante estimated actual net carbon stock changes and emissions of non-CO₂ gasses in the project area.

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

Project year t	Total ex post carbon stock decrease due to planned activities		Total ex post carbon stock increase due to planned activities		Total ex post carbon stock decrease due to unavoids unplanned deforestation	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	DCPADPA _t	DCPADPA	DCPAiPA _t	DCPAiPA	DCUDdPA _t	DCUDdPA
	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	-	-	-	-	460.56	460.56

Continue...

Total ex post net carbon stock change		Total ex post estimated actual non-CO ₂ emissions from forest fires in the project area	
annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
DCPSPA _t	DCPSPA	EBBPSPA _t	EBBPSPA
tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
460.56	460.56	-	-

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 July 2021 – 31 December 2021 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:

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

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

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt			
	IDicl=Difficult High Forest		IDicl=Accesible High Forest	
	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl
	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹	ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹
01/07/2021 to 31/12/2021	53.12	295.00	16.93	303.64

IDicl=Lowland Rainforest		Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
		annual	cumulative
		DCBSLPA _{it}	DCBSLPA _{it}
ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot icl	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e
ha	t CO ₂ e ha ⁻¹		
2,005.99	430.77	884,931.62	884,931.62

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

Project year t	Baseline carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the leakage belt		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	
	IDicl=Non-forest vegetation		IDicl=Other land (Bare soil)		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	C _{tot icl}	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	C _{tot 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	1,659.64	8.39	416.40	0.00	13,924.55	13,924.55

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

Project year t	Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in final non- forest classes		Total baseline carbon stock changes in the leakage belt	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	CBSLPA _{i,t}	CBSLPA _i	CBSLPA _{f,t}	CBSLPA _f	CBSLPA _t	CBSLPA _t
	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	884,931.62	884,931.62	13,924.55	13,924.55	871,007.08	871,007.08

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

Project year t	Ex - post carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt						Total baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt	
	IDicl=Difficult High Forest		IDicl=Accesible High Forest		IDicl=Lowland Rainforest		annual	cumulative
	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot _{icl}	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot _{icl}	ABSLPA _{icl,t}	Ctot _{icl}	DCBSLPA _{it}	DCBSLPA _{it}
	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

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

Project year t	Ex - post carbon stock changes in final (post - deforestation) not-forest classes in the leakage belt		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 _{it}	DCBSLPA _{it}
	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	4.55	8.39	0.40	-	38.15	38.15

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

Project year t	Total ex - post carbon stock changes in initial forest classes		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in final non-forest classes		Total ex - post carbon stock changes in the leakage belt	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	CBSLPA _i _t	CBSLPA _i	CBSLPA _f _t	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	2,083.44	2,083.44	38.15	38.15	2,045.29	2,045.29

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.

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

Project year t	Total ex ante baseline carbon stock change		Total ex post net actual carbon stock change		Total ex post leakage	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	DCBSLLK _t	DCBSLLK	DCBSLLK _t	DCBSLLK	DCBSLLK _t	DCBSLLK
	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	871,007.08	871,007.08	2,045.29	2,045.29	-868,961.79	-868,961.79

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

State the non-permanence risk rating (%)	12
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).	NA
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.	
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.

$$\Delta REDD_t = (\Delta CBSLPA_t + EBBBSLPA_t) - (\Delta CPSPA_t + EBBPSPA_t) - (\Delta CLK_t + ELK_t)$$

Where:

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

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

Note: The absolute values of $\Delta CBSLPA_t$ should be used in equation 19.

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

$\Delta CPSPA_t$: Sum of the ex ante estimation of changes in the carbon stock in the project area at year t; tCO₂e

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

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

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

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

ELK_t 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 12%, as calculated in Non-permanence Risk Report.

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

$$VCU_t = \Delta REDD_t - VBC_t$$

$$VBC = (\Delta CBSLPA_t - \Delta CPSPA_t) * RF_t$$

Where:

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

$t=0$ to $\Delta REDD_t > 0$

$\Delta REDD_t$ 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

$\Delta CBSLPA_t$ Sum of the changes in the carbon stock of the baseline in the project area at year t ; tCO₂e

$\Delta CPSPA_t$ 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

Table 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 July to 31 December 2021.

Table 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	692,192.71	692,192.71	-	-	460.56	460.56	-	-

<i>Ex post</i> leakage carbon stock changes		<i>Ex post</i> leakage GHG emissions		<i>Ex post</i> net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions		<i>Ex post</i> VCUs tradable		<i>Ex post</i> 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
-	-	-	-	691,732.15	691,732.15	608,724.30	608,724.30	83,007.86	83,007.86

The following table shows the net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO₂e) for the period July 1 to December 31, 2021.

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	692,192.71	460.56	-	691,732.15
Total	692,192.71	460.56	-	691,732.15

Below is a summary of the results obtained in the monitoring period:

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Buffer pool allocation (tCO ₂ e)	Reductions VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Removals VCU (tCO ₂ e)
01-July-2021 to 31-December-2021	692,192.71	460.56	0.00	83,008.00	608,724.00	0.00
Total	692,192.71	460.56	0.00	83,008.00	608,724.00	0.00

The differences between the results obtained ex-ante and ex-post for the monitoring period are presented below.

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals (tCO ₂ e)	Achieved reductions / removals (tCO ₂ e)	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
01-July-2021 to 31-December-2021	484,534.00	691,732.00	29.95%	The percentage difference between the ex-ante and ex post results is due to the deforestation that was avoided with the implementation of the project. The projected deforestation (ex-ante) was 1,509.75 ha while the one that occurred (ex post) was only 1.26 ha, having prevented deforestation of more than 99%, the numbers can be seen in the following table. Also, for this monitoring period the ex-ante leaks were 61,911 tCO₂-e, while the monitored leaks (ex post) are "0" tCO₂-e. For this reason, the monitoring results are higher.
Total	484,534.00	691,732.00	29.95%	-

The following table presents the percentage difference between the projected deforestation (ex-ante) and the deforestation that was avoided (ex-post) thanks to the implementation of the project activities.

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated deforestation (ha) - ex ante	Achieved reductions of deforestation (ha)	Percent difference
01-July- 2021 to 31-December-2021	1,682.67	1,681.41	0.07 %
Total	1,682.67	1,681.41	0.07 %

Ex-ante and ex-post comparative data for reduced emissions, leakage, and project emissions are presented below:

Vintage period	Baseline (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated reductions (tCO ₂ e)		Leakage (tCO ₂ e)		Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	
		Ex-ante	Ex post	Ex-ante	Ex post	Ex-ante	Ex post
01-July- 2021 to 31-December- 2021	692,192.71	484,534.90	691,732.15	69,219.27	-	138,438.54	460.56

3.3 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

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)

For the assessment of the impacts for the period from July to December 2021, assumptions derived from the theory of change and other key factors, both performance and context (such as the continued interest of communities in participating in the project and political stability regarding REDD+) were used. These assumptions support the implementation of the project and the generation of positive changes in the 21 native communities proposing the project. The rationale/foundation for the impacts lies in the detailed understanding of how the project activities generate concrete effects on the well-being of the communities. The methodology applied was a participatory workshop with community representatives, which allowed the expected impacts in the PDD to be validated jointly and aligned with the expectations and perceptions of the communities.

During the current period, the following actual and/or expected impacts on the communities are evidenced:

Community group	21 native communities proponents of the project
Impact	Legal security of the communal territory: The legal security of the territory of 11 communities was strengthened, which is currently undergoing the physical-legal sanitation process, which is the responsibility of the Regional Directorate of Agriculture. The procedures for 6 of these communities are in the cadastral survey stage of the communal territory.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	• Impact actual direct. • Benefit.
Change in well-being	• Type of impact: This impact is a positive change in the well-being of the native communities involved, since the progress in the physical-legal sanitation of their territories strengthens their legal security and gives them greater control over their resources. • Magnitude of impact: During the period from July to December 2021, progress in the management of territorial legal security has been significant, with 11 communities making progress in the sanitation of their lands (Caco Macaya, Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nueva Yarina, Nuevo Paraíso, Santa Martha, Santa Rosa, Mariscal Cáceres and Sinchi Roca II). The Caco Macaya Native Community submitted the

	application for the regularization of its main title and extension to the Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Ucayali (DRAU), while another 10 communities have previously submitted applications and are advancing in their sanitation process. The Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nueva Yarina, and Nuevo Paraíso CNs have already completed the cadastral survey process of the communal territory, which corresponds to 50% progress. This progress in the physical-legal sanitation process of the territory provides a solid basis for the future official recognition and legal protection of these territories, which directly contributes to the social and economic stability of the communities. It should be noted that the DRAU has limited financial resources for these processes.
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Community group	21 Native communities proponents of the project
Impact	Improve territorial control and surveillance: Territorial control and surveillance was improved in 10 communities, with the creation of a formally recognized surveillance organization, carrying out patrols and receiving training for its operation.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	• Impact actual direct. • Benefit.
Change in well-being	• Type of impact: This is a positive change in the well-being of the native communities involved, since the surveillance of the territory contributes to guaranteeing the security of the territory • Magnitude of the impact: During the period from July to December 2021, surveillance organizations have been formed in four (06) communities, of which two (02) are committees recognized by the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management (Caco Macaya and Sinchi Roca II), 2 are local surveillance organizations - OLV, which are recognized by the Area Head of the ACR IMIRIA of the Regional Environmental Authority (ARA) of the Regional Government of Ucayali (Nuevo Loreto and Caimito); and 2 are recognized by the communal assembly (Junín Pablo and Buenos Aires). Who carried out patrol actions of the territory on deforestation alerts; being an immediate response of the community to external threats.

	Capacities were also strengthened in technical aspects (use of GPS and cartographic interpretation) and operational aspects (organization of patrols, intervention techniques and reporting systems). The implementation of the community vigilance committee, through patrols, ensures that the communities protect their territories and the resources within them. This improvement in territorial control and surveillance not only contributes to guaranteeing the sustainability of natural resources, but also strengthens the identity and autonomy of the community. The active participation of the population in these activities generates skills and experience, increasing their capacity to prevent and deter deforestation. In addition, this participation contributes directly to the well-being of the community, by providing greater security in access to essential resources for their livelihood and cultural preservation.
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Community group	21 Native communities proponents of the project
Impact	Strengthening communal governance in land management: The project decisions were made in communal assemblies where the participation of men and women was full. Both were heard and valued, strengthening respect for the agreements reached. The management instrument for communal governance in four (04) communities was also updated, as well as the preparation of communal diagnoses.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	- Impact actual direct. - Benefit.
Change in well-being	- Type of impact: This is a positive change in the well-being of native communities, since the strengthening of communal governance allows for appropriate decision-making with the collective in mind. - Magnitude of impact: The project decisions were made in communal assemblies of the 21 native communities where men and women participated without distinction. The socialization of the Life Plans of 04 communities (Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires and Caimito) was carried out, which was a joint effort with the community population, who have been able to recognize their history, key actors, land use and perception of the population, information that allows the community to make better decisions. As well as

	technical assistance to the communal authorities for the registration process of their Boards of Directors. And the preparation of a rapid participatory diagnosis of the communities, information that serves as a basis for the life plans.
Community group	21 Native communities proponents of the project
Impact	Strengthening inclusive and sustainable businesses: In six (06) communities, the development of four (04) lines of productive activities has been strengthened, such as: bijao, crafts, aguaje management and fishery management.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	• Impact actual direct. • Benefit.
Change in well-being	• Type of impact: This is a positive change in the well-being of the native communities involved, since by strengthening the productive activities that the communities carry out, it contributes to the improvement of income. • Magnitude of impact: During the period, six (06) communities (Nueva Yarina, Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Caimito and Nuevo Saposoa) developed four lines of business: Crafts in five communities (Nueva Yarina, Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Caimito), where training was carried out, kits with materials and supplies were delivered, and 98 artisans were registered in the National Artisan Registry (RNA). The artisans also participated in fairs, which increased their marketing opportunities and income generation. Production of Bijao in Nuevo Loreto, Junín Pablo and Buenos Aires, facilitating participation in fairs for the promotion of their products. Aguaje management in Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires, supporting a sustainable use model that protects local biodiversity and contributes to the family economy. Fisheries management in Junín Pablo, Caimito, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires, promoting sustainable fishing practices that guarantee the long-term conservation of aquatic resources. Through diagnostics and technical sheets on productive activities in the native communities, technical assistance

	needs have been identified and access to financial services has been facilitated to promote sustainable activities with timber and non-timber forest products. Support was also provided to promote the inclusion of indigenous organizations in the country's economic reactivation plans.
Community group	21 Native communities proponents of the project
Impact	Strengthening capacities for the management of communal forests: In 10 communities, training and technical assistance processes were carried out on seven (07) topics, with the participation of 287 people, including men and women. As well as 21 communities were trained and sensitized in the management of Communal Forests and REDD+ in the 21 communities.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	• Impact actual direct. • Benefit.
Change in well-being	• Type of impact: This is a positive change in the well-being of the native communities involved, since capacity building allows them to manage their territory in an informed manner and generates development opportunities. • Magnitude of impact: During the period, 10 communities participated in training processes (Buenos Aires, Caimito, Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Mariscal Cáceres, Nueva Yanina, Nuevo Saposo, Sinchi Roca II and Yamino), on productive topics (fisheries management, management of agrobiodiversity resilient to climate change and crafts), control and surveillance of the territory (use and management of drones and e-arcgis), and business management (organizational and technical aspects). The training and awareness processes in MBC and REDD+ were carried out in the 21 communities during the consultation process on the project design. The communities are being supported in the participation of events, training, workshops, fairs, and/or other events.

Community group	21 Native communities proponents of the project
Impact	Business association within the community and/or between communities: Business association was strengthened in five (05) native communities, in the productive line of fishing, management of aguaje, bijao and crafts.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	• Impact actual direct. • Benefit.
Change in well-being	• Type of impact: This is a positive change in the well-being of the native communities involved, due to the organized work for the development of productive activities which favors coordination between members and provides a greater productive offer. • Magnitude of impact: Two (02) aguaje committees were formed in Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires, two (03) fishing associations were registered in the Public Registry in Caimito, Buenos Aires and Nuevo Loreto, four (04) craft associations in Junín Pablo, Caimito, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires were strengthened, as well as the bijao committee of Nuevo Loreto.

Community group	21 Native communities of the project
Impact	Food security in communities: During this period, food security was strengthened in five (05) communities, with the strengthening of fisheries and aguaje management, activities that directly favor food security.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	• Impact actual direct. • Benefit.
Change in well-being	• Type of impact: This is a positive change in the well-being of the native communities involved. • Magnitude of impact: During the period, four (04) communities (Junín Pablo, Caimito, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires) carried out fishery management, which directly contributes to the food security of families; two (02) communities (Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires), with the management of aguaje, which is a palm tree that also contributes to food security.



In the medium and long term, communities will have crops that will complement and/or improve family nutrition and the availability of food resources in the communal territory.

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

Following, and in accordance with what was proposed in the PDD, the following actions have been carried out during the verification period for the mitigation of possible negatives in the HCV zones identified. It should be noted that, during the monitoring period, no negative impacts have been reported in these areas.

HCV	Importance and uses	Measures considered to mitigate impacts on HVCs considered in the REDD+ strategy	Actions carried out July 2021 – December 2021
Rivers	Water, the main means of communication	Protection of the riparian forest	Design of REDD+ projects. Community forest deforestation monitoring. Sustainable productive activities
Palm groves	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
Streams and oxbow lakes	Fishing zone	Fisheries management	Sustainable productive activities
Collpas and hunting areas	Hunting area	Fauna management	Biodiversity monitoring, according to the PDD.
Areas for forest management and harvesting of non-timber forest products.	Logging activity and collection of supplies for handicrafts and other tools (canoes, oars, bows, etc.).	Timber and non-timber forest management Control and surveillance	Monitoring of deforestation of communal forests. Communal assemblies. Control and surveillance of communal forests.
Areas used for handicraft work.	Cultural value	Training workshops	Activities to strengthen handicrafts.

To mitigate any negative impact of the project, activities have been carried out with the population to strengthen their capacities, support in efforts that were required to improve the governance of their community, constant communication has been maintained by maintaining technical personnel in the community to better coordination, as well as the project has been communicated and disseminated for a better understanding of it.

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

According to the proposal, the impacts on the identified stakeholders are as follows:

Table 12 Net impacts on the NC Junín Pablo

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Communal chief, communal assembly.	Positive	- The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. - They have an updated life plan - They are familiar with the functioning of the REDD+ project - They receive technical assistance for the process of registering their boards of directors with SUNARP.
Community Control and Surveillance: Local surveillance organizations (SLO).	Positive	- The SLO has been designated through the community assembly. - Support has been provided for the development of patrolling activities. - SLO equipment - Strengthened SLO for the management of denunciations - Technical capacities of the SLO have been strengthened
Crafts Committee	Positive	- Generation of spaces for product commercialization - The work of the craftswomen in the elaboration of products has been positively promoted, rescuing old embroidery techniques, the "Kené" designs, and disseminating the combination techniques between embroidery and textile, such as the use of "Morin".
Fishing Association	Positive	- They have a technical assistance plan - Capacity building in sustainable fisheries management.
Bijao Committee	Positive	- Development of forest enrichment activities with timber species and sustainable production practices that allow the rehabilitation of agroecosystems with bijao. - Strengthening and improving the presentation and marketing of bijao leaves.

Table 13 Net impacts on the NC Nuevo Loreto

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Communal chief, communal assembly.	Positive	- The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. - They have an updated life plan

		• They are familiar with the functioning of the REDD+ project • They receive technical assistance for the process of registering their boards of directors with SUNARP.
Community Control and Surveillance: Local surveillance organizations (SLO).	Positive	• The SLO has been designated through the communal assembly. • Strengthened the technical capacities of the SLO. • Supported the development of patrolling activities. • SLO equipment • SLO strengthened for the management of denunciations
Handicrafts Committee	Positive	• Generation of spaces for product commercialization • The work of the craftswomen in the elaboration of products has been positively promoted, rescuing old embroidery techniques, the "Kené" designs, and disseminating the combination techniques between embroidery and textile, such as the use of "Morin".
Bijao Committee	Positive	• Generation of spaces for product commercialization • Development of forest enrichment activities with timber species and sustainable production practices that allow for the rehabilitation of agroecosystems with bijao. • Strengthening and improving the presentation and marketing of bijao leaves.
Fishing Association	Positive	• They have a technical assistance plan • Capacity building in sustainable fisheries management.
Aguaje Management Committees	Positive	• Formation of the aguaje management committee through a community assembly in accordance with procedures, customs and cultural idiosyncrasies.

Table 20. Net impacts on the NC Buenos Aires

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Communal chief, communal assembly.	Positive	• The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. • They have an updated life plan • They are familiar with the functioning of the REDD+ project • They receive technical assistance for the process of registering their boards of directors with SUNARP.

Community Control and Surveillance: Local surveillance organizations (SLO).	Positive	- The SLO has been designated through the community assembly. - Support has been provided for the development of patrolling activities. - Strengthened the technical capacities of the SLO. - SLO equipment - Strengthened SLO for the management of denunciations
Crafts Committee	Positive	- Generation of spaces for product commercialization - The work of the craftswomen in the elaboration of products has been positively promoted, rescuing old embroidery techniques, the "Kené" designs, and disseminating the combination techniques between embroidery and textile, such as the use of "Morin".
Fishing Association	Positive	- They have a technical assistance plan - Capacity building in sustainable fisheries management.
Bijao Committee	Positive	- Development of forest enrichment activities with timber species and sustainable production practices that allow the rehabilitation of agroecosystems with bijao. - Strengthening and improving the presentation and marketing of bijao leaves.
Aguaje Management Committees	Positive	Formation of the aguaje management committee through a community assembly in accordance with procedures, customs and cultural idiosyncrasies.

Table 21. Net impacts on the NC Caimito

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Communal chief, communal assembly.	Positive	- The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. - They have an updated life plan - They are familiar with the functioning of the REDD+ project - They receive technical assistance for the process of registering their boards of directors with SUNARP.
Community Control and Surveillance: Local surveillance organizations (SLO).	Positive	- Strengthening of the SLO - Support has been provided for the development of patrolling activities. - Equipment of the SLO - SLO strengthened for the management of denunciations
Crafts Committee	Positive	Generation of spaces for product commercialization

		The work of the craftswomen in the elaboration of products has been positively promoted, rescuing old embroidery techniques, the "Kené" designs, and disseminating the combination techniques between embroidery and textile, such as the use of "Morin".
Fishing Association	Positive	- They have a technical assistance plan - Capacity building in sustainable fisheries management.

Table 22. Net impacts on the NC Nuevo Egipto

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 23. Net impacts on the NC Nueva Yarina

Actors	Impacts	Situation
Communal chief, communal assembly.	Positive	- The strengthening and generation of capacities for the community management of these actors continues. - They know how the REDD+ project works - Receive technical assistance for the process of registering the boards of directors in SUNARP.
Crafts Committee	Positive	The work of the craftswomen in the elaboration of products has been positively promoted, rescuing the ancient embroidery techniques, the "Kené" designs, and spreading the techniques of combination between embroidery and textile, such as the use of the "Morin".
Community Control and Surveillance: Local surveillance organizations (SLO).	Positive	The technical capabilities of the SLO have been strengthened.

Table 24. Net impacts on the NC Santa Rosa de Dinamarca

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 25. Net impacts on the NC Nuevo Paraíso

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 26. Net impacts on the NC Santa Martha

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 27. Net impacts on the NC Utucuro

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 28. Net impacts on the NC San José de Pacache

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 how the REDD+ project works.
Community Control and Surveillance: Local Surveillance Organizations (SLO)	Positive	- Strengthening of the SLO - Support has been provided for the development of patrolling activities.

Table 29. Net impacts on the NC Caco Macaya

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 30. Net impacts on the NC Nuevo Saposoa

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Community Control and Surveillance: Local Surveillance Organizations (OLV)	Positive	- The OLV has been strengthened - Support has been given to the development of patrol activities
Craft Committee	Positive	- Artisanal committee implemented with food, supplies and materials - The work of artisans in the production of products has been positively promoted, strengthening design, finishing, sewing, cost analysis and marketing.

Table 31. Net impacts on the NC Santa Rosa

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 32. Net impacts on the NC Mariscal Cáceres

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 33. Net impacts on the NC Yamino

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 how the REDD+ project works.
Community Control and Surveillance: Local Surveillance Organizations (OLV)	Positivo	Community Control and Surveillance: Local Surveillance Organizations (SLO)

Table 34. Net impacts on the NC Sinchi Roca II

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 35. Net impacts on the NC El Naranjal

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 how the REDD+ project works.
Community Control and Surveillance: Local Surveillance Organizations (SLO)	Positive	Strengthened SLO for complaint management

Table 36. Net impacts on the NC Nueva Alianza de Baños

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 37. Net impacts on the NC Santa Teresa

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 how the REDD+ project works.

Table 38. Net impacts on the NC Las Golondrinas

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 how the REDD+ project works.

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

With the development of control and surveillance activities of the communal territory, the georeferencing of the territory and the progress in the implementation of productive activities, they have managed to maintain their areas of high conservation values related to those that satisfy the needs of the native communities for activities. such as fishing, hunting, forestry production.

Section 4.3.1. Community Monitoring Plan, table 30, you can see the activities carried out: Legal security of the CCNN territories, strengthening of communal governance, strengthening of community control and surveillance, implementation of sustainable inclusive businesses, agroforestry,

conservation objects (flora and fauna) that are monitored for their maintenance; in addition to the training events and information events developed.

These activities have helped to cover part of the needs of the communities and maintain cultural values.

4.2 Other Stakeholder Impacts

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

In relation to CCB and VCS standards, other stakeholders acting as deforestation agents are identified, including:

- People involved in illicit drug production and trafficking.
- Illegal farmers seeking to benefit from coca planting.
- Illegal loggers and unauthorized logging companies.
- Illegal farmers seeking to expand their farmland.
- Illegal miners seeking to exploit mineral resources without permits or regulation.
- Illegal ranchers seeking to expand their operations without permits or regulations.
- Individuals seeking to profit from deforestation and forest degradation through cattle ranching.

These have caused negative impacts in the 21 CCNNs, such as invasions to establish coca crops, illegal logging, invasions to establish agriculture, illegal mining and extensive cattle ranching. To mitigate these illegal activities, the following actions and mitigation measures have been implemented during the current monitoring period to reduce the negative impacts caused by these deforestation agents: Start promoting the demarcation of the communities Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Caimito and Nuevo Loreto. In order to complete the updated demarcation before the SUNARP. In addition, the verification of the property title of the CN El Naranjal was programmed.

- Preparation of five (05) territorial security situation reports on the progress of the procedures in the DRAU, of the CCNNN Nueva Yarina, Nuevo Loreto, Caimito, Junín Pablo and Buenos Aires, located in the ACRI area.
- Eight (08) reports of conformity of georeferencing plans corresponding to the following CCNNs: Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Loreto and Nueva Yarina.
- One (01) validation report by the DRAU of the georeferenced plans of Nuevo Loreto, verifying the acceptance of the community and the continuity of the approval process of the new territorial delimitation.
- Updated demarcation (property titles) of the communal territories of Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Caimito and Nuevo Loreto have been registered in the SUNARP.
- Elaboration of three (03) Plans and Descriptive Memory of the georeferencing of the CN Nueva Yarina.
- The demarcation of (04) milestones and 9,587.80 km of the Las Golondrinas NC boundary was achieved, starting from the southern zone whose reference is the community's forestry work area to the meeting with a vertex of the aforementioned community, culminating the stretch right at the boundary with the Sira communal reserve.

- Development / updating and socialization of life plans of the NCs: Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires and Caimito.
- Designation of 03 local vigilance organizations (OLV) in communal assemblies of the communities Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto and Junín Pablo because the credentials of the OLVs expired in 2021, these designations were approved through communal assembly, and will serve to process the recognition by the ARAU as Local Vigilance Organization. In addition, the existing OLVs were strengthened to expand and operationalize the "community control and surveillance" and support the independent management of the indigenous territories.

The activities developed have been carried out in coordination with different institutions, both public and private, through valuable alliances and collaborations with various institutions. This is with the aim of following the appropriate process, supporting the communities and thus reducing possible negative impacts on the community in general. The institutions are:

- National Superintendence of Public Registries - SUNARP
- National Forest Conservation Program for Climate Change Mitigation - PNCBMCC
- Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Ucayali - DRAU
- Imiria Regional Conservation Area (ACRI)
- Regional Forestry and Wildlife Control and Surveillance Board (MRCVFFS)
- Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle (AIDSESEP)
- AIDSESEP Ucayali regional organization (ORAU)
- Border Federation of the Native Communities of Lake Imiria and Chauya – Masisea (FECONALICM)
- Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management of Ucayali (GERFFS-U)
- Ucayali Regional Environmental Authority (ARA Ucayali)
- Specialized Prosecutor's Office for Environmental Matters (FEMA)
- National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNAP)
- Federation of Native Communities of the Province of Puerto Inca (FECONAPIA)
- Regional Directorate of Foreign Trade and Tourism in Ucayali (DIRCETUR - Ucayali)
- CITE handicraft Ucayali
- Regional Directorate of Production of Ucayali (DIREPRO - Ucayali)
- Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon (IIAP)
- USAID-Pro forests

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

The project promotes internal and external communication mechanisms about the activities carried out in the communities through meetings, workshops and reports, presentation of summaries in PPT, this can be evidenced with activities to strengthen communal governance, training events (awareness on gender issues and social inclusion), and the information events (training and awareness) carried out in the monitoring period.

In this way, as part of the project activities, in the monitoring period, positive impacts have been generated, motivation for participation in the project and in meetings held, respect for agreements, and job creation have been achieved. For forestry use, the participation of women has been promoted and achieved.

The project activities do not produce negative impacts on the well-being of the other identified actors. The impacts of the implementation of the project have been positive for the other actors, and it will contribute to the protection of natural resources for common use, as well as those that each one has in their territory.

4.3 Community Impact Monitoring

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

The monitoring frequency of the activities is indicated on an annual basis since the reports will be prepared at the end of the year; however, the information is collected constantly during the month, obtaining the details of the activities carried out in the project. This has made it possible to obtain the results for the period July to December 2021, i.e. six months, and to quantify what was executed during the period to be verified.

Since the project is under verification from the period July to December 2021, the results obtained through the activities developed in said period are presented below:

Table 33. Monitoring matrix

Component	Activity	Indicator	Frequency	Sampling location	Means of verification	Baseline	Results period July – December 2021
Governance and Territory Management	Legal security of CCNN territories	Number of native communities with legal physical sanitation of their territory	Biannual	21 CCNN	Technical reports and / or resolution of the competent authority	0	05 (CN Junín Pablo, CN Buenos Aires, CN Caimito, CN Nuevo Loreto, and CN El Naranjal)
	Strengthen communal governance	Number of community leaders who carry out territorial management	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, minutes, photographic record	0	04 communities update their life plans (CN Junín Pablo, CN Buenos Aires, CN Caimito, CN Nuevo Loreto) 18 communities where the DRP was applied (Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Nueva Yarina, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nuevo Saposo, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraíso, Santa Martha, Santa Teresa, Caco Macaya, Utucuro, San José de Pacache, Mariscal Cáceres, Sinchi Roca II, Yamino, Santa Rosa)
	Strengthen community control and surveillance	Number of community forest surveillance and control committees that meet the necessary standards	Annual	21 CCNN	Minutes of communal assembly / Resolution of recognitions / Work plan / Reports / Record of reports in assemblies	0	09 (CN Buenos Aires, CN Nuevo Loreto, CN Junin Pablo, CN Caimito, CN Yamino, CN San Jose de Pacache, CN Nuevo Saposo, CN Las Golondrinas, CN Yamino)
Economic	Implement sustainable inclusive business	Number of sustainable economic	Biannual	21 CCNN	Reports on productive activities, technical documents, graphic	0	04: Bijao management, fishing, aguaje, handicrafts.

Component	Activity	Indicator	Frequency	Sampling location	Means of verification	Baseline	Results period July – December 2021
		activities led by communities			and / or training material		
		Number of indigenous business organizations strengthened and operating with a business focus	Biannual	21 CCNN	ONI constitution act / attendance lists / work plan / production and sale records	0	0
		Number of people benefited by the implementation of sustainable productive activities promoted by the project	Biannual	21 CCNN	Reports of productive activities, surveys	0	21 people, belonging to 2 aguaje management committees (CN Nuevo Loreto and CN Buenos Aires).
		Number of managed forest plantation areas	Biannual	21 CCNN	Producer file (UTM coordinates, technical assistance sheets, production and sale records)		03 communities (Junin Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires) have carried out forest enrichment activities on 10.44 ha, planting 1930 plants belonging to nine forest species (Guazuma crinita "bolaina", Simarouba amara "marupa", Cedrela odorata "cedro colorado", Handoranthus serratifolius "tahuari amarillo", Parkia pendula "pashaco rojo", Cedrelinga cateniformis "tornillo", Aspidosperma sp. "quillobrdon", Calycophyllum

Component	Activity	Indicator	Frequency	Sampling location	Means of verification	Baseline	Results period July – December 2021
							spruceanum "capirona" and Copaifera officinalis "copaiba"). See 2021 activity report
	Agroforestry	Number of areas of agroforestry systems managed	Biannual	21 CCNN	Producer file (UTM coordinates, technical assistance sheets, production and sale records)	0	0
Environmental	Conservation objects (flora and fauna) that are monitored for maintenance.	Number of conservation objects that are monitored	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, fauna monitoring files, photographic record	0	0
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 CCNN	Memories of events, technical reports, training material	0	A publication was produced on the situation of indigenous women in Ucayali, where the situation of indigenous women in terms of education, health, participation, MFC and human rights was made visible.
		Number of women participating in productive organizations per community	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, minutes of formation, technical assistance sheets, photographic record.	0	117 women artisans (CN Junín Pablo (37), CN Nueva Yarina (18), CN Buenos Aires (11), CN Nuevo Loreto (21) and CN Caimito (30)). 06 women who are part of the aguaje committee (CN Buenos Aires (03), CN Nuevo Loreto (03))

Component	Activity	Indicator	Frequency	Sampling location	Means of verification	Baseline	Results period July – December 2021
		Number of women who lead community management actions	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, minutes.	0	0
Social	Informational, training and awareness events implemented and / or supported by the project.	Number of events organized	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, event reports, photographic record, graphic / audiovisual material	0	21 events
		Number of men and women participating in project actions	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, event reports, photographic record, graphic / audiovisual material	0	388 women and 416 men
		Number of men and women receiving training and technical assistance	Annual	21 CCNN	Training plan, training attendance lists	0	388 women and 416 men

4.3.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, CM4.3)

The results of the community monitoring plan were presented to the members of the 21 native communities during August and September 2023, as well as to the Management Committee during the month of September 2023, where a summary of the results obtained for each component was presented; also, at the beginning of August 2023, the communities were informed of the date of the field visit by the audit team.

The monitoring remote document was made public during the public comment period. Although Verra published it, the link was shared with stakeholders and other project participants. Also, since the full document is written in English, a socialization of the document (translated into Spanish) was conducted in the 21 project communities and the summary document in Spanish was provided to them. Likewise, information on the results of project monitoring for the period July to December 2021 can be found in the following link: https://aider.com.pe/nuestros_proyectos/

4.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits

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

Although the frequency for reporting community benefits is one year or biannual, the matrix reports the results obtained in the 6-month period (July to December 2021), which corresponds to the project monitoring period. These results add to the annual or biannual results of the project indicated in the table.

The community benefits obtained for the monitoring period are presented below:

INDICATOR	TYPE	FREQUENCY	METHODOLOGY	COMMUNITY BENEFITS
Number of native communities with legal physical sanitation of their territory.	Short term	Biannual	Technical reports and / or resolution of the competent authority	05 native communities Updated demarcation of the lands of the following NCs: Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Caimito and Nuevo Loreto before the SUNARP. In addition, the land title of El Naranjal NC was verified.
Number of community forest monitoring and control committees that meet the necessary standards.	Short term	Annual	Minutes of communal assembly / Resolution of recognitions / Work plan / Reports / Record of reports in assemblies	04 native communities have their local oversight organizations in place: Buenos Aires, Junín Pablo, Caimito, and Nuevo Loreto. 18 communities where the DRP was applied (Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Nueva Yarina, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nuevo Saposoa, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraíso, Santa Martha, Santa Teresa, Caco Macaya, Utucuro, San José de Pacache, Mariscal Cáceres, Sinchi Roca II, Yamino, Santa Rosa)
Number of sustainable economic activities	Short term	Biannual	Reports on productive activities, technical	04 sustainable economic activities: Handicrafts, fishing, forest enrichment, bijao leaf, and aguaje management.

led by the communities.			documents, graphic and / or training material	
Number of producer families benefiting from new sustainable productive activities.	Long term	Annual	Review of project activity reports	117 in handicrafts (CN Junín Pablo (37), CN Nueva Yarina (18), CN Buenos Aires (11), CN Nuevo Loreto (21) and CN Caimito (30)). 04 families in fishing activity (NPPs: Caimito, Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto) 21 in aguaje management (11 from CN Nuevo Loreto and 10 from CN Buenos Aires).
Number of women participating in productive organizations by community	Long term	Annual	Technical reports, minutes of formation, technical assistance sheets, photographic record.	19 women 04 women presidents of the Crafts Committees: ININ BENA from Junín Pablo, PESHE KATE from Caimito, CHONON BIRI from Nuevo Loreto and BAWAN RANA from Buenos Aires. 15 leaders of the CCNNs: Junín Pablo, Caimito, Nuevo Loreto and Buenos Aires.
Number of technical capacity building actions	Short term	Annual	Memories of events, technical reports, training material	06 training actions 05 training courses in handicraft techniques 01 internship in sustainable fisheries management

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

Community Group	Women from the project's native communities
Net positive impacts	The implementation of the REDD+ Strategy allows for the strengthening of traditional productive activities in the communities, with the purpose of improving economic income and generating capacities in community members, so that their continuity is possible over time, in accordance with a transfer of knowledge that also involves vulnerable populations within the communities, as is the case of indigenous women.
Benefit access	Training-action (access to training and the opportunity to implement what has been learned through the implementation of productive activities, such as handicrafts, fishing, and palm tree harvesting. During this period, there have been 5 technical

	training courses on handicrafts and 1 internship on sustainable fisheries management.
Negative impacts	Although native communities are vulnerable populations in themselves, indigenous women are in a category of greater vulnerability, as they are culturally relegated in terms of training and paid work. The involvement of women in this type of activities could have negative impacts on their family relationships, as they have to spend part of their time to access training and/or work in productive enterprises, "leaving aside their work at home". These possible impacts are being considered for joint work at the family level, with reflective training on gender, environment and family issues, through the training and awareness-raising actions foreseen in the project's "Gender and Social Inclusion Plan".
Community Group	Elders
Net positive impacts	The participation of the elderly, recognised as wise men within the communities, in the communal assemblies promoted an intergenerational exchange of knowledge for decision-making focused on the collective good. This approach not only made it possible to define the use and management of natural resources, combining ancestral tradition with new knowledge, but also strengthened social cohesion and community empowerment. By integrating diverse perspectives, a more sustainable and equitable management of resources was promoted, ensuring that decisions reflected the needs and aspirations of the entire community.
Benefit access	Access to training processes in communal forest management and REDD+, as well as to the benefits generated by their families and the development of productive activities that families have; and the beginning of the process of legal physical sanitation that allows them to ensure their access to land and resources.
Negative impacts	There were no negative impacts in this period.

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

The project has generated net positive impacts on the well-being of women by promoting their participation in training and/or awareness-raising actions on gender and social inclusion, their participation in productive organizations, and in information events. training and awareness programs implemented and/or supported by the project.

During the monitoring period the following activities were done: :

- 120 women participate in productive organizations per community: i) 117 artisan women (Junín Pablo CN (37), Nueva Yarina CN (18), Buenos Aires CN (11), Nuevo Loreto CN (21) and Caimito CN (30)), and ii) 06 women who are part of the aguaje committee (Buenos Aires CN (03), Nuevo Loreto CN (03))
- 388 women participate in the project actions
- 416 women have received training and technical assistance

With this, it can be indicated that the impacts of the project during the monitoring period have been positive, and the capacity-building actions have given women tools for their participation in decision-making in their communities.

4.4.4 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (CCB, GL2.6)

A first way to disseminate the benefit distribution mechanism is through the project management committee, where the mechanism has been socialized and approved by the communities participating in the project, where 75% of the budget is allocated for the implementation of the project (which includes technical assistance, control and surveillance, legal security, strengthening of communal governance, productive activities, among others) and 25% for its management, the latter administered by AIDER. Within the 75% that goes for implementation, there is a governance fund and productive activities fund that are managed by the communities and the difference is also managed by AIDER.

Another way of dissemination has been to each of the 21 native communities participating in the project, where in meetings the budgets for the activities to be carried out have been presented, achieving understanding of the information and reaching agreements with each one.

It is worth mentioning that the management committee (CdG) is the body that accompanies the development, implementation and strengthening of the Communal Forest Management Program (MBC) and its constitution and operation is provided for in the financing and development agreement of the signed project. It is made up of 10 members, representatives of the parties involved: 6 representatives of the native communities, 2 representatives of AIDER and 2 representatives of the project financier.

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

The project governance structure described in the PDD, where each coordination committee representative is part of the project management committee.

According to this governance structure, coordination and decision-making is carried out with the management committee, with whom meetings are held every 3 months to communicate all progress

and the necessary decisions and agreements are made. Once these meetings have been held, each sector representative or coordination committee communicates to the communities that make it up to inform them about the meetings.

Likewise, meetings have been held with the 21 communities at the time of the start of the project, to present the project and the results obtained, where comments have been collected and the needs and improvements to be made in the implementation of the project have been 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 made up of representatives of the native communities, AIDER as implementer, and the project financier. This committee meets every 3 months, where AIDER presents the progress of the project implementation and decisions and agreements are made. Representatives of the native communities take the information to the communities in their sectors and communicate the agreements and/or make the necessary consultations.

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

Among the actions that have been developed to strengthen the capacities of the population and organizations so that they can participate effectively and actively in the project are embodied in the project strategy. The results of the actions can be seen in table 30, in section 4.3.1. The specific components are:

- Governance and Territorial Management, through the strengthening of communal governance
- Economic, through the implementation of sustainable inclusive businesses, and technical assistance for agroforestry.
- Gender, through the development of training events, awareness raising on gender issues and social inclusion.
- Social, through the information, training and awareness events implemented and/or supported by the project.

Although there are management committees, all activities carried out within the framework of the project are open spaces to receive comments or feedback to improve 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 on hillsides, soil degradation due to erosion and loss of nutrients, GHG emissions, among others (MINAM, 2014) (MINAM, 2014).¹⁷. 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

¹⁷ MINAM. (2014). *La Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2021*. Plan de acción 2014 -2018. Lima. Perú.

	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. ¹⁸
Change in Biodiversity	Wildlife (mono choro (<i>Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii</i>), coto mono (<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>), sajino (<i>Pecari tajacu</i>), huangana (<i>Tayassu pecari</i>), venado (<i>Mazama americana</i>), sachavaca (<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>), taricaya (<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>), etc).
Monitored Change	Maintenance and conservation of wildlife species of interest to the population.
Justification of Change	Illegal mining, deforestation due to unauthorized change of use, illicit crops, illegal extraction and trade of flora, fauna and hydrobiological resources are just some of the illegal activities that threaten biodiversity conservation in Peru. In addition to the effects of climate change, they merit the implementation of new mitigation and adaptation strategies at different levels of governance. The current situation of biodiversity conservation is reflected in the trend of change in the number of species on Peru's list of endangered wildlife species. Between 1999 and 2014 alone, the list went from having just over 200 species to 550 species under some category of threat. (MINAM, 2014).¹⁹ Subsistence hunting is of particular importance for feeding the inhabitants of the communities located within the project area. The decrease in wildlife populations and in many cases the loss of wildlife species affects both the subsistence of the communities and the ecological cycles of the ecosystems. For this reason, the project seeks to maintain the population balance and the movement of species, especially those in threatened categories that reside in the project area, through conservation agreements, implementation of guidelines for the use of natural resources, development and improvement of community surveillance and control, and participatory monitoring of wildlife. The project also seeks to include, as far as possible, a type of management plan in accordance with current regulations and the reality of the communities,

¹⁸ SERFOR. (2021). *Sistemas Agroforestales*. Lima. Perú.

¹⁹ MINAM. (2014). *La Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2021*. Plan de acción 2014 -2018. Lima. Perú.

respecting and integrating the customs and idiosyncrasies of each native community.

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

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

Attributes	Measures adopted for the conservation of HCVs
Presence of threatened species	- Implement conservation agreements and/or guidelines for the sustainable use of natural resources in the project communities. - Evaluate endangered and locally important wildlife such as: <i>Tayassu pecari</i> "huangana", <i>Ateles chamek</i> "maquisapa"; <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> "choro monkey", <i>Tapirus terrestris</i> "sachavaca", <i>Podocnemis unifilis</i> "taricaya", etc; through monitoring and recording of sightings. - Exclude from the forest harvesting zoning those areas that harbor important sites 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 rainforest is a fragile ecosystem, with a great diversity of species and a high rate of endemism, inhabited by a rural population that needs an ecologically sustainable and economically satisfactory future (Bodmer and Puertas, 1998).²⁰ The baseline study showed species of flora and fauna endemic to the region, in addition to species that are present in the IUCN red list of

²⁰ Bodmer, R. E., Puertas, P. E., Garcia, J. E., Dias, D. R., & Reyes, C. (1999). *Game animals, palms, and people of the flooded forests: Management considerations for the Pacaya-Samiria national reserve, Peru*. *Advances in Economic Botany*, 13, 217-231.

threatened species to varying degrees, which are of utmost importance to maintain in the short and long term, for which the conservation of the community forest is essential.

The project area includes a total of 21 native communities in the regions of Ucayali and Huánuco; which conserve their attributes of high biological and ecological value due to the presence of HCV1, HCV2 and HCV 3, i.e., concentrations of wildlife important for the ecosystem and for the local population; as well as, the maintenance of large landscape units and threatened ecosystems.

Furthermore, it is known that deforestation not only affects the forest and reduces the number of flora species, including endangered species, but also with the loss and degradation of wildlife habitats, the diversity of wildlife is threatened. In extreme cases of habitat loss, not only the extinction of directly dependent species but also of related species would be provoked, and even the extinction of key ecosystem processes may occur.

During the monitoring period, July - December 2021, the activities carried out have been successful in conserving forest flora and fauna species. Although wildlife hunting and timber harvesting are carried out sustainably, the former is done for the community's consumption and the latter is carried out under a forest management plan.

In addition, forest control and surveillance activities, through patrols, were essential to avoid the deforestation of 1,508.49 ha of forest, as monitored during the present period; this had a direct and positive impact on biodiversity, maintaining the vegetation cover and habitat of various species present in the project area. These net positive impacts on biodiversity are the result of avoided deforestation, deforestation monitoring and workshops to strengthen CBM and REDD+; these activities generate awareness in the communities to continue conserving forest resources.

The results obtained for the monitoring period, July - December 2021, were obtained from the forest species extraction balances. 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 Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Santa Rosa, Sinchi Roca II and Yamino.

The extraction balances show a total of 22,576 individuals; 2,798 present in Santa Rosa NC, 525 in Santa Rosa de Dinamarca NC, 15,112 in Sinchi Roca II NC and 4,141 in Yamino NC. This total of individuals represents 501 species present in the communities, of which 86 species are present in the Santa Rosa NC, 15 species in the Santa Rosa de Dinamarca NC, 322 species in the Sinchi Roca II NC and 78 species in the Yamino NC.

The priority species recorded were *Amburana cearensis*, *Cedrelinga cateniformis*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Ceiba samauma*, *Clarisia racemosa*, *Copaifera paupera*, *Dipteryx micrantha*, *Manilkara bidentata*, recording a total of 69 individuals among the four native communities. Of the total of 13 priority species in the project, 8 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.

Especie	Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	Sinchi Roca II	Yamino	Total
<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	1				1
<i>Cedrelinga cateniformis</i>	2	1		2	5
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	2		9	2	13
<i>Ceiba samauma</i>	2			2	4
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>	2	1	9	2	14
<i>Copaifera paupera</i>			9		9
<i>Dipteryx micrantha</i>	2		7	2	11
<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	2		9	1	12
Total	13	2	43	11	69

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.

Species and habitat	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,
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	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.

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, the protection of the High Conservation Values

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.

During the monitoring period, there has been no direct record of the fauna present in the HCV areas of the native communities. However, the committee has patrolled the communal territory, helping to ensure that it remains conserved, as well as the species that inhabit the HCV areas. Likewise, the use of timber species in some of the native communities shown in the table, has followed the guidelines of the national forestry authority, extracting only those species that meet the established diameter measurements, which, when extracted, contribute to the balance of the forest, allowing other species to continue to develop.

Native Community	Species
CN Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	<i>Cariniana domestica</i> "cachimbo", <i>Vochysia vismiifolia</i> "cedrillo", <i>Terminalia oblonga</i> , <i>Quiina</i> sp.
CN Santa Rosa	<i>Brosimum utile</i> "panguana", <i>Copaifera reticulata</i> "copaiba", <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> "lupuna", <i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i> "ana caspi", <i>Dipteryx micrantha</i> "shihuahuaco"
CN Yamino	<i>Brosimum utile</i> "panguana", <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> "lupuna", <i>Allantoma decandra</i> "cachimbo", <i>Sterculia apetala</i> "coto callama", <i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i> "ana caspi", <i>Cedrelinga cateniformis</i> "tornillo"
CN Sinchi Roca II	<i>Brosimum utile</i> "panguana", <i>Copaifera paupera</i> "copaiba", <i>Pouteria caimito</i> "caimitillo", <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> "lupuna", <i>Manilkara bidentata</i> "quinilla", <i>Brosimum rubescens</i> "palisangre"

In this way, forest conservation and good community management practices have favored the High Conservation Values (priority species and landscape elements) in the project area, contributing to the status of the populations and extending to the areas surrounding the work area. Likewise, by conserving the forests and the species that inhabit them, the continuity of ecological processes is guaranteed.

Therefore, it is concluded that the biodiversity present in the High Conservation Values regarding endemic and threatened species has not been negatively affected by the project activities; on the contrary, the impact has been positive during the period in question, with community patrols helping to protect the forests and conserve the biodiversity they harbor, as well as timber harvesting under management plans that allow the forest to maintain its balance and allow species to continue to grow, giving rise to new species.

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

The project will use mainly native species for the productive activities that was implemented as part of the REDD strategy; the exotic species considered by the project are those that are adapted to the environment of Ucayali and Huánuco and are validated.

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	N/A

Species introduced	Classification	Justification for use	Adverse effects and mitigation
		purposes, especially as a medium to low density timber.	
<i>Cedrelinga catenaeformis</i>	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
<i>Calycophyllum spruceanum</i>	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
<i>Dipteryx micrantha</i> 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
<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	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
<i>Inga edulis</i>	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 ²¹).
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 cultivation	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.

²¹ Because it is extracted directly from the mine and does not have chemical treatment, it has certification to be used in organic agriculture. The brands purchased were (YARA, MISTI and INTI).

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

Outside of the project area there are protected natural areas (ANP) under the management of the National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP); Some of the project's native communities are part of the buffer zone of the ANP Cordillera Azul National Park, Sierra del Divisor National Park, and El Sira Communal Reserve, where park rangers patrol the forests to ensure their maintenance and therefore the habitats of the wildlife in the area, thus maintaining the wildlife's livelihoods both inside and outside of the project area. This action outside the project area helps to reduce the threats that have been displaced from the project area and thus prevent the areas surrounding the project from being deforested and degraded.

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.

As mentioned in section 5.1.3, no negative impacts on biodiversity in the project area caused by the activities carried out were detected. Actions to mitigate potential negative impacts carried out during the monitored period (such as forest cover monitoring activities using satellite images; frequent patrols by the community forest surveillance and control committee CVCFC; good sustainable forest management practices, strengthening the capacities of community members through workshops and training), promoted biodiversity conservation in the region (inside and outside the project area), favoring it positively and avoiding negative impacts.

5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

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

The biodiversity monitoring plan is presented below.

Table 34 Biodiversity monitoring plan

Sampling technique	Biodiversity	Source of information	Frequency	Start of application	Responsible Party	Methodology	Indicators	2021
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)
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
	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
		> 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
	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	> N° of representative species per community	It will be monitored from the year 2024

						of flora and fauna species)		
	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

According to the monitoring plan, for the period corresponding to the year 2021, the monitoring of forest plots were considered, for which the extraction balances corresponding to 2021 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.

It is important to mention that although the frequency is annual, for this period the semester July to December 2021 is being evaluated. It is during this period that timber harvesting is carried out, and therefore extraction balances are obtained.

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 Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Santa Rosa, Sinchi Roca II and Yamino.

Indicator Number of individuals: The extraction balances show a total of 22576 individuals; 2798 present in Santa Rosa NC, 525 in Santa Rosa de Dinamarca NC, 15112 in Sinchi Roca II NC and 4141 in Yamino NC. This total of individuals represents 501 species present in the communities, of which 86 species are present in the Santa Rosa NC, 15 species in the Santa Rosa de Dinamarca NC, 322 species in the Sinchi Roca II NC and 78 species in the Yamino NC.

Indicator Number of representative species: The priority species recorded were *Amburana cearensis*, *Cedrelinga cateniformis*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Ceiba samauma*, *Clarisia racemosa*, *Copaifera paupera*, *Dipteryx micrantha*, *Manilkara bidentata*, recording a total of 69 individuals among the four native communities. Of the total of 13 priority species in the project, 8 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 35. Logging record of species harvested by native communities

Especie	Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	Sinchi Roca II	Yamino	Total
<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	1				1
<i>Cedrelinga cateniformis</i>	2	1		2	5
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	2		9	2	13
<i>Ceiba samauma</i>	2			2	4
<i>Clarisia racemosa</i>	2	1	9	2	14
<i>Copaifera paupera</i>			9		9
<i>Dipteryx micrantha</i>	2		7	2	11
<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	2		9	1	12
Total	13	2	43	11	69

Figure 4 Authorized volume, extracted, balance and number of trees per Native Community for the 2021 period

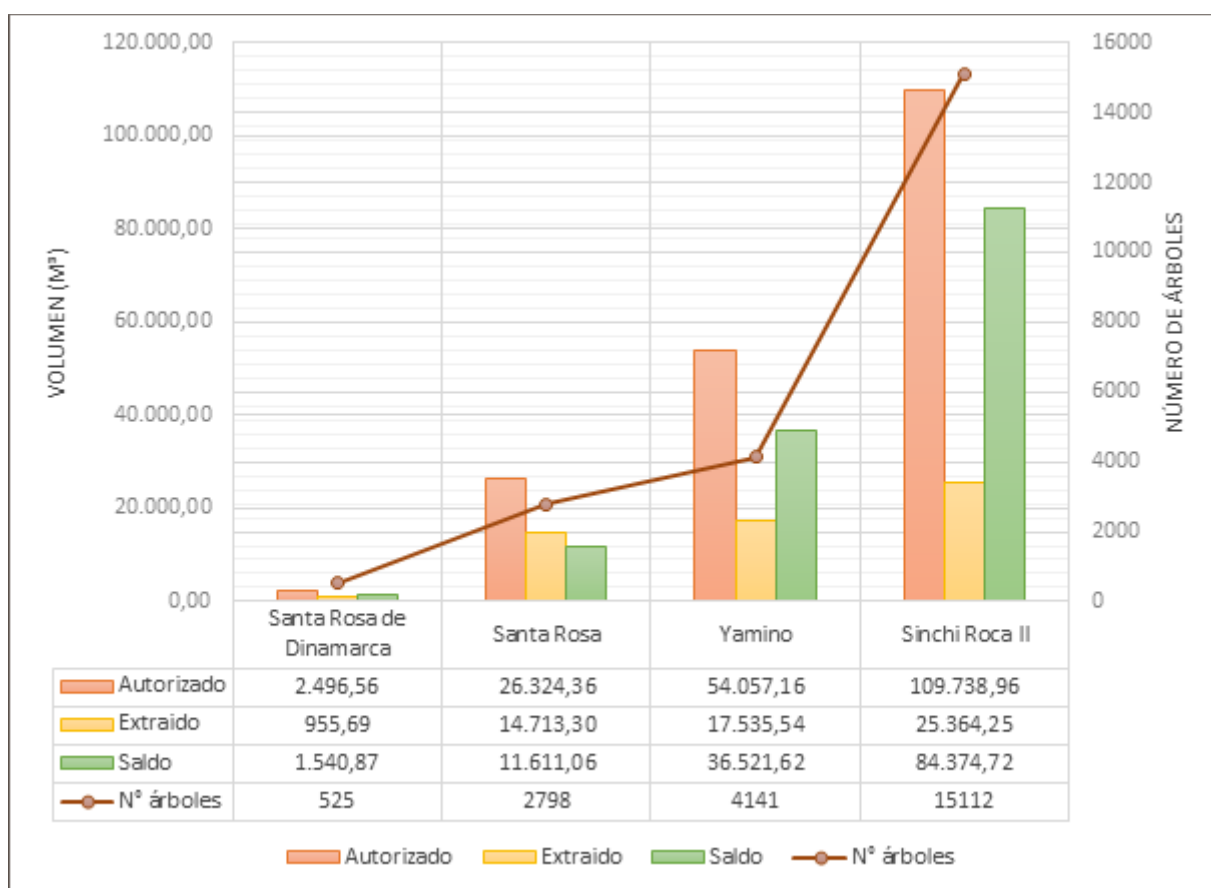


Figure 3 shows the volumes authorized, extracted and the balance for each native community, as well as the amount of trees authorized, during the period January - December 2021. Sinchi Roca II, with 109,738.96 m3 is the native community with the highest authorized volume, having extracted 25,364.25 m3, well below the authorized volume, leaving a balance of 84,374.72 m3. Similarly, the Yamino native community has an authorized volume of 54,057.16 m3, but extracted only 17,535.54 m3, leaving a balance of 36,521.62 m3. A different situation can be observed in the community of Santa Rosa, which of the

26,324.36 m³ of authorized volume, extracted 14,713.30 m³, leaving a final balance of 11,611.06 m³. Finally, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, with 2,496.56 m³, is the native community with the least authorized volume, extracting only 955.69 m³ and leaving a balance of 1,540 m³.

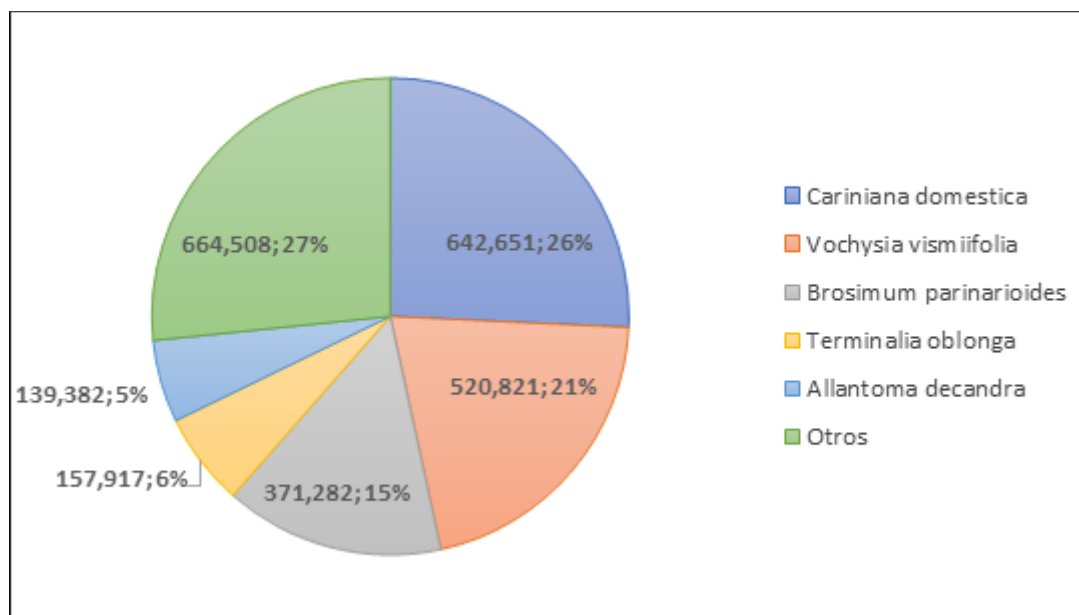


Figure 4. Authorized volume (in m³ and percentage) of 5 species for the Santa Rosa de Dinamarca community.

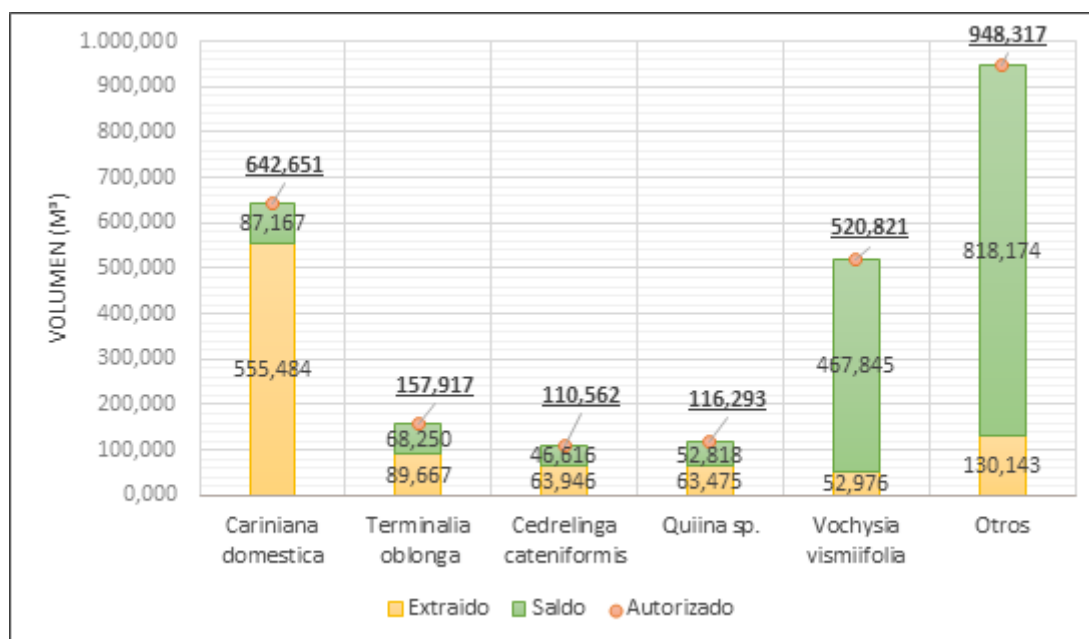


Figure 5. Authorized volume, extracted and balance, in m³, of 5 species for the Santa Rosa de Dinamarca community.

Figure 4 shows the five species with the highest authorized volume for the native community of Santa Rosa de Dinamarca. Only Cariniana domestica "cachimbo" and Vochysia vismiifolia "cedrillo" represent 47% of the total authorized volume for this native community. Figure 5

shows the five species with the highest volume extracted, where *C. domestica* is the most harvested species. In contrast, *V. vismiifolia* can be observed that, compared to the volume authorized for this species, the volume extracted was minimal, a proportion that can also be seen in the volume harvested for the remaining species as a whole.

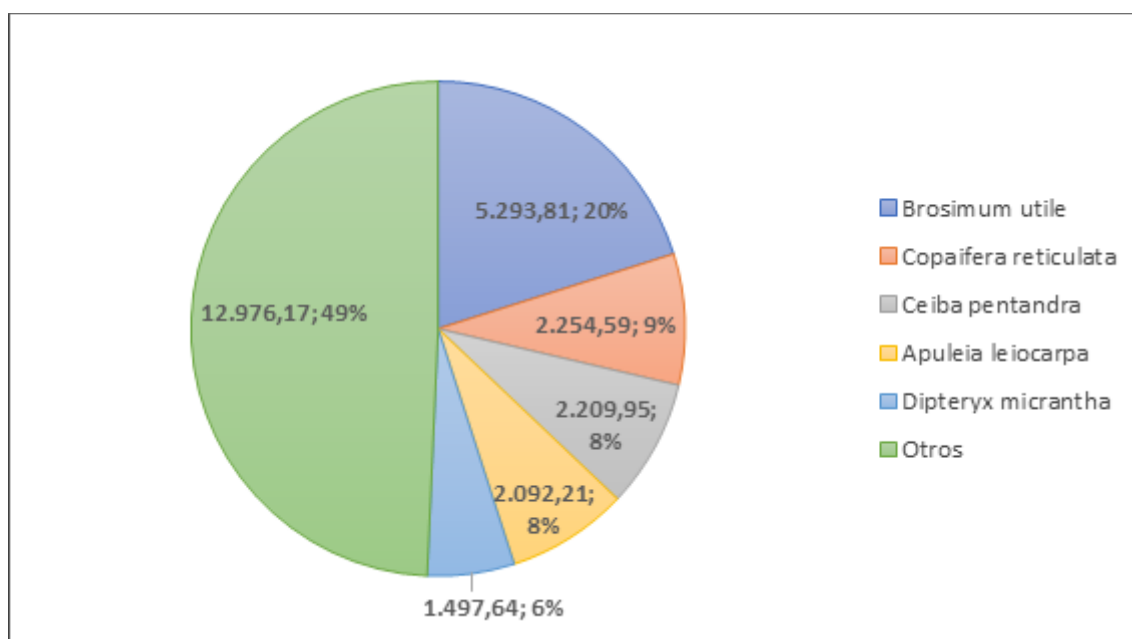


Figure 6. Authorized volume (in m3 and percentage) of 5 species for the Santa Rosa community.

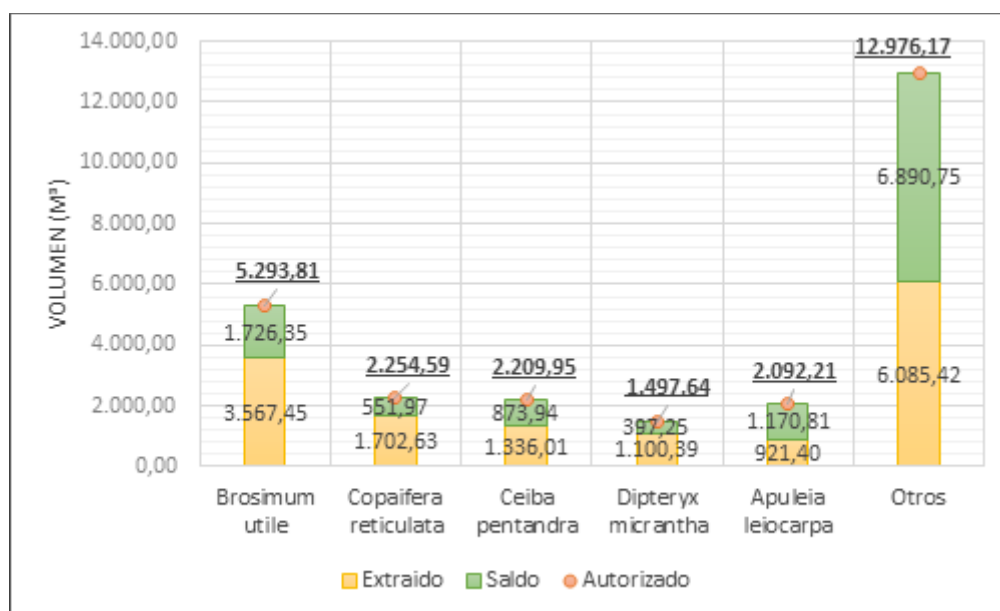


Figure 7. Authorized volume, extracted and balance, in m3, of 5 species for the Santa Rosa community.

Figure 6 shows the five species with the highest authorized volume for the Santa Rosa native community. *Brosimum utile* "panguana", *Copaifera reticulata* "copaiba", *Ceiba pentandra* "lupuna", *Apuleia leiocarpa* "ana caspi" and *Dipteryx micrantha* "shihuahuaco" represent approximately 51% of the total authorized volume for this native community. These species are also the five species with the highest volume extracted for the period January -

December 2021, as shown in Figure 7. It can be seen that for these species, with the exception of *A. leiocarpa*, more than half of the authorized volume was extracted

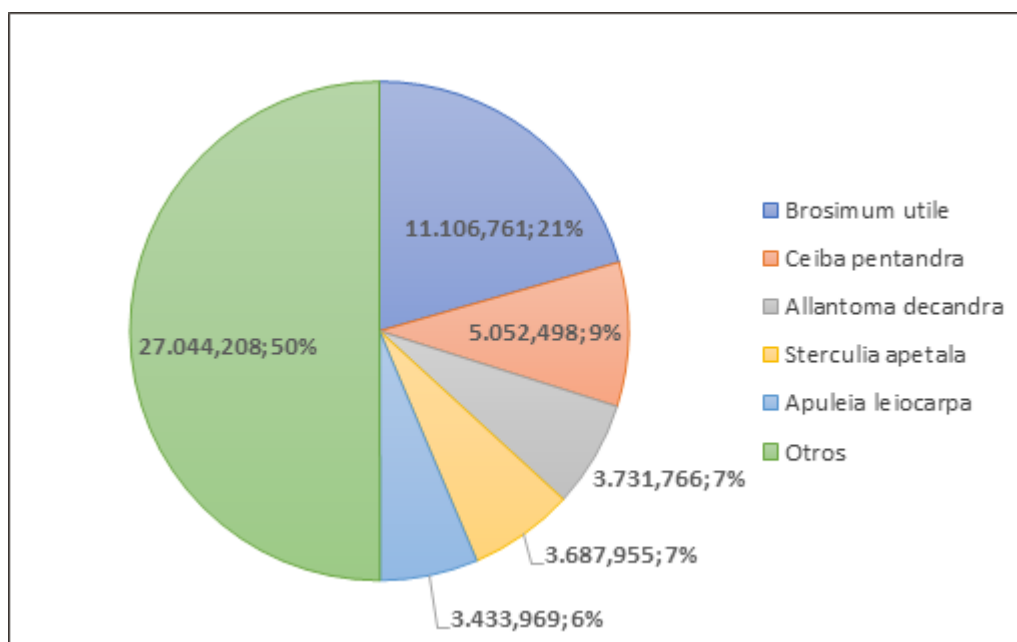


Figure 8. Authorized volume (in m3 and percentage) of 5 species for the Yamino community..

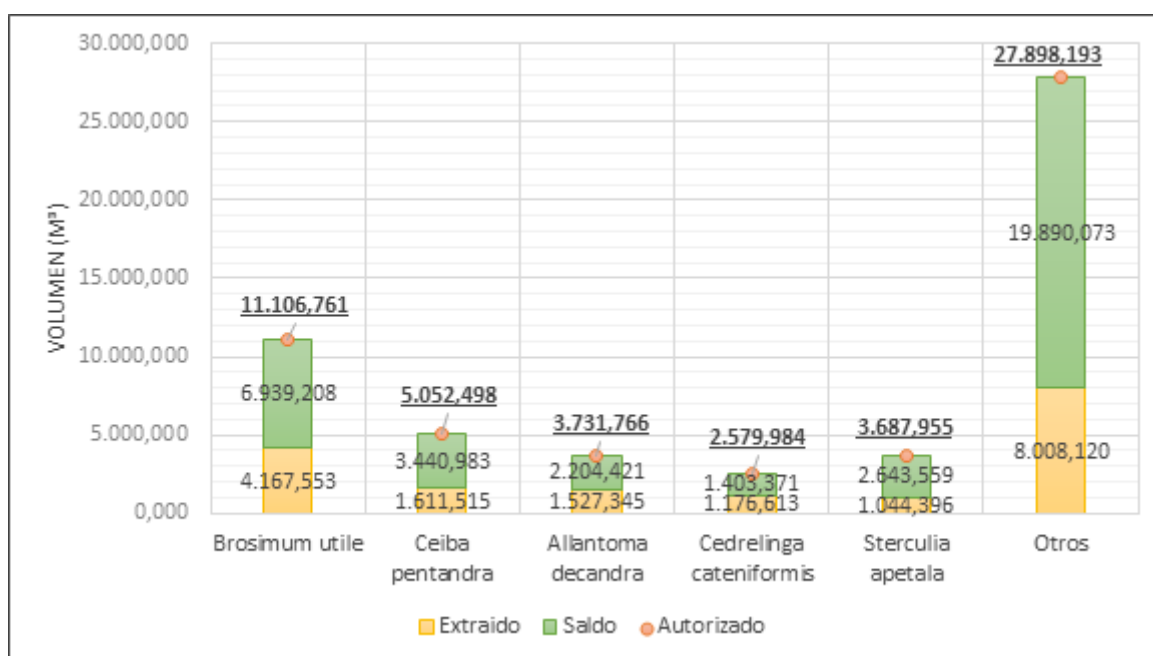


Figure 9. Authorized volume, extracted and balance, in m3, of 5 species for the Yamino community.

Figure 8 shows the five species with the highest authorized volume for the Yamino native community. *Brosimum utile* "panguana", *Ceiba pentandra* "lupuna", *Allantoma decandra* "cachimbo", *Sterculia apetala* "coto callama" and *Apuleia leiocarpa* "ana caspi" represent approximately 50% of the total authorized volume for this native community. With respect to Figure 9, the species with the greatest volume extracted are the same as in Figure 8,

with the exception of *Cedrelinga cateniformis* "tornillo". It can be seen that, in the five species with the highest volume extracted, less than half of the authorized volume was extracted, a trend that can also be seen in the volume extracted for the remaining species as a whole.

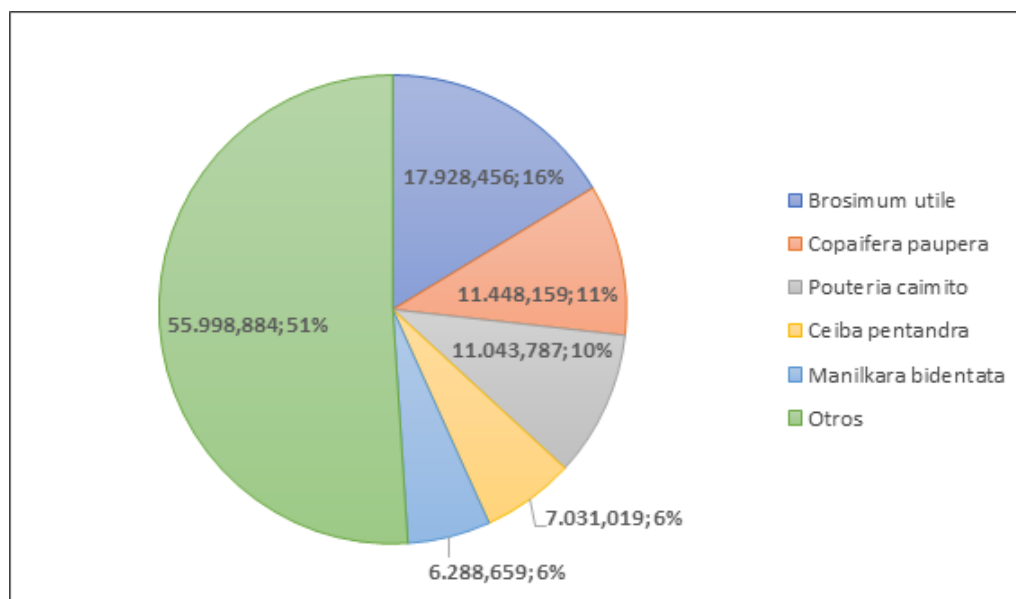


Figure 10. Authorized volume (in m3 and percentage) of 5 species for the Sinchi Roca II community.

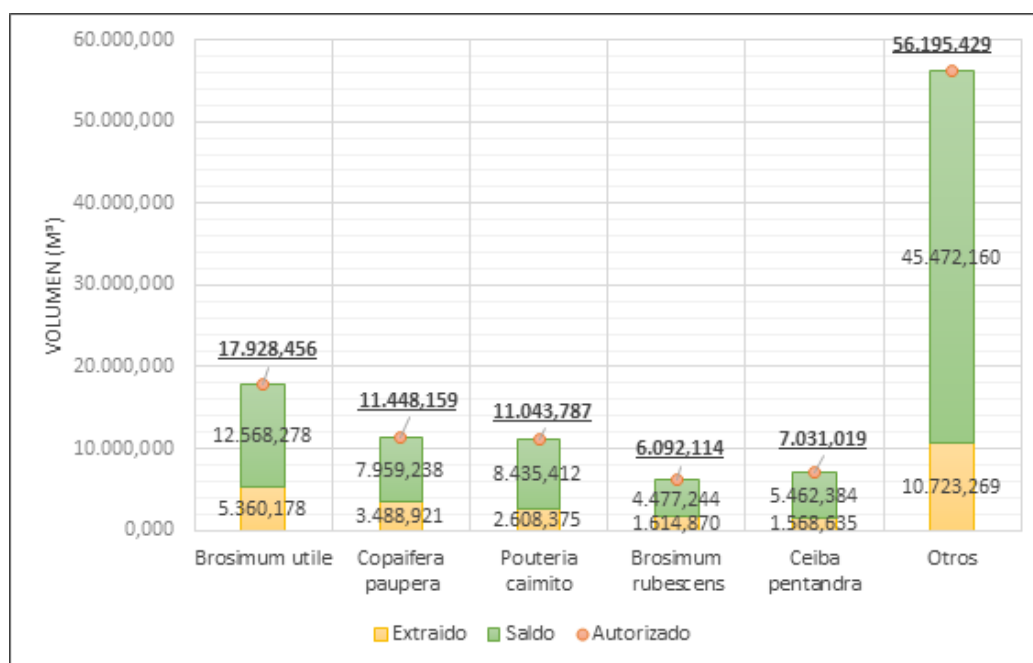


Figure 11. Authorized volume, extracted and balance, in m3, of 5 species for the Sinchi Roca II community.

Figure 10 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 Manilkara bidentata "quinilla" represent approximately 49% of the total authorized volume for this native community. Figure 11 shows that the species with the highest volume extracted are the same as in Figure 10, with the exception of Brosimum rubescens "palisangre". It can be seen that, in the five species with the highest volume extracted, much less than half of the authorized volume was extracted, a trend that can also be seen in the volume extracted for the remaining species as a whole, where this volume represents less than a quarter of the authorized volume.

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

The results of the biodiversity monitoring plan were presented to the members of the 21 native communities during August and September 2023, as well as to the management committee in September 2023, where a summary of the results obtained for each component was presented; the communities were also informed in early August 2023 of the date of the site visit by the audit team.

Regarding the dissemination of the biodiversity monitoring plan, it is worth mentioning that each native community has a control and surveillance committee that patrols its territory, including wildlife monitoring. This is reported through direct observation of wildlife records. The members of the committee plan the activities to be carried out annually, including monitoring, which is carried out with the participation of the community members.

The monitoring remote document was made public during the public comment period. Although Verra published it, the link was shared with stakeholders and other project participants. Also, since the full document is written in English, a socialization of the document (translated into Spanish) was conducted in the 21 project communities and the summary document in Spanish was provided to them. Likewise, information on the results of project monitoring for the period July to December 2021 can be found in the following link: https://aider.com.pe/nuestros_proyectos/

5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

The project area is home to endangered and protected flora and fauna species according to national legislation, such as the Approval of the Categorization of Endangered Species of Wild Flora (Supreme Decree N°043-2006-AG) and the Update of the List of Classification and Categorization of Legally Protected Endangered Species of Wild Fauna (Supreme Decree N°004-2014-MINAGRI). The conservation status of these species is also evaluated by international entities such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which prepares its Red List based on the risk of extinction of the species, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES, which includes in its appendices those species that have suffered some drastic change or decrease in their populations due to excessive hunting or by the trade of their derived products, such as skins, teeth and bones.

According to the Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values (2013²², threatened and endangered species may include species classified by the IUCN as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) and Critically Endangered (CR) on a regional or global scale, or whose trade is regulated under international agreements (CITES), as well as species protected by national legislation.

Table 35. List of species of wild flora with threat category

N°	Family	Species	Common name	DS N°043-2016-AG	UICN	CITES
1	Bignoniaceae	<i>Handroanthus serratifolius</i>	-	VU	EN	-
2	Calophyllaceae	<i>Caraipa utilis</i>	Aceite caspi	VU	VU	-
3	Caryocaraceae	<i>Caryocar amygdaliforme</i>	Almendra	-	EN	-
4	Fabaceae	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Ishpingo	VU	EN	-
5	Fabaceae	<i>Copaifera paupera</i>	Copaiba	VU	LC	-
6	Fabaceae	<i>Dipteryx charapilla</i>	-	-	VU	-
7	Lauracea	<i>Aniba perutilis</i>	Moena negra	-	VU	-
8	Lauracea	<i>Aniba rosaeodora</i>	Palo rosa	VU	EN	II
9	Lauracea	<i>Ocotea fragrantissima</i>	Anís moena	-	EN	-
10	Meliaceae	<i>Cedrela fissilis</i>	Cedro blanco	VU	VU	II
11	Meliaceae	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro	VU	VU	II
12	Meliaceae	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Caoba	VU	VU	II
13	Orchidaceae	<i>Chaubardia heteroclita</i>	Orquídea avispa	VU	-	II
14	Orchidaceae	<i>Cycnoches peruvianum</i>	Orquídea alacrán	CR	-	II
15	Orchidaceae	<i>Masdevallia weberbaueri</i>	Orquídea copitas	VU	-	II
16	Rubiaceae	<i>Cinchona calisaya</i>	Quina	VU	LC	-
17	Sapotaceae	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i>	Quinilla colorada	VU	-	-

Table 36. List of species of wild fauna with threat status

Mammals						
N°	Family	Species	Common name	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
1	Aotidae	<i>Aotus nancymae</i>	Musmuqui	-	VU	II
2	Atelidae	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	Coto mono	VU	LC	II
3	Atelidae	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	Maquisapa	EN	EN	II
4	Atelidae	<i>Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii</i>	Mono choro	EN	VU	II
5	Callitrichidae	<i>Callimico goeldii</i>	Pichico	VU	VU	I

²² HCVRN. (2013). *Guía Genérica para la Identificación de Altos Valores de Conservación*.

6	Callitrichidae	<i>Cebuella pygmaea</i>	Leoncito	-	VU	II
7	Canidae	<i>Atelocynus microtis</i>	Perro de monte	VU	NT	-
8	Canidae	<i>Speothos venaticus</i>	Perro de monte	-	NT	I
9	Dasypodidae	<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	Carachupa	VU	VU	I
10	Delphinidae	<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	Tucuxi	DD	EN	I
11	Dinomyidae	<i>Dinomys branickii</i>	Pacarana	VU	LC	-
12	Felidae	<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</i>	Yaguarundi	-	LC	I
13	Felidae	<i>Leopardus tigrinus</i>	Tigrino	DD	VU	I
14	Felidae	<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>	Huamburushu	DD	NT	I
15	Felidae	<i>Panthera onca</i>	Otorongo	NT	NT	I
16	Iniidae	<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	Delfín rosado	DD	EN	II
17	Mustelidae	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>	Nutria	-	NT	I
18	Mustelidae	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	Lobo de río	EN	EN	I
19	Myrmecophagidae	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	Hormiguero	VU	VU	II
20	Pitheciidae	<i>Cacajao calvus</i>	Huapo colorado	VU	VU	I
21	Tapiridae	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	Tapir	NT	VU	II
22	Tayassuidae	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	Sajino	-	LC	II
23	Tayassuidae	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	Huangana	NT	VU	II
24	Trichechidae	<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	Manatí	VU	VU	I

Birds

N°	Family	Species	Common name	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
1	Ardeidae	<i>Agamia agami</i>	Garza de pecho castaño	-	VU	-
2	Accipitridae	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Águila harpía	VU	VU	I
3	Accipitridae	<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	Águila crestada	VU	NT	II
4	Ciconiidae	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabirú	NT	LC	I
5	Cuculidae	<i>Neomorphus geoffroyi</i>	Cuco terrestre	-	VU	-
6	Falconida	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Halcón peregrino	NT	LC	I
7	Psittacidae	<i>Amazona festiva</i>	Cotorra de lomo rojo	NT	LC	II
8	Psittacidae	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Guacamayo rojo y verde	NT	LC	II
9	Psittacidae	<i>Ara macao</i>	Guacamayo escarlata	NT	LC	I
10	Psittacidae	<i>Primolius couloni</i>	Guacamayo de cabeza azul	VU	VU	I
11	Tinamidae	<i>Tinamus tao</i>	Perdiz gris	-	VU	-

Amphibians

N°	Family	Species	Common name	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
1	Dendrobatidae	<i>Ameerega rubriventris</i>	-	DD	EN	II

2	Dendrobatidae	<i>Ameerega altamazonica</i>	-	-	-	II
3	Dendrobatidae	<i>Ameerega trivittata</i>	Rana venenosa de tres rayas	-	LC	II
Reptiles						
N°	Family	Species	Common name	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
1	Alligatoridae	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	Lagarto blanco	-	LC	II
2	Alligatoridae	<i>Paleosuchus palpebrosus</i>	Caimán enano	EN	LC	II
3	Alligatoridae	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	Caimán negro	NT	-	I
4	Alligatoridae	<i>Paleosuchus trigonatus</i>	Caimán de frente lisa	NT	LC	II
5	Podocnemididae	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	Charapa	EN	-	II
6	Podocnemididae	<i>Podocnemis sextuberculata</i>	Cupiso	VU	VU	II
7	Podocnemididae	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	Taricaya	VU	VU	II
8	Testudinidae	<i>Chelonoidis denticulata</i>	Motelo	-	VU	II
Peces						
N°	Family	Species	Common name	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
1	Arapaimidae	<i>Arapaima gigas</i>	Paiche	-	DD	II

Endemic species are those found only within a restricted geographic region, generally with a total distribution of no more than 20,000 km². They are particularly vulnerable to threats because, due to their limited distribution, populations are much smaller. For an endemic species to have High Conservation Value status, it must be of national importance.²¹

The project area is located within the Amazon Rainforest and Salva Alta or Yungas ecosystems, ecosystems that have been the subject of studies due to their high level of endemism (León, 2006)²². Endemic species require particular attention because, due to their restricted distribution, they may be at risk of extinction. Due to the few studies on these species and their distribution, their current conservation status is unknown. If their habitat needs are not met in the regions where they are located, they will decline and disappear. In addition, data on endemic and endangered species are a key contribution to establishing priorities for the location of protected areas. Studies have shown that providing guidelines on species distribution, with a small investment in conservation in specific areas, led to great results in terms of the number of species saved from extinction (Young, 2007)²³. For this reason, the conservation of the endemic species listed in this project, obtained from field work and secondary information, constitute a High Conservation Value.

Based on the list provided by the Red Book of endemic plants of Peru (2006)²⁴, information was collected on endemic species with an approximate distribution within the project area. The list shows the 14 endemic species shared by the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco, with a predominance of the Gesneriaceae family. The conservation status according to the IUCN Red List is also indicated, as well as the ecological region and altitude where they are distributed (BHA: Amazon Rainforest, BHMP: Very Humid Premontane Forest, BMHM:

Very Humid Montane Forest). None of these species are categorized in the Official Classification of Threatened Species of Wild Flora (Supreme Decree N°043-2006-AG) or in the CITES appendices.

Table 37. List of endemic species of flora in the project area between the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco.

N°	Family	Specie	UICN	Ecological Region
1	Acanthaceae	<i>Aphelandra latibracteata</i>	VU	BMHP, BHA; 200 - 800 m.
2	Annonaceae	<i>Guatteria modesta</i>	EN	BHA; 270 m.
3	Apocynaceae	<i>Peltastes peruvianus</i>	-	BMHM, BMHP; 700 - 1800 m.
4	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax weberbaueri</i>	-	BMHP; 600 -700 m.
5	Asteraceae	<i>Begonia obtecticaulis</i>	EN	BHA; 460 - 480 m.
6	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gurania pycnocephala</i>	NT	BHA; 135 - 375 m
7	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros panguana</i>	VU	BHA; 200 - 400 m
8	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia schunkei</i>	EN	BHA; 200 - 400 m
9	Gentianaceae	<i>Macrocarpaea weigendiorum</i>	DD	BMHP, BHA; 170 - 930 m.
10	Gesneriaceae	<i>Besleria ferreyrae</i>	EN	BMHM, BMHP; 400 - 1600 m.
11	Gesneriaceae	<i>Besleria membranacea</i>	EN	BMHP, BHA; 400 - 1600 m.
12	Gesneriaceae	<i>Besleria racemosa</i>	LC	BMHP, BHA; 230 - 2400 m.
13	Gesneriaceae	<i>Columnea xiphoidea</i>	EN	BMHM, BMHP; 1500 - 1600 m
14	Gesneriaceae	<i>Pearcea strigosa</i>	NT	BMHM, BMHP, BHA; 400 - 1800 m

With reference to Quintana (2009)²³, MINAM (2018)²⁴ y Schulenberg²⁵ (2010), s information was collected regarding the endemic fauna whose distribution is within the scope of the project. Of the list compiled, only Ameerega rubriventris, was identified in some communities. The list includes 6 bird, 1 mammal and 1 amphibian species. The conservation status according to the List of Classification and Categorization of Threatened Species of Wildlife Legally Protected (Supreme Decree N°004-2014-MINAGRI), the IUCN Red List and the CITES appendices is also indicated. Additionally, it is indicated in which departments of the project there is information on its distribution.

²³ Quintana, H., Pacheco, V., & Salas, E. (2009). *Diversidad y conservación de los mamíferos de Ucayali, Perú*. Ecología aplicada, 8(1-2), 91-103.

²⁴ MINAM. (2018). *Situación actual de las especies de anfibios y reptiles del Perú*.

²⁵ Schulenberg, T. S., Stotz, D. F., Lane, D. F., O'Neill, J. P., & Parker III, T. A. (2010). *Aves de Perú*. Serie Biodiversidad Corbidi, 1, 1-660.

Table 38. List of endemic species of fauna in the project area between the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco.

N°	Family	Species	Common name	DS N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	IUCN	CITES	Department
Mammals							
1	Sciuridae	<i>Sciurus pyrrhinus</i>	Ardilla roja	DD	DD	-	UCA, HUA
Aves							
1	Pipridae	<i>Lepidothrix coeruleocapilla</i>	Salvárín corniceleste	-	LC	-	UCA, HUA
2	Thamnophilidae	<i>Herpsilochmus motacilloides</i>	Hormiguerito	-	NT	-	UCA, HUA
3	Trochilidae	<i>Phaethornis koepckeae</i>	Colibrí ermitaño	NT	NT	II	UCA, HUA
4	Trochilidae	<i>Amazilia viridicauda</i>	Colibrí blanquiverde	-	LC	II	HUA
5	Trochilidae	<i>Phlogophilus harterti</i>	Colibrí colipinto	NT	LC	II	UCA, HUA
6	Trochilidae	<i>Aglaeactis castelnaudii</i>	Colibrí canela	-	NT	II	UCA, HUA
Amphibians							
1	Dendrobatidae	<i>Ameerega rubriventris</i>	-	DD	EN	II	UCA, HUA

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 legislation²⁶ and the IUCN²⁷, these are: *Panthera onca* "jaguar", *Tapirus terrestris* "sachavaca or tapir", *Trichechus inunguis* "manatee", *Cacajao calvus* "huapo colorado", *Ateles chamek* "maquisapa", *Harpia harpyja* "harpy eagle".

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.

As part of the project, according to the biodiversity monitoring plan presented in the PDD and which can be seen in section 5.3.1., information on the population of the trigger species indicated in this point will be monitored starting in the period 2023 and they will be reported in due course.

²⁶ <https://www.midagri.gob.pe/portal/decreto-supremo/ds-2014/10837-decreto-supremo-n-004-2014-minagri>

²⁷ <https://www.iucnredlist.org/es>

With-project Scenario

A scenario without a project would lead to accelerated scarcity and perhaps the loss of genetic and species diversity to the point of disappearance.

This would cause the ecosystems to be functionally affected, making them more vulnerable to impacts and alterations, as well as causing a decrease in their resilience and making them less able to provide humans with the services necessary for their survival (Uribeondo, 2007)²⁸.

In a project scenario, the following measures are being taken:

- A monitoring plan that includes these species, as well as species of cultural or local importance for the population of the project area, since conserving these species guarantees the conservation of other organisms that benefit from the protection of the ecosystems in which the umbrella species live. In addition, the maintenance and decongestion of plants in the bodies of water (lagoons, oxbow lakes, etc.) is ensured.
- Guidelines for the use and exploitation of natural resources or conservation agreements. This measure is proposed because in the project area there are native communities that use natural resources for subsistence and commercialization. The objective of these guidelines or agreements is to promote sustainable management and equitably establish the amount of wild flora and fauna to be harvested.
- Identification, generation and delimitation of biological corridors. These corridors are important because they facilitate the movement of species, and in this way the populations perpetuate the species by transmitting their genome over time. Likewise, they allow the ecological processes of the forest not to be altered.
- Recovery of deforested areas through the reforestation of native and commercially valuable species and the establishment of agroforestry systems, which will ensure the maintenance of forest cover in the project area, in addition to guaranteeing the protection of habitats or spaces used by the umbrella species.
- Promotion of productive activities through the conservation of natural resources, which will reduce hunting pressure and deforestation, as well as provide economic income to the population of the native communities in the project area.

²⁸ Uribeondo, J.D. (2007). *Biodiversidad El Mosaico de la Vida*. España: Fundación Española para la Ciencia y la Tecnología.

- Communal control and vigilance through organized groups to ensure proper management and quantities of natural resource extraction in compliance with resource use guidelines or community conservation agreements.

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.

It is worth mentioning that in the scope of the project the loss of ecosystem is the main threat to the reduction or threat of different species, this can be seen in different published reports. For example, Mongabay²⁹ mentions that the Tapir is also threatened by hunting, being a large species because “it provides a considerable amount of meat”, this added to the fact that the tapir's reproduction rate is slow, which puts its survival at risk.

Likewise, the jaguar is threatened by factors such as deforestation, hunting, reduction of its prey and trafficking of its parts, or conflict due to interactions with human activities, in addition to the loss and fragmentation of its habitat^{30, 31}.

²⁹ <https://es.mongabay.com/2023/04/dia-internacional-del-tapir-conservacion-latinoamerica/#:~:text=El%20tapir%20de%20monta%C3%B1a%20y,categorizado%20En%20Peligro%20de%20extinci%C3%B3n.>

³⁰ <https://revistas.iiap.gob.pe/index.php/fofiaamazonica/article/view/586>

³¹ <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/5473146/4882745-plan-nacional-de-conservacion-del-jaguar-panthera-onca-en-el-peru-periodo-2022-2031.pdf>

APPENDIX 1: NEW PROJECT AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

No new project areas and stakeholders have been identified

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT RISKS TABLE

	Identified risk(s)	Potential impact of risk on stakeholders, ecosystem health, and biodiversity	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Natural and human induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	None	None	All risks that could be induced by man are contemplated in the lines below. Furthermore, the project does not expect to generate negative impacts on populations or biodiversity.
Risks to stakeholder participation	Change of opinion of communities	The community wishes to work on other types of activities, different from those proposed in its strategy The community no longer wishes to develop the project	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. This proposal was approved in a communal assembly.

	Identified risk(s)	Potential impact of risk on stakeholders, ecosystem health, and biodiversity	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Working conditions	Existence of accidents and incidents	There is the possibility that accidents or incidents may occur when carrying out the project activities that generate some type of damage to the participating population.	The project has an occupational health and safety team, which trains and monitors the technical team and members of the communities that carry out the project activities to avoid or reduce accidents and incidents.
Safety of women and girls	None	None	AIDER respects the rights of all people, without difference of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or any other.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	None	None	AIDER respects the rights of all people, without difference of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or any other.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation of waste, and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers)	None	None	The project will not generate pollutants. In the case of the fertilizers you use, they will be organic.

	Identified risk(s)	Potential impact of risk on stakeholders, ecosystem health, and biodiversity	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Discrimination	None	None	AIDER respects the rights of all people, without difference of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or any other. AIDER has an anti-discrimination policy
Sexual harassment	None	None	AIDER respects the rights of all people, without difference of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or any other. AIDER ensures respect for all people, whether they are workers, beneficiaries or other actors. Sexual harassment is prohibited within its policies.
Equal pay for equal work	None	None	AIDER respects the rights of all people, without difference of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or any other. AIDER has a hiring policy where anyone can be hired, regardless of gender, religion, age, or other; Hiring is based on experience and desire to work.
Gender equity in labor and work	None	None	AIDER respects the rights of all people, without difference of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or any other.

	Identified risk(s)	Potential impact of risk on stakeholders, ecosystem health, and biodiversity	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
			AIDER has a hiring policy where anyone can be hired, regardless of gender, religion, age, or other; Hiring is based on experience and desire to work.
Forced labor ³²	None	None	AIDER respects the rights of all people, without difference of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or any other.
Child labor	None	None	AIDER has a policy of hiring only adults.
Human trafficking	None	None	AIDER respects the rights of all people, without difference of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or any other.
Recognition of, respect of, and promotion of the rights to IPs, LCs and customary rights holders	None	None	The project respects the ownership of land rights of the 21 native communities.

³² The identified risks and commensurate mitigation or preventative measure(s) for forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking, must be inclusive of staff and contracted workers employed by third parties.

	Identified risk(s)	Potential impact of risk on stakeholders, ecosystem health, and biodiversity	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
			In the case of scenarios with third parties, as part of the project, control and surveillance activities are carried out, it is supported by the updating and georeferencing of community areas, and they are supported in processes that they may have with third parties.
Preserving and protecting cultural heritage	Loss of culture of native communities	Communities do not maintain their traditions, language, or others in new generations	Within the project activities there is a consolidated social team that works respecting the traditions and customs of the communities, and encourages them to maintain them for future generations.
Protecting and preserving property rights, customary rights, or protecting legal or customary tenure/access rights to territories, property, and resources, including collective and/or conflicting rights	None	The project respects the ownership of land rights of the 21 native communities.	In the case of scenarios with third parties, as part of the project, control and surveillance activities are carried out, it is supported by the updating and georeferencing of community areas, and they are supported in processes that they may have with third parties.
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	None	None	The project activities seek to conserve the communities' forest, and with them the

	Identified risk(s)	Potential impact of risk on stakeholders, ecosystem health, and biodiversity	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
			biodiversity and ecosystems. As part of the project there is a biodiversity monitoring plan.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	None	None	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.
Water consumption and stress	None	None	The project will not affect water sources
Habitats (and areas needed for habitat connectivity) for rare, threatened, and endangered species	Presence of areas that require connectivity	Deforestation could generate isolated areas of forests that require recovering connectivity	The project, in addition to preventing the advance of deforestation, works on the recovery of these areas through the installation of crops under agroforestry systems or plantations that help recover connectivity.
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	Presence of areas that require connectivity	Deforestation could generate isolated areas of forests that require recovering connectivity	The project, in addition to preventing the advance of deforestation, works on the recovery of these areas through the installation of crops under agroforestry

	Identified risk(s)	Potential impact of risk on stakeholders, ecosystem health, and biodiversity	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
			systems or plantations that help recover connectivity.
Invasive species	None	The project does not use invasive species as part of its activities.	The project does not use invasive species as part of its activities.
Ecosystem conversion	None	The project seeks to conserve the forests and the ecosystems within them, working on the adaptation of the population to the impacts of climate change so that they can face them in a better way.	The project seeks to conserve the forests and the ecosystems within them, working on the adaptation of the population to the impacts of climate change so that they can face them in a better way.

APPENDIX 3: COMMERCIALY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

No commercially sensitive information has been included in the monitoring report

APPENDIX 4: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE IDENTIFIED

Identification of High Conservation Values by native communities

High Conservation Value Area of the Junín Pablo Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is located within (overlapping 100%) the Imiria Regional Conservation Area (see focal area). RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, but in the department of Ucayali, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Not located. HCV 1: Species diversity Endangered flora and fauna: This native community is located within the Imiria ACR, a protected natural area created to conserve important ichthyological species and aquatic mammals, mainly Trichechus inunguis “manatee or sea cow; species categorized in vulnerable status by national legislation (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list (Marmontel, 2016). Likewise, the manatee is a key species to avoid the closure of the lagoon mirror by aquatic plants. Regarding the mammalian species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymae

(VU), *Callimico goeldii* (VU), *Cebueella pygmaea* (VU), *Cacajao calvus*, *Tayassu pecari* (NT), *Prionodontes maximus* (VU), *Tapirus terrestris* (VU), *Myrmecophaga tridactyla* (VU), *Dinomys branickii* (VU), *Mazama americana* (DD).

In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: *Neochen jubata* (NT), *Jabiru mycteria* (NT), *Mitu tuberosum* (NT), *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii* (NT), *Amazona festiva* (NT), *Ara chloropterus* (NT), *Ara macao* (NT), *Amazona amazonica* (NT), *Amazona farinosa* (NT), *Primolius couloni* (VU), *Pyrilia barrabandi* (NT), *Touit huetii* (VU), *Spizaetus ornatus* (NT), *Patagioenas subvinacea* (VU), *Neomorphus geoffroyi* (VU), *Odontophorus gujanensis* (NT), *Psophia leucoptera* (NT), *Agamia agami* (VU), *Ramphastos tucanus* (VU), *Tinamus major* (NT), *Tinamus tao* (VU), and *Harpia harpyja* (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: *Melanosuchus niger* (NT), *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (EN), *Paleosuchus trigonatus* (NT), *Boa constrictor* (EN), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Chelonoidis denticulata* (VU), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (VU) and *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU). In fish, only *Arapaima gigas* "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

Likewise, the wild flora species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 043-2006-AG) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: *Cynoches peruviana* (CR), *Chaubardia heteroclita* (VU), *Masdevallia weberbaueri* (VU), *Maytenus macrocarpa* (NT), *Amburana cearensis* (EN), *Aniba perutilis* (VU), *Aniba rosaedora* (NT), *Manilkara bidentata* (VU), *Copaifera paupera* (VU), *Ocotea fragrantissima* (EN), *Caryocar amygdaliforme* (EN), *Caraipa atilis* (VU), *Minquartia guianensis* (NT), *Ceiba pentandra* (NT), *Clarisia racemosa* (NT), *Cedrela odorata* (VU), *Cedrela fissilis* (VU), and *Swietenia macrophylla* (VU).

AVC 4: System Services

Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks Wetland ecosystem. The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone. It includes an area of approximately 2,000 hectares.

AVC5: Community needs

Fishing

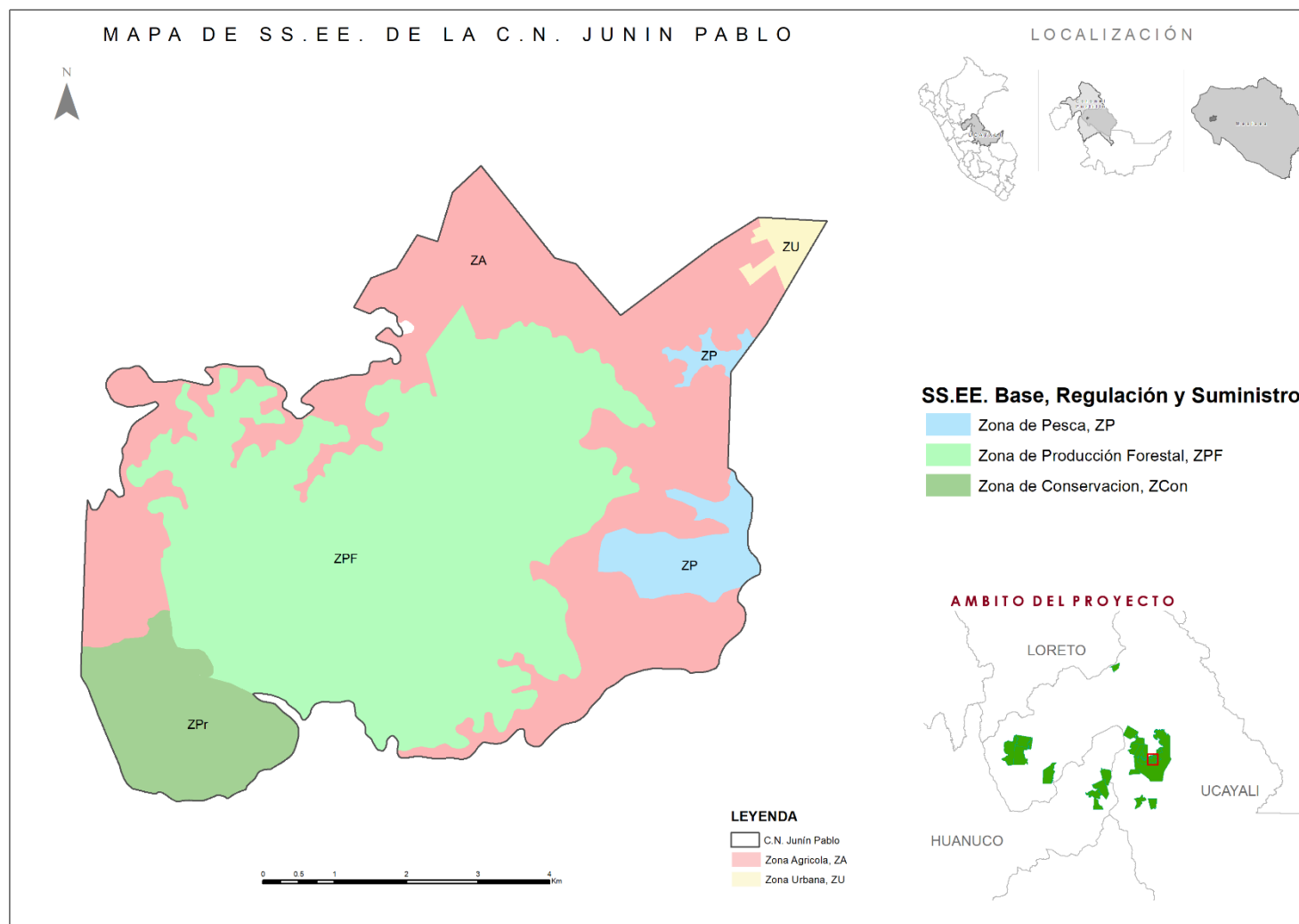
It includes the Junín lake and the Imiria lagoon. The fish species most used for self-consumption as a source of protein for the population throughout the year are: "boquichico", "bujurqui", "carachama", "fasaco", "pañá", "sardine" and "shuyo". The community does not commercialize the ichthyological resource. Likewise, the bodies of water (Junín and Imiría) are the main source of fresh water for consumption.

Forestry production

It includes an approximate extension of 2,660 hectares of the communal territory. The timber and non-timber forest species most used by the population for the construction of houses are: "espintana", "marupa", "moena", "palta moena", "quinilla", "tahuari", "yacushapana" "bijao" , "Caña brava", "shebon", and "tamishi".

The community locates these areas as sources of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the Nuevo Loreto Native Community

High conservation value	HCV 1: Species diversity HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats HCV 4: System Services HCV 5: Community needs
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is located within (overlapping 100%) the Imiria Regional Conservation Area. (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the area of the department of Ucayali, 9 species of flora were identified (see, table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Not located. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: This native community is located within the Imiria ACR, a protected natural area created to conserve important ichthyological species and aquatic mammals, mainly Trichechus inunguis “manatee or sea cow; species categorized in vulnerable status by national legislation (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list (Marmontel, 2016). Likewise, the manatee is a key species to avoid the closure of the lagoon mirror by aquatic plants. Regarding the species of mammals with threat categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymae (VU), Callimico goeldii

(VU), *Cebuella pygmaea* (VU), *Cacajao calvus*, *Tayassu pecari* (NT), *Priodontes maximus* (VU), *Tapirus terrestris* (VU), *Myrmecophaga tridactyla* (VU), *Dinomys branickii* (VU), *Mazama americana* (DD).

In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: *Neochen jubata* (NT), *Jabiru mycteria* (NT), *Mitu tuberosum* (NT), *Pteroglossus beauharnesii* (NT), *Amazona festiva* (NT), *Ara chloropterus* (NT), *Ara macao* (NT), *Amazona amazonica* (NT), *Amazona farinosa* (NT), *Primolius couloni* (VU), *Pyrilia barrabandi* (NT), *Touit huetii* (VU), *Spizaetus ornatus* (NT), *Patagioenas subvinacea* (VU), *Neomorphus geoffroyi* (VU), *Odontophorus gujanensis* (NT), *Psophia leucoptera* (NT), *Agamia agami* (VU), *Ramphastos tucanus* (VU), *Tinamus major* (NT), *Tinamus tao* (VU), and *Harpia harpyja* (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: *Melanosuchus niger* (NT), *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (EN), *Paleosuchus trigonatus* (NT), *Boa constrictor* (EN), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Chelonoidis denticulata* (VU), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (VU) and *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU). In fish, only *Arapaima gigas* "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

Likewise, the wild flora species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 043-2006-AG) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: *Cynoches peruviana* (CR), *Chaubardia heteroclita* (VU), *Masdevallia weberbaueri* (VU), *Maytenus macrocarpa* (NT), *Amburana cearensis* (EN), *Aniba perutilis* (VU), *Aniba rosaedora* (NT), *Manilkara bidentata* (VU), *Copaifera paupera* (VU), *Ocotea fragrantissima* (EN), *Caryocar amygdaliforme* (EN), *Caraipa altalis* (VU), *Miquartia guianensis* (NT), *Ceiba pentandra* (NT), *Clarisia racemosa* (NT), *Cedrela odorata* (VU), *Cedrela fissilis* (VU), and *Swietenia macrophylla* (VU).

HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI

Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands). Condition of customary forest (located in the area of the indigenous community). It includes an area of 1000 hectares. Area under the definition of wetlands, with an area of natural forest cover and bodies of water.

HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats

In the communal area there is the "aguajal", which is a rare and critical ecosystem, present in only some areas of the Ucayali region and to a lesser extent. According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).

HCV 4: System Services

Wetland ecosystem. The communal territory includes humid ecosystems and extensions of the Imiría lagoon and its extensions (resacas): Putaya, Marañón and Champanaya.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Imiria lagoon and its extensions (hangovers): Putaya, Marañón and Champanaya. The fish species most used for self-consumption as a source of protein for the population throughout the year are: "boquichico", "bujurqui", "carachama", "fasaco", "paña", "sardine" and "shuyo". Likewise, these bodies of water (Putaya, Marañón and Champanaya) are the main sources of fresh water for consumption.

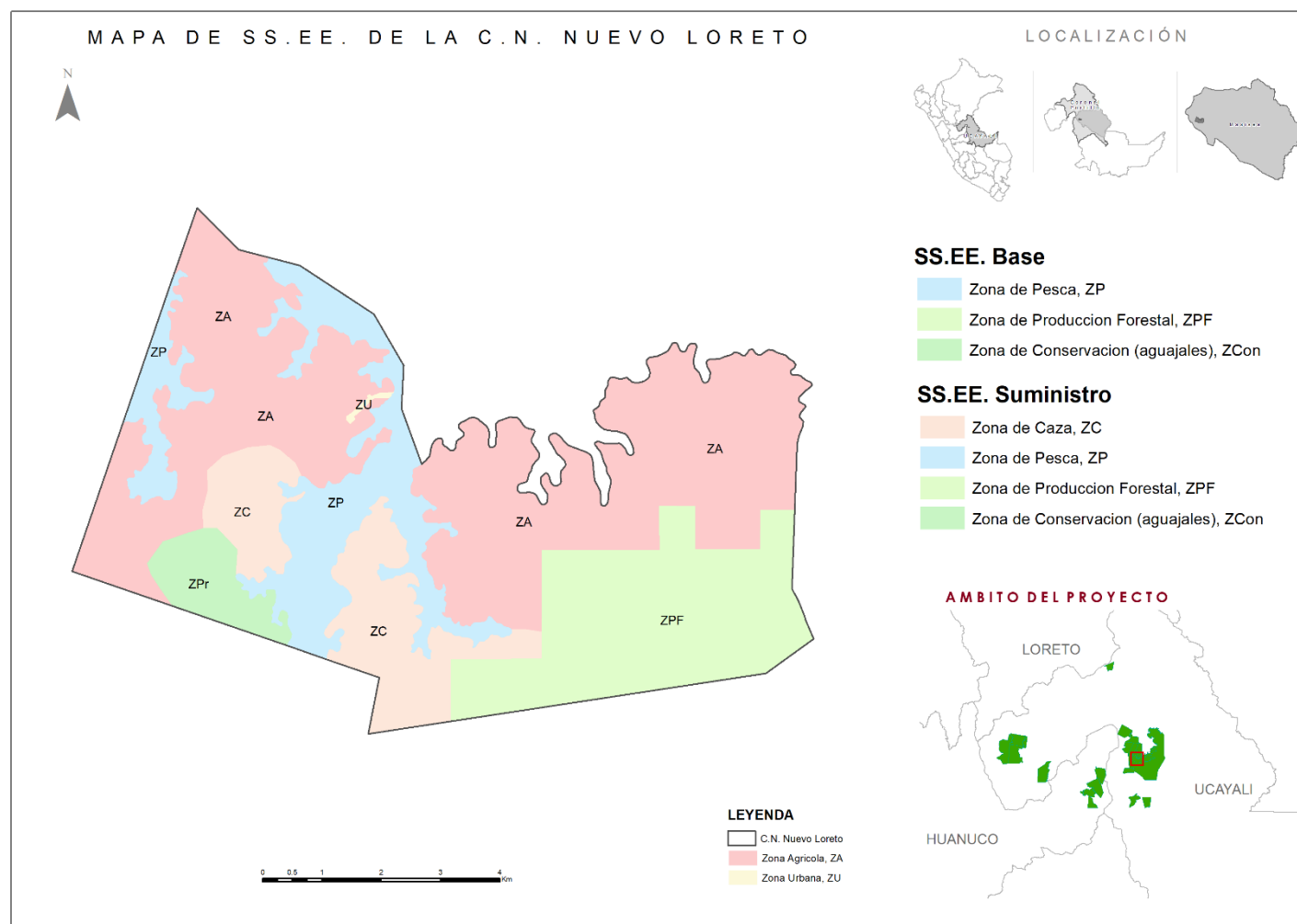
Hunting

It comprises two areas most used for hunting wildlife, with an area of approximately 700 hectares. Among the species most consumed by the residents of the community are: "majaz", "sajino", "carachupa", "deer" and a variety of monkeys.

Forestry production

It comprises an approximate area of 1,200 hectares of the communal territory. The timber and non-timber forest species most used by the population for the construction of houses are: "espintana", "marupa", "moena", "palta moena", "quinilla", "tahuari", "yacushapana" "bijao", "Caña brava", "shebón", and "tamishi".

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the Buenos Aires Native Community

High conservation value	HCV 1: Species diversity HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI HCV 4: System Services HCV 5: Community needs
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is located within (overlapping 80%) within the Imiria Regional Conservation Area. (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of flora were identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Not located. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: This native community is located within the Imiria ACR, a protected natural area created to conserve important ichthyological species and aquatic mammals, mainly Trichechus inunguis “manatee or sea cow; species categorized in vulnerable status by national legislation (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list (Marmontel, 2016). Likewise, the manatee is a key species to avoid the closure of the lagoon mirror by aquatic plants. Regarding the species of mammals with threat categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymaae (VU), Callimico goeldii (VU), Cebuella

pygmaea (VU), Cacajao calvus, Tayassu pecari (NT), Priodontes maximus VU), Tapirus terrestris (VU), Myrmecophaga tridactyla (VU), Dinomys branickii (VU), Mazama americana (DD).

In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: Neochen jubata (NT), Jabiru mycteria (NT), Mitu tuberosum (NT), Pteroglossus beauharnaesii (NT), Amazona festiva (NT), Ara chloropterus (NT), Ara macao (NT), Amazona amazonica (NT), Amazona farinosa (NT), Primolius couloni (VU), Pyrrhuloxia barrabandi (NT), Touit huetii (VU), Spizaetus ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), and Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU). In fish, only Arapaima gigas "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFIs

Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands). Customary forest condition (located in the area of an indigenous community). It includes an extension of 687.8 hectares of area under definition of wetlands and bodies of water.

AVC 4: System Services

Wetland ecosystem, which represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

The communal territory includes a humid ecosystem that borders the Imiria lagoon and its resacas (extensions): Huanaya and Champanaya.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Imiria lagoon and its extensions (resacas): Huanaya and Champanaya, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet,

the “boquichico”, “carachama”, “bujurqui”, “corvina”, “fasaco”, “llambina”, “ tucunare ”and“ turushuqui ”. The community does not commercialize the resource.

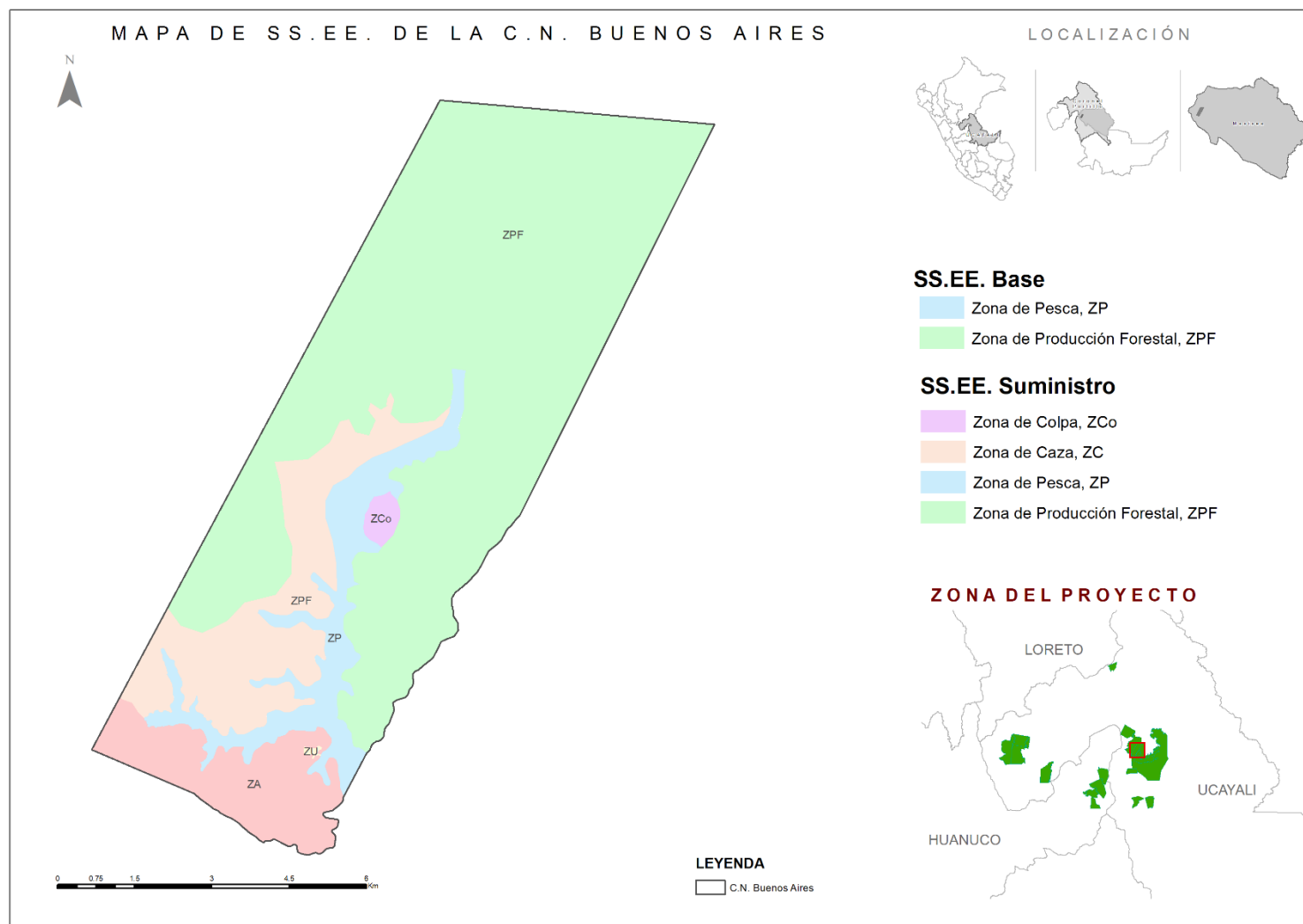
Hunting

It comprises an area of approximately 767 hectares, which is used by the population to hunt wildlife, this area also includes the forest production area as a habitat for wild animals. Among the species most consumed by the residents of the community are: "carachupa / armadillo", "huangana", "majas", "black monkey", "motelo", and "sajino".

Forestry production

It includes an approximate extension of 5000 thousand hectares of the communal territory. The timber forest species used by the population are “cafetillo”, “palta moena” and “tahuari”; of which the stem is mainly used for house construction. Among the most widely used non-timber forest species are: "aguaje", "apacharama", "ayahuasca", "bijao", "pona", "shebon", "tamishi" for the construction of houses, food and medicine. The community locates these areas as sources of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



Area of High Conservation Value of the Caimito Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is located within (overlapping 80%) of the Imiria Regional Conservation Area. (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Not located. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: This native community is located within the Imiria ACR, a protected natural area created to conserve important ichthyological species and aquatic mammals, mainly Trichechus inunguis “manatee or sea cow; species categorized in vulnerable status by national legislation (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list (Marmontel, 2016). Likewise, the manatee is a key species to avoid the closure of the lagoon mirror by aquatic plants. Regarding the species of mammals with threat categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymaae (VU), Callimico goeldii (VU), Cebuella pygmaea (VU), Cacajao calvus, Tayassu pecari (NT), Priodontes maximus VU), Tapirus terrestris (VU), Myrmecophaga tridactyla (VU), Dinomys branickii (VU), Mazama americana (DD).

In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: Neochen jubata (NT), Jabiru mycteria (NT), Mitu tuberosum (NT), Pteroglossus beauharnaesii (NT), Amazona festiva (NT), Ara chloropterus (NT), Ara macao (NT), Amazona amazonica (NT), Amazona farinosa (NT), Primolius couloni (VU), Pyrilia barrabandi (NT), Touit huetii (VU), Spizaetus ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), and Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU). In fish, only Arapaima gigas "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

AVC 4: System Services

Wetland ecosystem, which represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

The communal territory includes a humid ecosystem that borders the Imiria lagoon and its resacas (extensions): Cantina, Marañón and Putaya.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Imiria lagoon and its extensions (resacas): Cantina, Marañón and Putaya, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet, the "boquichico", "carachama", "bujurqui", "corvina", "fasaco", "llambina", "tucunare" and "turushuqui".

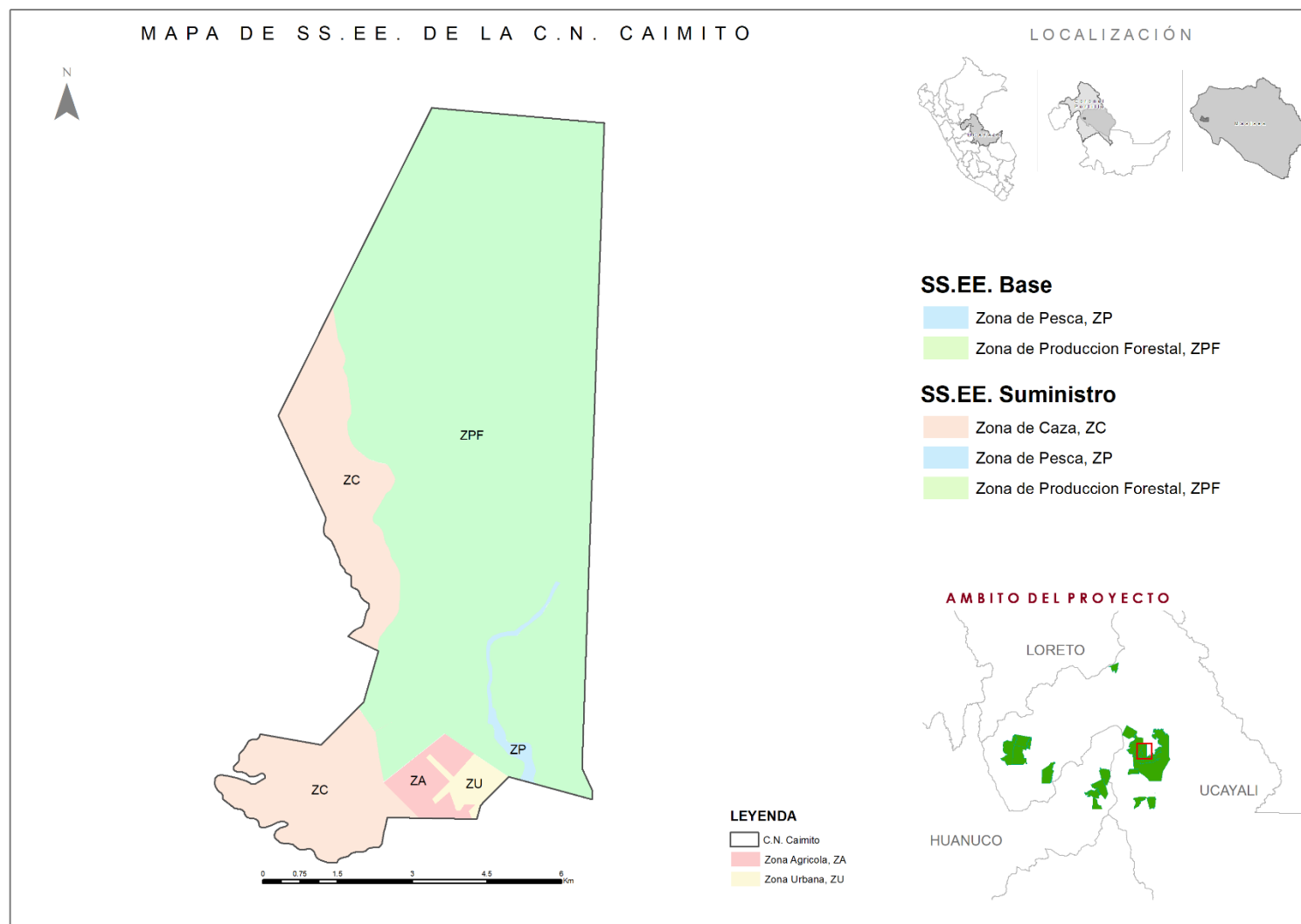
Hunting:

It comprises an area of approximately 1000 hectares, which is used by the population to hunt wildlife.

Forestry production

It includes an approximate extension of 1,200 hectares of the communal territory. The timber and non-timber forest species most used by the population for the construction of houses are: "espintana", "marupa", "moena", "palta moena", "quinilla", "tahuari", "yacushapana" "bijao", "Caña brava", "shebon", and "tamishi". The community locates this area as a source of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of Nuevo Egipto Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is located within (overlapping 100%) the Imiria Regional Conservation Area. (see focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Not located. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: This native community is located within the Imiria ACR, a protected natural area created to conserve important ichthyological species and aquatic mammals, mainly Trichechus inunguis “manatee or sea cow; species categorized in vulnerable status by national legislation (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list (Marmontel, 2016). Likewise, the manatee is a key species to avoid the closure of the lagoon mirror by aquatic plants. Regarding the mammalian species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymae (VU), Callimico goeldii (VU), Cebuella pygmaea (VU), Cacajao

calvus, Tayassu pecari (NT), Priodontes maximus (VU), Terrestrial tapirus (VU), Myrmecophaga tridactyla (VU), Dinomys branickii (VU), Mazama americana (DD).

In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: Neochen jubata (NT), Jabiru mycteria (NT), Mitu tuberosum (NT), Pteroglossus beauharnaesii (NT), Amazona festiva (NT), Ara chloropterus (NT), Ara macao (NT), Amazona amazonica (NT), Amazona farinosa (NT), Primolius couloni (VU), Pyrilia barrabandi (NT), Touit huetii (VU), Spizaetus ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), and Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU). In fish, only Arapaima gigas "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFIs

Area defined as wetlands, with an area of natural forest cover. The communal territory presents the condition of customary forest (located in the area of an indigenous community). It includes the zone of forestry production with an extension of 497.90 ha.

HCV 4: System Services

Wetland ecosystem, which represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

The communal territory comprises a humid ecosystem that adjoins the Imiria stream and houses various lakes (inside and outside the communal territory).

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Tamaya River and the Panuja and Shapajal lakes, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet, the "asapa", "ashira", "boquichico", "cahuara", "fasaco", "pyro", "tilapia" and "zungaro". The community does not commercialize the resource.

Hunting

An area with a total of approximately 330 hectares was identified, which is used by the population to hunt wildlife. Among the species most consumed by the residents of the community are: "añuje", "carachupa / armadillo", "majas", "paujil", "ronsoco", "sajino", "taricaya" and "deer".

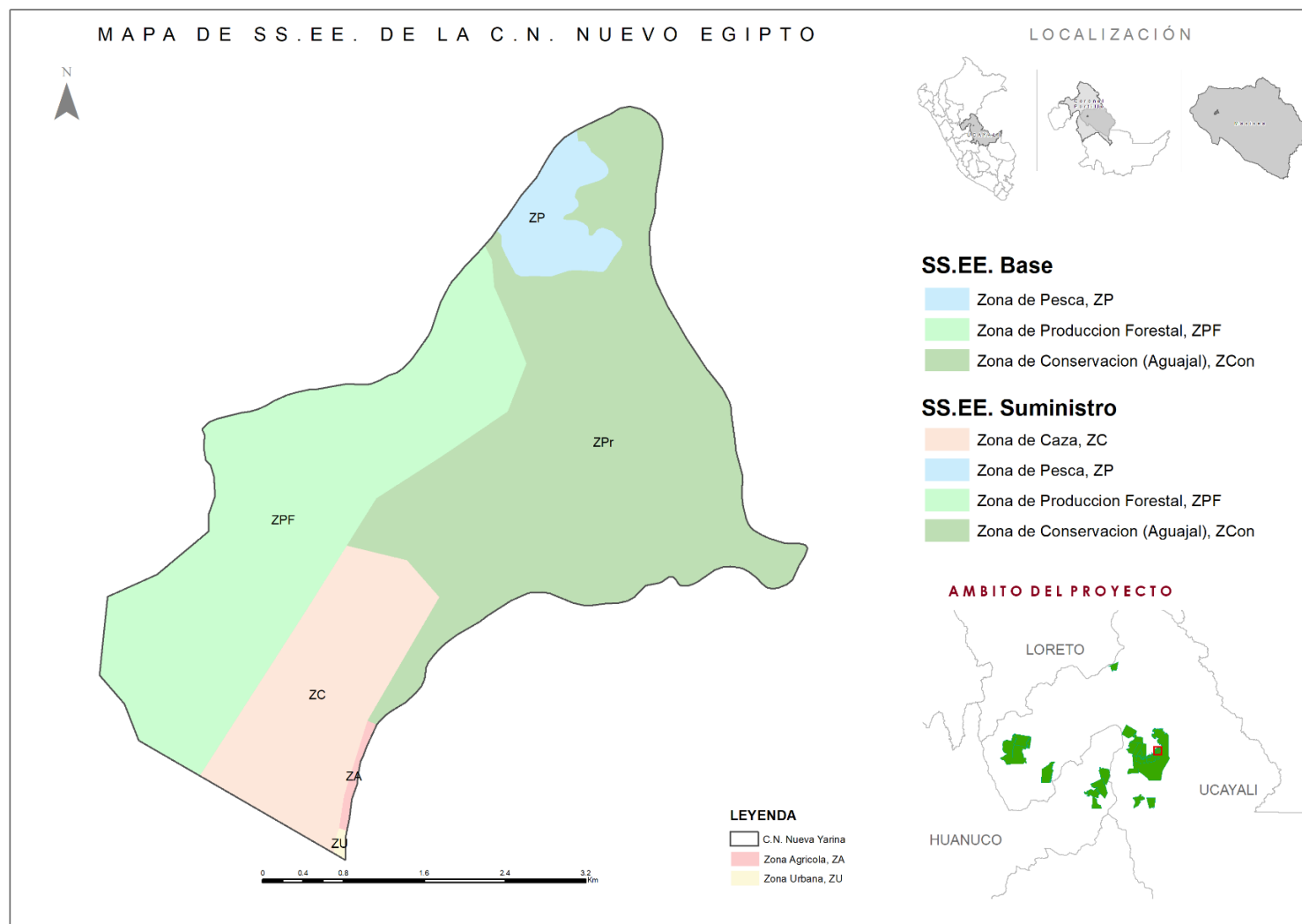
Forestry production

It includes an approximate extension of 500 hectares of the communal territory. The timber forest species used by the population are "carahuasca", "catahua", "lizard", "caspi lizard", "moena lizard", "lupuna", "moena", "puna" and "quinilla"; of which the stem is mainly used for house construction. Of the non-timber forest species most used are: "Ayahuasca", "bijao", "carahuasca", "shebon leaf" and "tamishi", for the construction of houses and medicine. The community locates these areas as sources of timber resources for commercialization.

Conservation:

The communal territory has a flood zone of approximately 1000 hectares. For the identification of ecosystem services, the data collected in the field (communal maps) and the opinions of the inhabitants mention that this area is a conservation area, since they do not usually carry out timber extraction activities.

Focal area



Area of High Conservation Value of the Nueva Yarina Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is located within (overlapping 100%) the Imiria Regional Conservation Area. (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Not located. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: This native community is located within the Imiria ACR, a protected natural area created to conserve important ichthyological species and aquatic mammals, mainly Trichechus inunguis “manatee or sea cow; species categorized in vulnerable status by national legislation (DS N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list (Marmontel, 2016). Likewise, the manatee is a key species to avoid the closure of the lagoon mirror by aquatic plants. Regarding the mammalian species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymae (VU), Callimico goeldii (VU), Cebuella pygmaea (VU), Cacajao calvus, Tayassu pecari (NT), Priodontes maximus VU), Terrestrial tapirus (VU), Myrmecophaga tridactyla (VU), Dinomys branickii (VU), Mazama americana (DD).

In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: *Neochen jubata* (NT), *Jabiru mycteria* (NT), *Mitu tuberosum* (NT), *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii* (NT), *Amazona festiva* (NT), *Ara chloropterus* (NT), *Ara macao* (NT), *Amazona amazonica* (NT), *Amazona farinosa* (NT), *Primolius couloni* (VU), *Pyrilia barrabandi* (NT), *Touit huetii* (VU), *Spizaetus ornatus* (NT), *Patagioenas subvinacea* (VU), *Neomorphus geoffroyi* (VU), *Odontophorus gujanensis* (NT), *Psophia leucoptera* (NT), *Agamia agami* (VU), *Ramphastos tucanus* (VU), *Tinamus major* (NT), *Tinamus tao* (VU), and *Harpia harpyja* (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: *Melanosuchus niger* (NT), *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (EN), *Paleosuchus trigonatus* (NT), *Boa constrictor* (EN), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Chelonoidis denticulata* (VU), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (VU) and *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU). In fish, only *Arapaima gigas* "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI

The communal territory presents the condition of customary forest (located in the area of an indigenous community). It includes the forest production area. It comprises an area of 322.61 hectares of area under the definition of wetlands, with a natural forest cover area. Share with the AVC 4.

AVC 4: System Services

Ecosystem of wetlands and lakes, which represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

The communal territory comprises a humid ecosystem that adjoins the Yarina channel and houses lakes (inside and outside the communal territory) that are located in the floodplain area of the Chauya lake.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Chauya lake, the Imiria channel and the Junín lake, which are not located within the communal territory, so the community was unable to zone it. The population mentioned eight species of fish used for consumption, which are: "acarahuazu", "boquichico", "carachama", "maiden", "fasaco", "lisa", "palometa" and "shiruy".

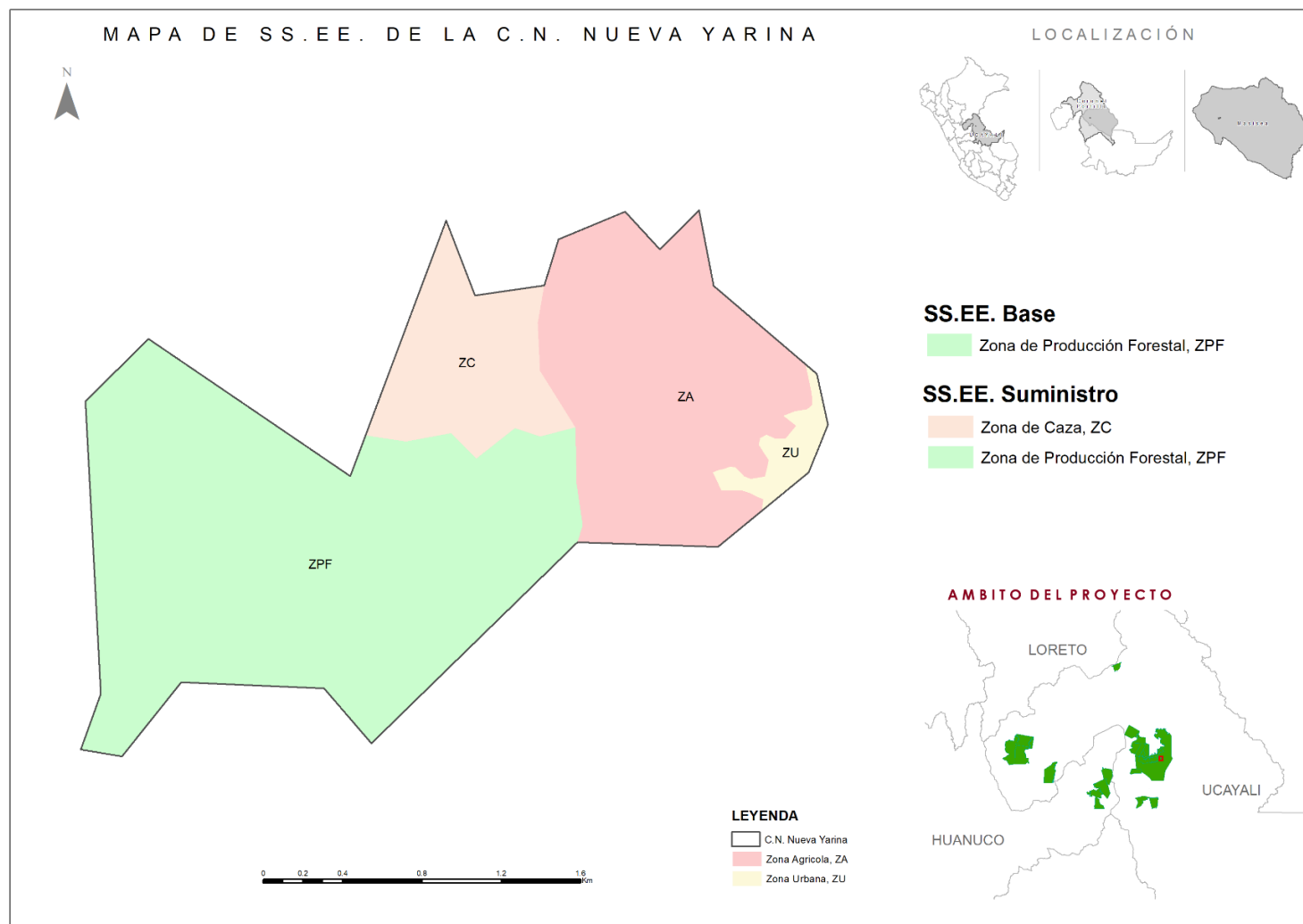
Hunting

An area with approximately 64 hectares was identified, which is used by the population to hunt wildlife. Among the species most consumed by the residents of the community are: "añuje", "carachupa / armadillo", "majas", "paujil", "ronsoco", "sajino", "taricaya" and "deer".

Forestry production

It comprises an approximate extension of 323 hectares of the communal territory. The timber and non-timber forest species used for the construction of houses by the population are: "huayruro", "ishpingo", "palta moena", "quinilla", "tahuari", "bijao", "shapaja leaf", "shebon leaf" and "tamishi".

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the Santa Rosa de Dinamarca Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i> <i>HCV 6: Cultural values</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: It is located near the Imiria Regional Conservation Area (see, focal area). RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the department of Ucayali it was possible to identify 9 species of flora and fauna. (see table 29 of report 26 of this consultancy). HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate Endangered flora and fauna: The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT), <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> (VU), <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius coultoni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> (NT), <i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i> (VU), <i>Neomorphus geoffroyi</i> (VU), <i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i> (NT), <i>Psophia leucoptera</i> (NT), <i>Agamia agami</i> (VU), <i>Ramphastos tucanus</i> (VU), <i>Tinamus major</i> (NT), <i>Tinamus tao</i> (VU), and <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: *Melanosuchus niger* (NT), *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (EN), *Paleosuchus trigonatus* (NT), *Boa constrictor* (EN), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Chelonoidis denticulata* (VU), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (VU) and *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU). In fish, only *Arapaima gigas* "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

HCV 4: System Services

Within the communal territory, forest production zones have been defined as those areas with plant cover. The incidences of the images showed primary forest with forestry potential (exploitation).

In the HCV map, they were classified as HCV 1, as it is the shelter of the flora and fauna resources identified in the threat category. However, it is necessary to mention, as in the majority of the cases of HCVs identified in the communal territories, these areas also respond to ecosystems that function as receiving sources (ecosystems of rivers, lakes and wetlands). For this reason, they present the HCV category 4.2.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Ucayali River, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a supplement to the population's diet, the following stand out: "catfish", boquichico, bujurqui, cahuarua (pyro), carachama, corvina, maiden, puma maiden, fasaco, gamitana, lisa, girlfriend, paco, palometa, paña, pyro, sardina, shuyo, tilapia And tucunaré.

Likewise, two (02) "cochas" (body of water, covered with swamp-type vegetation, of reduced extension and shallow depth, which are connected to the river through a channel or "pipe") were identified where the population also carries out fishing, due to the quantity and variety of fish species for food.

Hunting

The hunting area is defined by the access roads to the forest production areas, which cover a scattered area of approximately 420 hectares. In this area, the population hunts the following animals: "añuje", "carachupa / armadillo", "Huangana", "majas", "Mono", "panguana", "paujil", "partridge", "pucacunga", Ronsoco, "sachavaca", "Sajino", "taricaya", and "deer". All wildlife resources are for self-consumption.

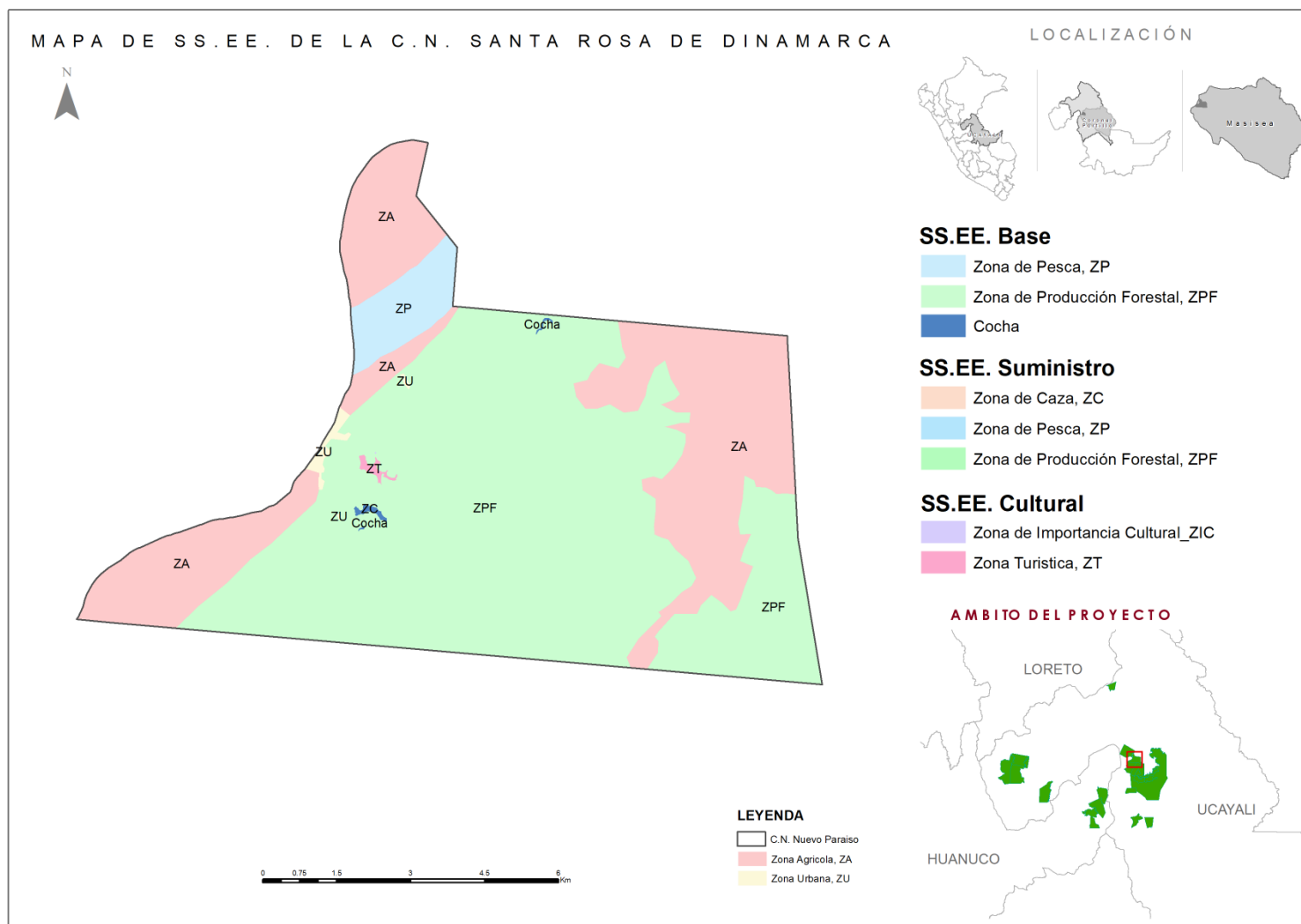
Forestry production

It comprises an approximate extension of 1000 hectares of the communal territory. The timber and non-timber forest species used by the population for the construction of houses include: "espintana", "marupa", "moena", "palta moena", "quinilla", "tahuari" and "yacushapana", "caña brava ", " Sebón ", " rope of the mountain "and" tamishi ".

HCV 6: Cultural values

In the community, an area used for the recognition of landscape value (tourism) has been identified. The lakes culturally represent a space to show the identity of the people, and the environments are used to serve people who seek connection with nature.

Focal area



Area of High Conservation Value of the Santa Martha Native Community

High conservation value	HCV 1: Species diversity HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI HCV 4: System Services HCV 5: Community needs
Grade attribute	Presence of ANP's: Adjacent to two Protected Natural Areas; the El Sira Communal Reserve and the Imiria Regional Conservation Area (see, focal area). RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the department of Ucayali it was possible to identify 9 species of flora and fauna. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy). HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: Regarding the mammalian species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT) <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> VU), <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius coultoni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus</i>

ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), and Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU). In fish, only Arapaima gigas "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI

In the communal territory, wetland ecosystems have been identified

(Ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands), located mainly in the area adjacent to the Imiria ACR and the Ucayali River. It includes the humid zones of the communal territory.

HCV 4: System Services

Within the communal territory, forest production zones have been defined as those areas with plant cover. The incidences of the images showed primary forest with forestry potential (exploitation). In the HCV map, they were classified as HCV 1, for being the shelter of the flora and fauna resources identified in the threat category and for being close to an ANP. However, it is necessary to mention, as in the majority of the HCVs identified in the communal territories, these areas also respond to natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks. For this reason, they present the HCV category 4.1.

Due to its location on the Ucayali River, it presents the ecosystem of rivers, characteristic of HCV 4.2.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the ucayali river, which supplies fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet, the "acarahuazu", "catfish", "boquichico", "bujurqui", "carachama", "maiden", "fasaco", "lisa", "palometa", "pañá", "sardina", "tucunare" and "turushuqui".

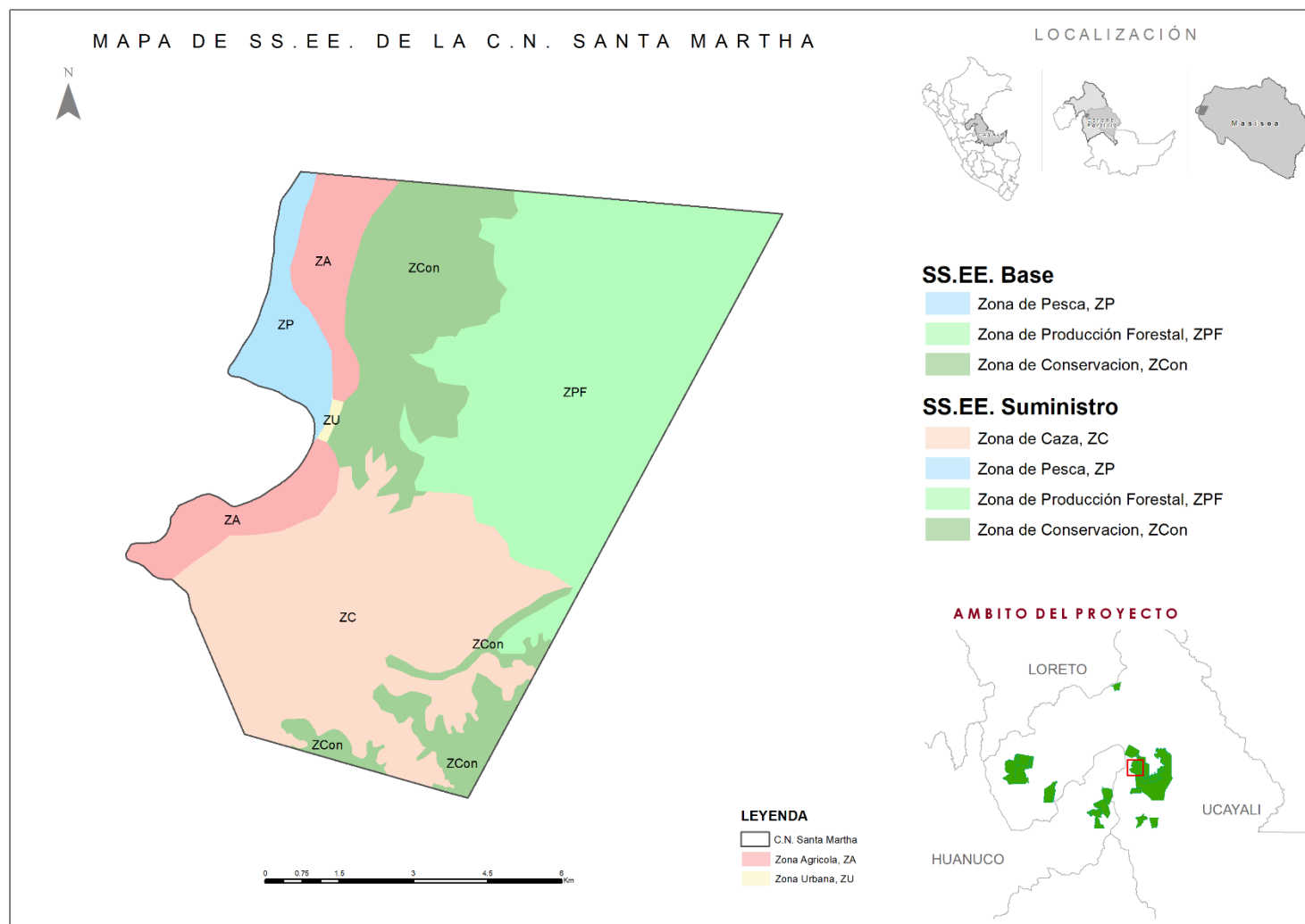
Hunting

It is used by the population to hunt wildlife. Among the species most consumed by the residents of the community are: majás, sajino, carachupa, deer and a variety of monkeys.

Forestry production

The timber and non-timber forest species used by the population for the construction of houses are "espintana", "marupa", "moena", "palta moena", "quinilla", "tahuari" and "yacushapana". The primary information also shows a conservation area, in which the community's inhabitants do not carry out timber extraction activities.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the Nuevo Paraíso Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i> <i>HCV 6: Cultural values</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: They are not located within the community (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy). HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT) <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> (VU) <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius coultoni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus</i>

ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), and Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU). In fish, only Arapaima gigas "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI

Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands). According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012) it presents a condition of customary forest (located in the area of an indigenous community). It presents a humid ecosystem of herbaceous swamp (Hydrophytic Herbazal) It comprises an area of 505 hectares.

AVC 4: System Services

Within the communal territory, forest production zones have been defined as those areas with plant cover. The incidences of the images showed primary forest with forestry potential (exploitation). In the HCV map, they were classified as HCV 1, as it is the shelter of the flora and fauna resources identified in the threat category. However, it is necessary to mention, as in the majority of the HCVs identified in the communal territories, these areas also respond to natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks. Therefore, they present the HCV category 4.1.

Due to its location on the Ucayali River, it presents an ecosystem of rivers, characteristic of HCV 4.2 and 2.2.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Ucayali River, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a supplement to the population's diet, the following stand out: "acarahuazu", "catfish", "boquichico", "carachama" maiden "" fasaco ", " lisa ", "Palometa", "paña", "sardina" and "tucunare". The community does not commercialize the ichthyological resource.

Hunting

It includes an area of 1522.02 ha where the community population hunts. Among the species most consumed by the residents of the community are: "achuni", "añuje", "carachupa / armadillo", "garza", "huangana", "majas", "black monkey", "motelo", "Duck", "picuro", "sachavaca", and "sajino".

Forestry production

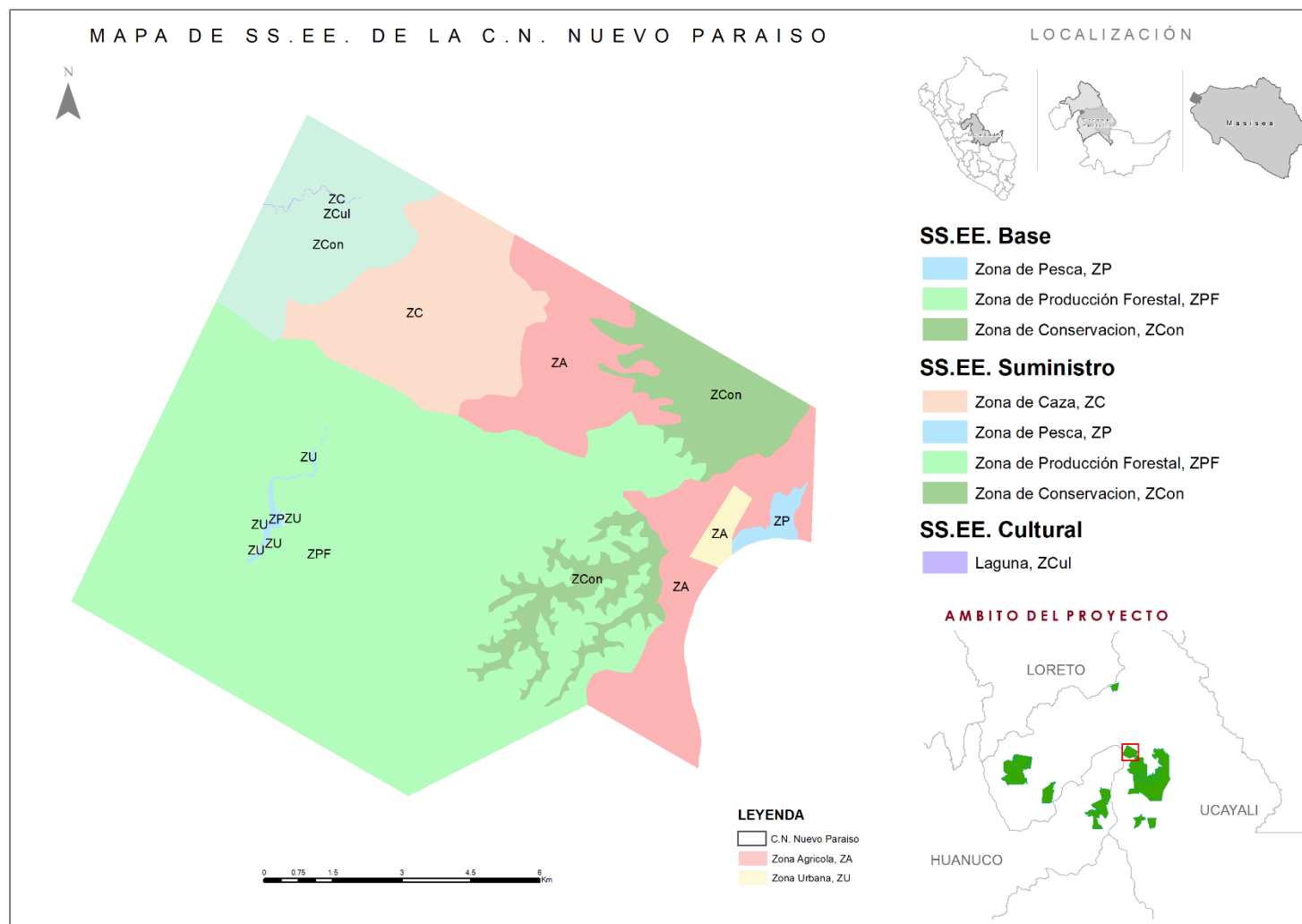
It comprises an approximate extension of 9000 thousand hectares of the communal territory. The non-timber timber forest species most used by the population for housing construction are: "bolaina", "capirona", "carahuasca", "conchi moena", "marupa", "palta moena" and "quinilla". The community locates these areas as sources of timber resources for commercialization.

For the identification of ecosystem services, the data collected in the field (communal maps) shows this area as conservation, in which the community's inhabitants do not usually carry out timber extraction activities.

AVC 6: Cultural values

The communal territory presents an area of cultural importance according to the worldview of the population. This place is represented by a lagoon (a body of stagnant water that has an inlet of rivers or streams, but lacks an outlet) called "Sin nombre". In and around this body of water, the inhabitants do not fish, hunt or extract timber forest products, with the aim of maintaining the beauty of the landscape and the conservation of ichthyological species and wild terrestrial fauna.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the Nuevo Saposoa Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i> <i>HCV 6: Cultural values</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is located in the buffer zone of the Sierra del Divisor National Park (see, focal area). RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community (see image 12) Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of endemic flora and fauna were identified. (see table 29) HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT) <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> (VU) <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius coultoni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>

(NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), and Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU). In fish, only Arapaima gigas "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats

In the communal area there is the "aguajal" which is a rare and critical ecosystem; it is present in only some areas of the Ucayali region and to a lesser extent. It is located in the buffer zone of the Sierra del Divisor National Park, with an extension of 1,023.13 hectares.

HCV 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1) and ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands (HCV 4.2).

HCV 5: Community needs

Hunting

On the HCV map, HCV 1 area was identified as a hunting area for.... hectares approximately. The wild animals most consumed by the population: "heron", "lizard", "monkey", and "wild duck". The population does not market game animals.

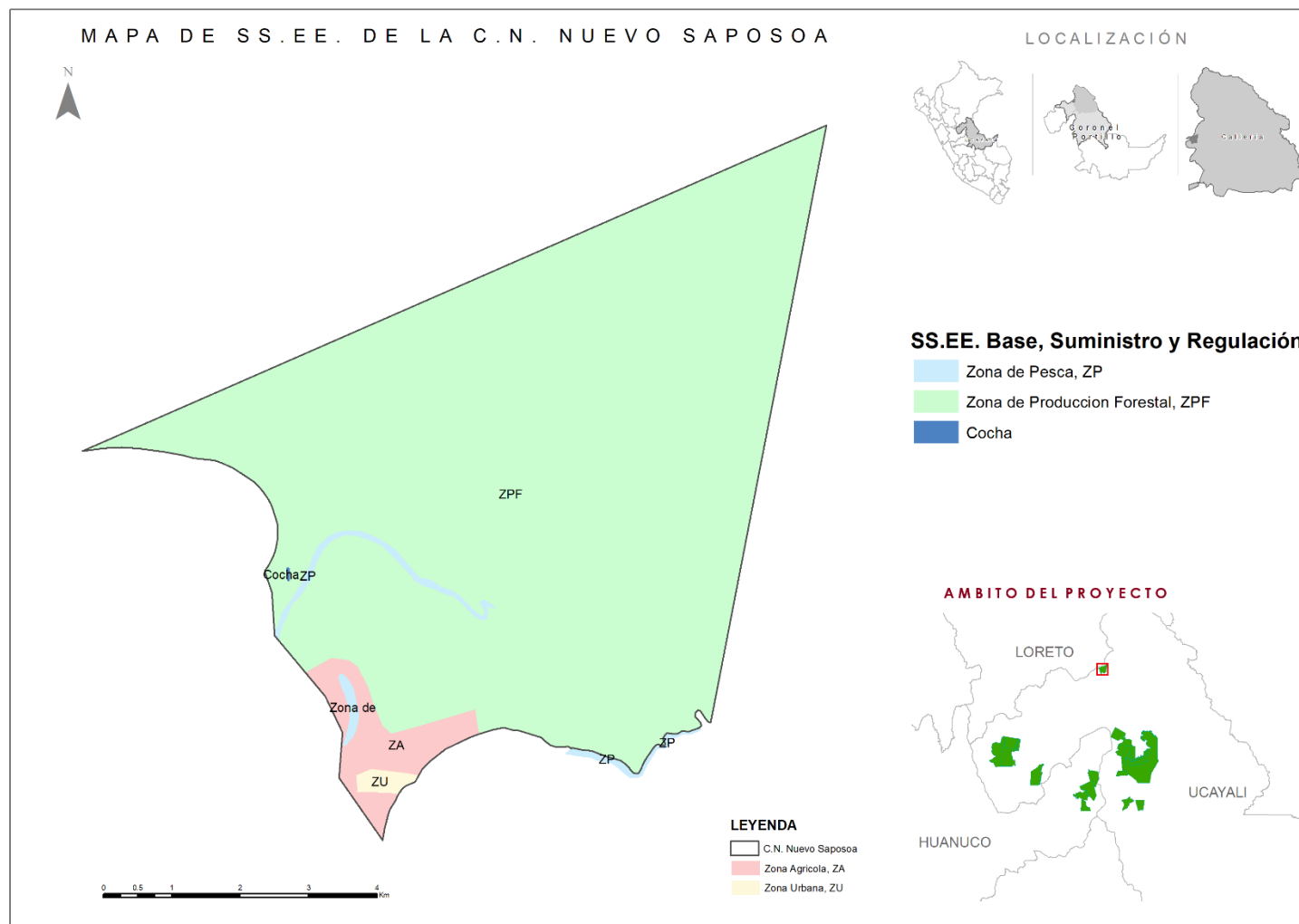
Fishing

It includes the Ucayali and Calleria rivers, which supply the community with fish and as a source of fresh water. The fish species "arahuana", "boquichico", "carachama", "maiden", "fasaco", "gamitana", "paco", "paiche" and "paña", are the most used by the population for self-consumption. The community does not commercialize the ichthyological resource.

Forestry production

It includes an approximate extension of 5000 thousand hectares of the communal territory that also includes the hunting areas. The timber and non-timber forest species used are; "Caimitillo", "capirona", "coconilla", "quinilla", "mahogany" "utucuro", "yacushapana", abuta ", " ayahuasca ", "boa ", " huasca ", " mahogany ", " chologo / chologue ", " Huayruro ", renaquilla", "cat's claw" and "ubos"; which is used mainly for the construction of houses and medicine. The community locates these areas as sources of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the San José de Pacache Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANP's: Adjacent to the Imiria Regional Conservation Area. (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the area of the department of Ucayali, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (see table 29 in the biodiversity baseline) HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT) <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> (VU) <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius coultoni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus</i>

ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), and Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU). In fish, only Arapaima gigas "paiche" is found as a CITES category II species.

HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI

In the communal territory, wetland ecosystems have been identified

(Ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands), located mainly in the area adjacent to the ANP (ACR Imiria) and the Ucayali River. It includes the humid zones of the communal territory.

AVC 4: System Services

Within the communal territory, forest production zones have been defined as those areas with plant cover. The incidences of the images showed primary forest with forestry potential (exploitation). This area responds to ecosystems that function as receiving sources (ecosystems of rivers, lakes and wetlands). For this reason, they present the HCV category 4.2.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Ucayali River, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet, the "acarahuazu", catfish, "boquichico", "carachama", "grated maiden", "fasaco", "lisa", "palometa", "pyro", "sardina", "shiripira" and "toa". The community does not trade.

Two (02) "cochas" (body of water, covered with swamp-type vegetation, of reduced extension and shallow depth, which are connected to the river through a channel or "pipe") have been identified where the population also carries out the fishing, due to the quantity and variety of fish species for food.

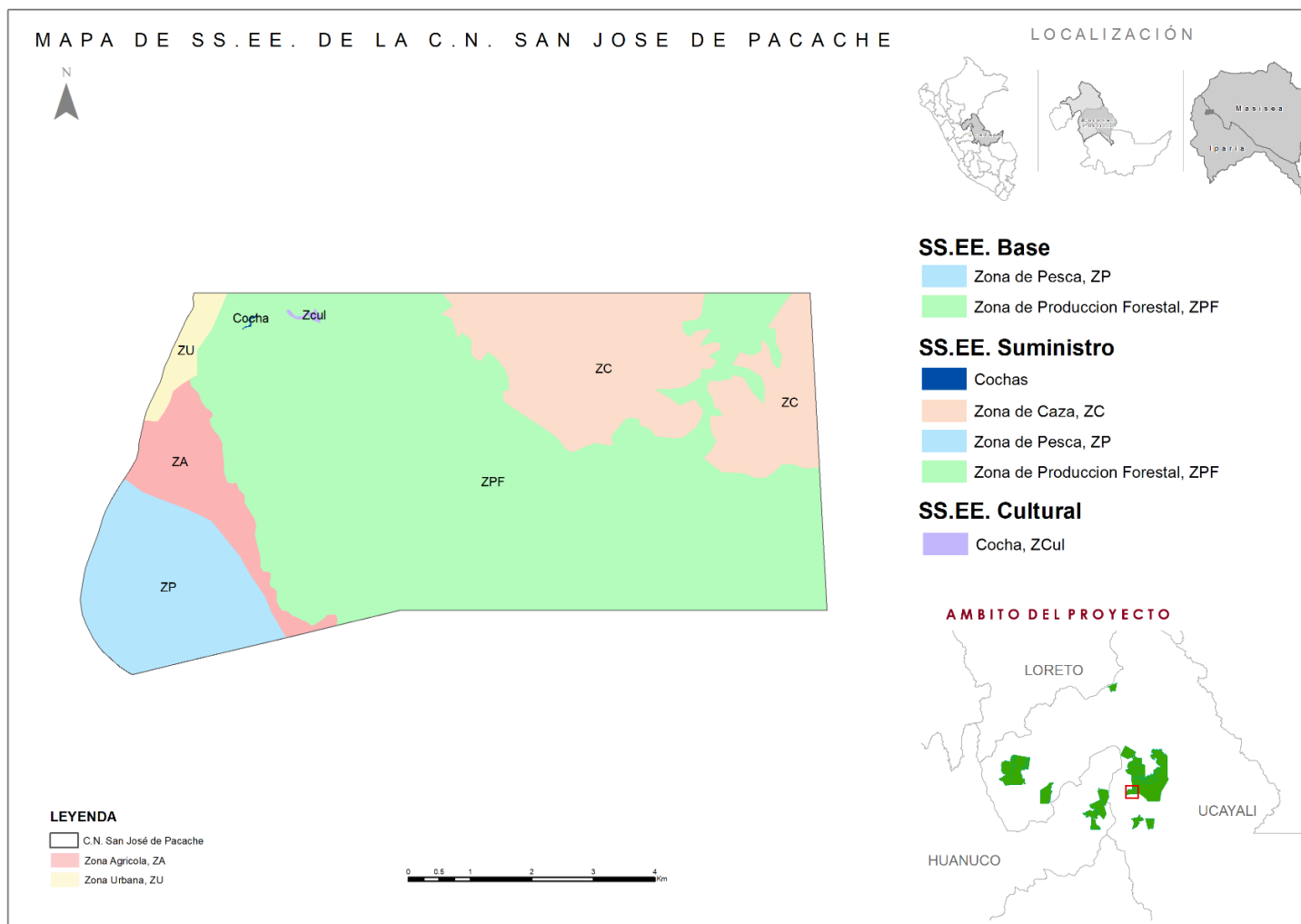
Hunting

The population hunts wildlife in the community's territory. Among the species most consumed by the residents of the community are: "carachupa / armadillo", "huangana", "majas", "monkey", "black monkey", "ronsoco", "sachavaca", "sachavaca", sajino "and" venison".

Forestry production

It comprises an approximate area of 3000 thousand hectares of the communal territory. The timber and non-timber forest species used by the population for housing construction include: "espintana", "marupa", "moena", "palta moena", "quinilla", "tahuari" and "yacushapana", cane brava, shebón, mountain rope and tamishi. The community locates this area as a source of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



Area of High Conservation Value of the Utucuro Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The communal community is not within and / or close to any ANP. (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (see, table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy). HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT), <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Prionomys maximus</i> (VU) <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius couloni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> (NT), <i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i> (VU), <i>Neomorphus geoffroyi</i> (VU), <i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i> (NT), <i>Psophia leucoptera</i> (NT), <i>Agamia agami</i> (VU), <i>Ramphastos tucanus</i> (VU), <i>Tinamus major</i> (NT), <i>Tinamus tao</i> (VU), and <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU).

HCV 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as, natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1); and ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands (HCV 4.2) represented by bodies that are born within the communal territory.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Ucayali River and the Belén Caño, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet, the "boquichico", "carachama", "corvina", "maiden", "lisa", "llambina", "paña", "sardine".

Likewise, a lake was identified (body of water, covered with swampy vegetation, of reduced size and shallow depth, which are connected to the river through a channel or "pipe") where the population also carries out fishing, due to the quantity and variety of fish species for food.

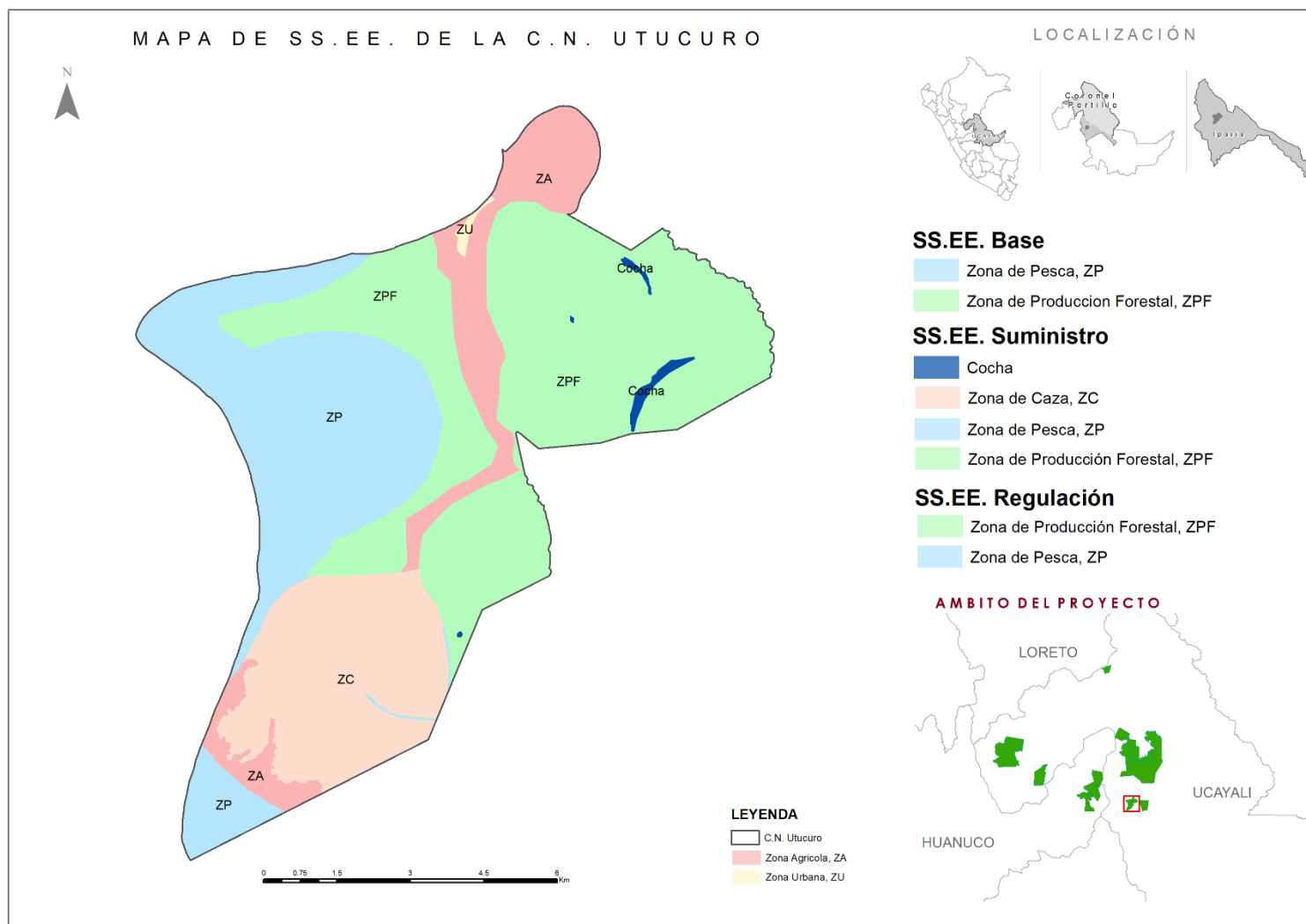
Hunting

An area with a total of approximately 1,510.3 hectares was identified, which is used by the population to hunt wildlife. Among the species most consumed by the residents of the community are: "carachupa / armadillo", "monkey", "partridge" and "sachavaca".

Forestry production

On the map they are located as HCV 4.2 forests, due to their importance as a wetland ecosystem. The timber and non-timber forest species used by the population are "capirona", "lizard", "requia", "shapaja" and "utucuro"; of which the stem is mainly used for house construction.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of Caco Macaya Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is not adjacent to or close to an ANP. (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the area of the department of Ucayali they were identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT) <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> (VU) <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius couloni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU),

Spizaetus ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), and Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU).

HCV 3. Ecosystems and habitats

In the communal area there is the “aguajal” which is a rare and critical ecosystem; it is present in only some areas of the Ucayali region and to a lesser extent. It is located in the highest area of the communal territory. It is located in the northern part of the communal territory with an area of 185.23 hectares.

HCV 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as, natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1); and ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands (HCV 4.2) represented by bodies that are born within the communal territory.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Ucayali river, and the lakes: Macaya and Machín; which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet, the “acarahuazu”, “bagre”, “boquichico”, “cahuara”, “cahuarua (pyro)”, “carachama” stand out. “, “Fasaco”, “speck”, “sardine”, “zungaro”.

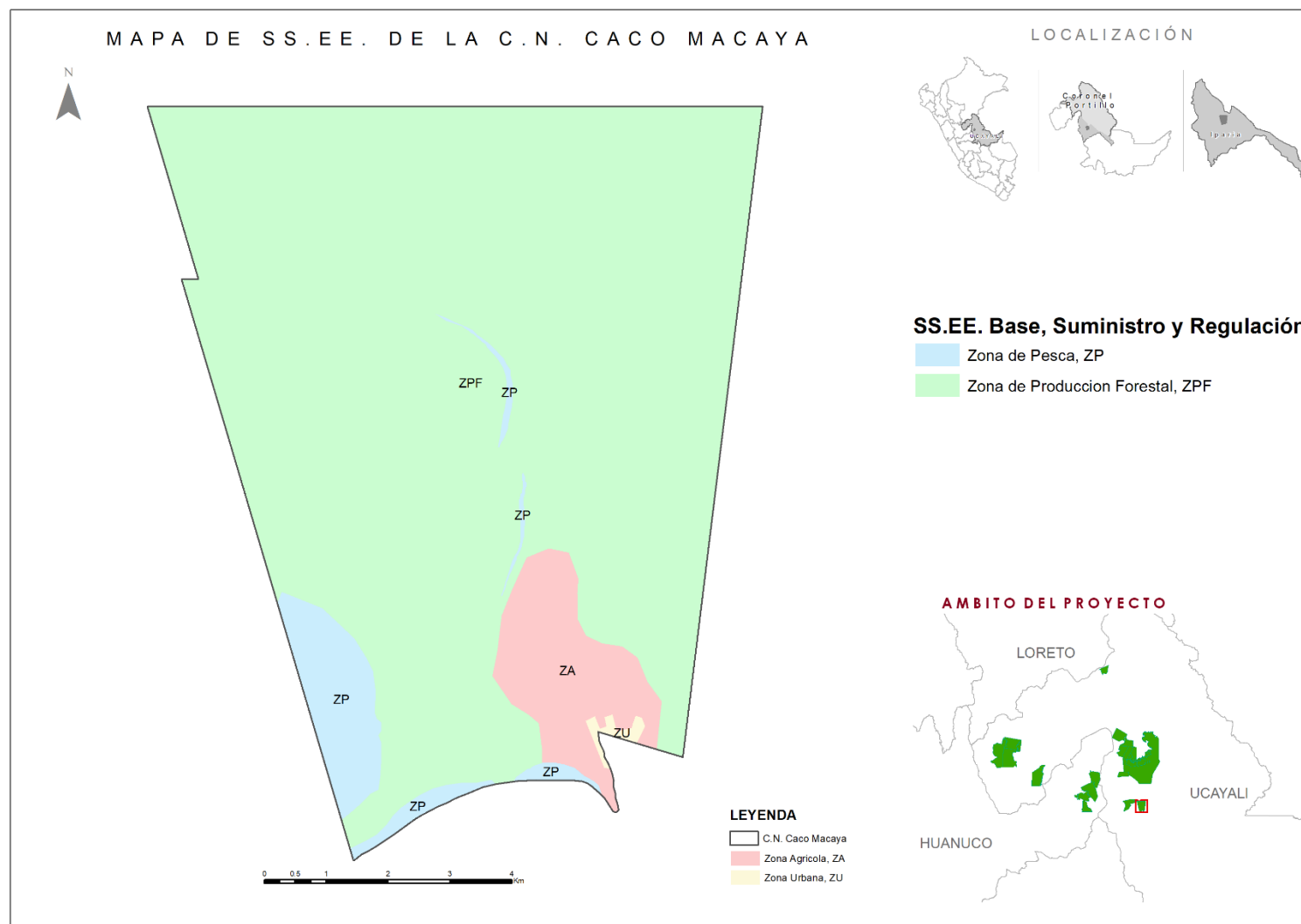
Hunting

An area with a total of approximately 1,633.54 hectares has been identified, which is used by the population to hunt wildlife for self-consumption. Among the species most consumed by the residents of the community are: "carachupa", "majas", "añuje", "huangana", "white monkey", "pichico", "pava", "sachavaca", "monkey black", "red monkey", "motelo" and "deer".

Forestry production

The community locates an area as a source of timber resources for commercialization, which includes an area of approximately 5,000,000 hectares of the communal territory. On the map they are located as HCV 4.2 forests, due to their importance as a wetland ecosystem. The timber forest species used by the population are "capirona", "quillobordon", and "quinilla"; which are used mainly the stem for the construction of houses.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the El Naranjal Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is located within the buffer zone of the El Sira Communal Reserve. (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: The RCS presents particular species of birds such as Tangara phillipsi "El Sira tanager" and Pauxi koepckeae "El Sira paujil". There is also an endemic bird Phaethornis koepckeae "endemic hummingbird of the Sira" (SERNANP, s.f.). In addition, in the Huánuco department, more than 300 endemic species have been identified; and shares with Ucayali, around 14 species of flora and fauna identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymae (VU), Callimico goeldii (VU), Cebuella pygmaea (VU), Cacajao calvus, Tayassu pecari (NT), Priodontes maximus (VU) Terrestrial tapirus (VU), Myrmecophaga tridactyla (VU), Dinomys branickii (VU), Mazama americana (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: Neochen jubata (NT), Jabiru mycteria (NT), Mitu tuberosum (NT), Pteroglossus beauharnaesii (NT), Amazona festiva (NT), Ara chloropterus (NT), Ara macao (NT), Amazona amazonica (NT), Amazona farinosa (NT), Primolius couloni (VU), Pyrilia barrabandi (NT), Touit huetii (VU), Spizaetus ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera

(NT), *Agamia agami* (VU), *Ramphastos tucanus* (VU), *Tinamus major* (NT), *Tinamus tao* (VU), *Harpia harpyja* (NT), *Tangara phillipsi* (NT), *Pauxi koepckeae* (CR) and *Phaethornis koepckeae* (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: *Melanosuchus niger* (NT), *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (EN), *Paleosuchus trigonatus* (NT), *Boa constrictor* (EN), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Chelonoidis denticulata* (VU), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (VU) and *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU).

HCV 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1). It covers an area of 3040.86 hectares and is the closest area to the El Sira Communal Reserve.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Ayamiria River and its tributaries. which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a supplement to the population's diet are "anchoveta", "catfish", "boquichico", "carachama", "fasaco", "lisa", "mojara", "Palometa", "tarpon", and "sardine". The community does not commercialize the ichthyological resource.

Hunting

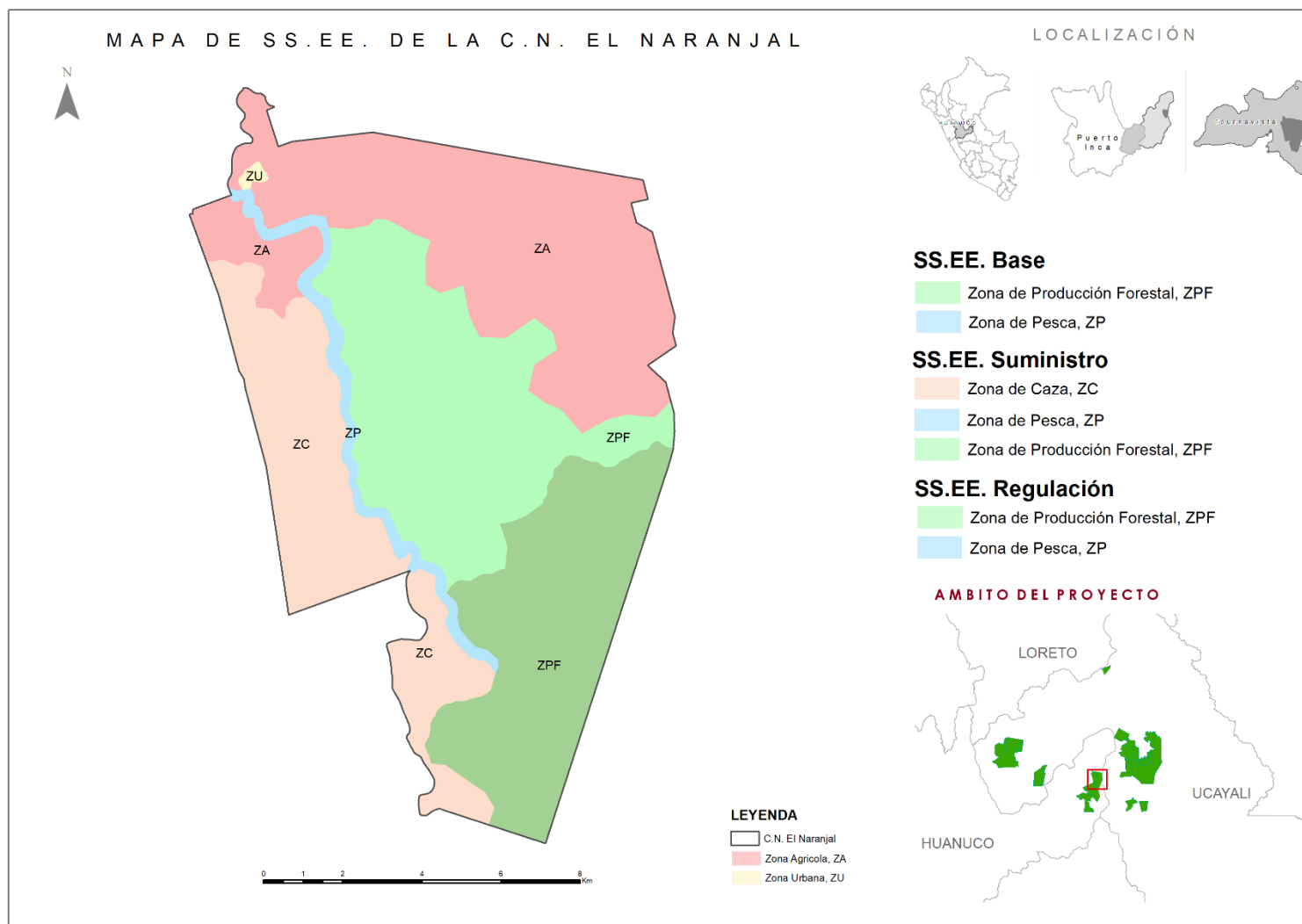
The most consumed wild animals are; "Añuje", "carachupa", "majas", "monkey", "pujil", "partridge", "pucacunga", "sachavaca", "sajino" and "deer". The population does not market game animals.

Forest Production

It comprises an approximate area of 6,748.34 thousand hectares of the communal territory. Covers hunting areas. The timber and non-timber forest species used by the population for the construction of homes and firewood are "anacaspi", "caimitillo", "cetico",

"espintano", "moena", "ocuera", "pashaco", "quinilla", "Shimbillo", "sacha garlic", "chamairo", "chirisanango", chuchuasi ", clavo huasca", "copaiba", "icoja", "machinga", "tall patiquina", "renaquilla", "sanango", "Grade blood", "cat's claw" and "yarina". The community locates these areas as sources of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



Area of High Conservation Value of the Las Golondrinas Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is adjacent to the El Sira Communal Reserve (see focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: The RCS presents particular species of birds such as Tangara phillipsi "El Sira tanager" and Pauxi koepckeae "El Sira paujil". There is also an endemic bird Phaethornis koepckeae "endemic hummingbird of the Sira" (SERNANP, s.f.). In addition, in the Huánuco department, more than 300 endemic species have been identified; and shares with Ucayali, around 14 species of flora and fauna identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymae (VU), Callimico goeldii (VU), Cebuella pygmaea (VU), Cacajao calvus, Tayassu pecari (NT), Priodontes maximus (VU) Terrestrial tapirus (VU), Myrmecophaga tridactyla (VU), Dinomys branickii (VU), Mazama americana (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: Neochen jubata (NT), Jabiru mycteria (NT), Mitu tuberosum (NT), Pteroglossus beauharnesii (NT), Amazona festiva (NT), Ara chloropterus (NT), Ara macao (NT), Amazona amazonica (NT), Amazona farinosa (NT), Primolius couloni (VU), Pyrilia barrabandi (NT), Touit huetii (VU), Spizaetus ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera

(NT), *Agamia agami* (VU), *Ramphastos tucanus* (VU), *Tinamus major* (NT), *Tinamus tao* (VU), *Harpia harpyja* (NT), *Tangara phillipsi* (NT), *Pauxi koepckeae* (CR) and *Phaethornis koepckeae* (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: *Melanosuchus niger* (NT), *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (EN), *Paleosuchus trigonatus* (NT), *Boa constrictor* (EN), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Chelonoidis denticulata* (VU), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (VU) and *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU).

HCV 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1). It comprises an area of 7,600.7 hectares adjacent to the El Sira Communal Reserve and is located in the forest production zone.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Ayamiria River and its tributaries, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a supplement to the population's diet are "bage", "boquichico", "carachama", "fasaco", "lisa", "mojara", and "shad". The community does not commercialize the ichthyological resource.

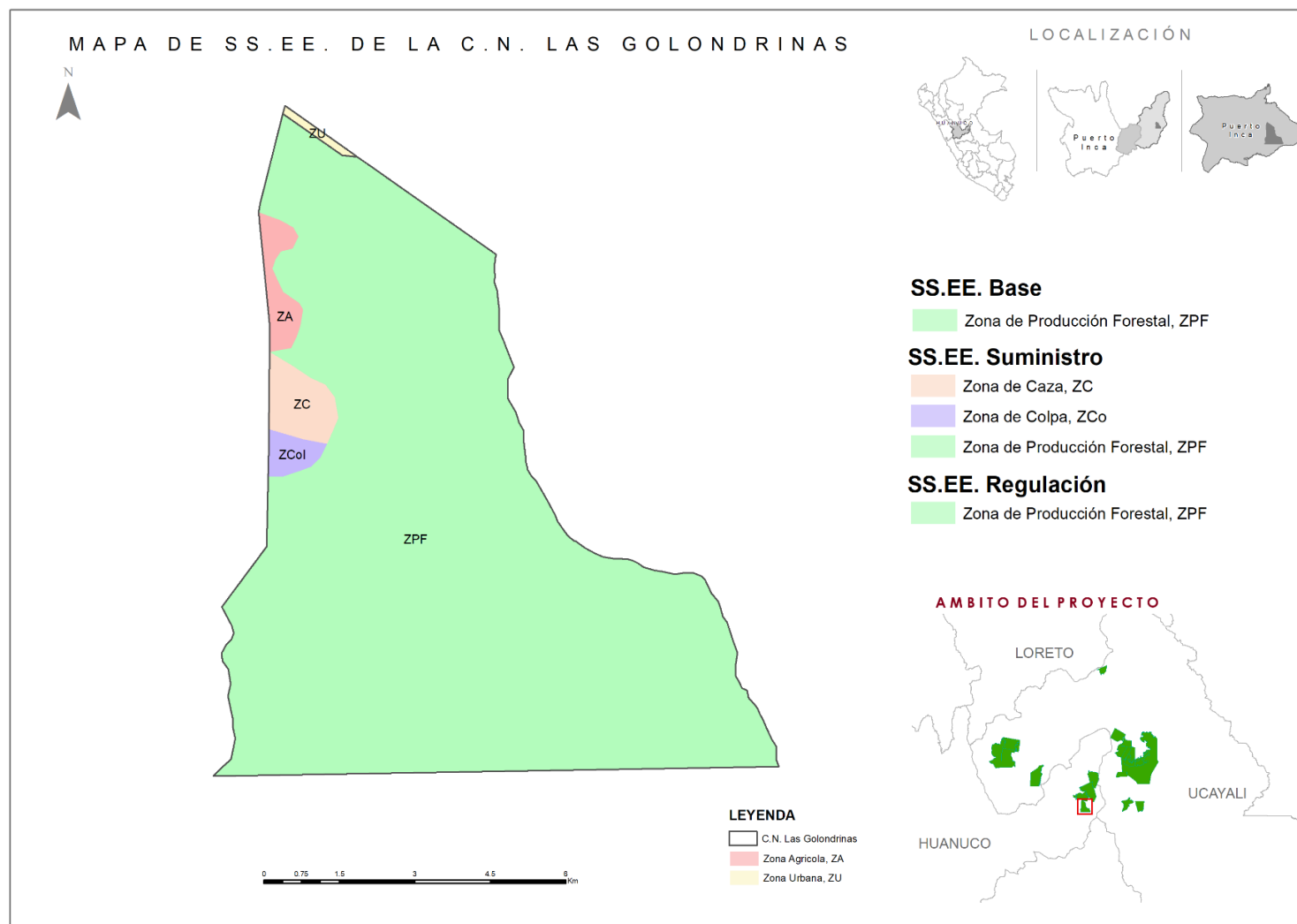
Hunting

The most consumed wild animals are; "Añuje", "carachupa", "majas", "monkey", "pujil", "partridge", "sachavaca", "sajino" and "venison". The population does not market game animals. The clay licks are areas of greatest use during hunting days.

Forest Production

It comprises an approximate extension of 7,600.7 thousand hectares of the communal territory. The non-timber forest species used by the population as medicine are: "chuchuhuasi", "clove", "icoja", "piri piri" and "cat's claw". Used mainly for medicine. The community locates these areas as sources of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the Nueva Alianza de Baños Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANP's: The community borders the El Sira Communal Reserve. (see image 11) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community (see image 12) Endemism: El Sira Communal Reserve - RCS, presents particular species of birds such as Tangara phillipsi "El Sira tanager" and Pauxi koepckeae "El Sira paujil". There is also an endemic bird Phaethornis koepckeae "endemic hummingbird of the Sira" (SERNANP, s.f.). In addition, in the Huánuco department, more than 300 endemic species have been identified; and shares with Ucayali, around 14 species of flora and fauna identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymae (VU), Callimico goeldii (VU), Cebuella pygmaea (VU), Cacajao calvus, Tayassu pecari (NT), Priodontes maximus (VU) Terrestrial tapirus (VU), Myrmecophaga tridactyla (VU), Dinomys branickii (VU), Mazama americana (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: Neochen jubata (NT), Jabiru mycteria (NT), Mitu tuberosum (NT), Pteroglossus beauharnaesii (NT), Amazona festiva (NT), Ara chloropterus (NT), Ara macao (NT), Amazona amazonica (NT), Amazona farinosa (NT), Primolius coultoni (VU), Pyrilia barrabandi (NT), Touit huetii (VU), Spizaetus ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera

(NT), *Agamia agami* (VU), *Ramphastos tucanus* (VU), *Tinamus major* (NT), *Tinamus tao* (VU), *Harpia harpyja* (NT), *Tangara phillipsi* (NT), *Pauxi koepckeae* (CR) and *Phaethornis koepckeae* (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: *Melanosuchus niger* (NT), *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (EN), *Paleosuchus trigonatus* (NT), *Boa constrictor* (EN), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Chelonoidis denticulata* (VU), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (VU) and *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU).

HCV 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1), on the map it is located in the southern zone and is compatible with HCV 4.2; and ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands (HCV 4.2). it comprises an area of 5,972.3 hectares adjacent to the El Sira Communal Reserve and is located in the forest production zone.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Pachitea River and its tributaries, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a supplement to the population's diet, "catfish", "boquichico", "carachama", "maiden", and "tarpon" stand out. The community markets the ichthyological resource.

Hunting

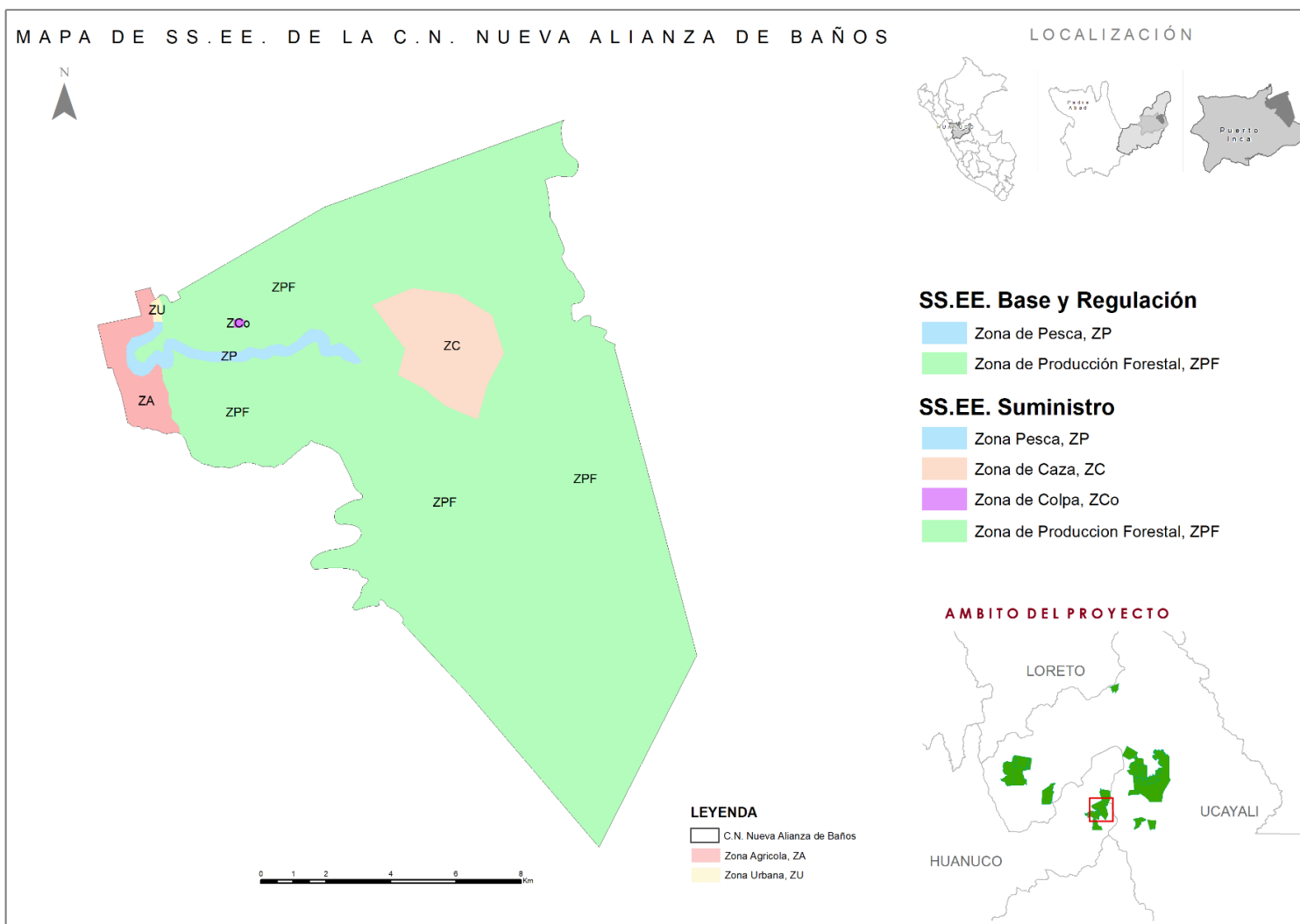
The most consumed wild animals are; "Majas", "paujil", "partridge", "sajino" and "venison". The population does not market game animals. The hunting area covers an area of approximately 988.40 hectares. The clay licks are areas of greatest use during hunting days.

Forest Production

It comprises an approximate extension of 17 thousand hectares of the communal territory. The non-timber forest species used as medicine are: "ajosacha", "ajosquiro", "Chuchuuasi", "capirona bark", "shihuahuaco bark", "cumaceba", "motelo step", "ubos" and "nail

of cat". Likewise, the community locates this area of approximately 4, 059.07 hectares as a source of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the Santa Teresa Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community borders the El Sira Communal Reserve in the eastern part of the territory and overlaps 90% with the buffer zone (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: El Sira-RCS Communal Reserve presents particular species of birds such as Tangara phillipsi "El Sira tanager" and Pauxi koepckeae "El Sira paujil". There is also an endemic bird Phaethornis koepckeae "endemic hummingbird of the Sira" (SERNANP, s.f.). In addition, in the Huánuco department, more than 300 endemic species have been identified; and shares with Ucayali, around 14 species of flora and fauna identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: Does not locate. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Atelocynus microtis (NT), Speothos venaticus (EN), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Leopardus wiedii (NT), Leopardus tigrinus (VU), Panthera onca (NT), Puma concolor (NT), Lontra longicaudis (NT) Pteronura brasiliensis (NT), Sotalia fluviatilis (EN), Inia geoffrensis (EN), Alouatta seniculus (VU), Ateles chamek (EN), Lagothrix lagotricha (EN), Aotus nancymae (VU), Callimico goeldii (VU), Cebuella pygmaea (VU), Cacajao calvus, Tayassu pecari (NT), Priodontes maximus (VU) Terrestrial tapirus (VU), Myrmecophaga tridactyla (VU), Dinomys branickii (VU), Mazama americana (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: Neochen jubata (NT), Jabiru mycteria (NT), Mitu tuberosum (NT), Pteroglossus beauharnaesii (NT), Amazona festiva (NT), Ara chloropterus (NT), Ara macao (NT), Amazona amazonica (NT), Amazona farinosa (NT), Primolius coultoni (VU), Pyrilia barrabandi (NT),

Touit huetii (VU), Spizaetus ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), Harpia harpyja (NT), Tangara phillipsi (NT), Pauxi koepckeae (CR) and Phaethornis koepckeae (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU).

HCV 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as, natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1), on the map it is located in the southern zone and is compatible with HCV 4.2; and ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands (HCV 4.2). It comprises an area of 6,762.2 hectares adjacent to the El Sira Communal Reserve and is located in the forest production zone.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Pachitea River and its tributaries, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a supplement to the population's diet, "catfish", "boquichico", "carachama", "maiden", and "tarpon" stand out; they are the most used for self-consumption. The community does not commercialize the ichthyological resource.

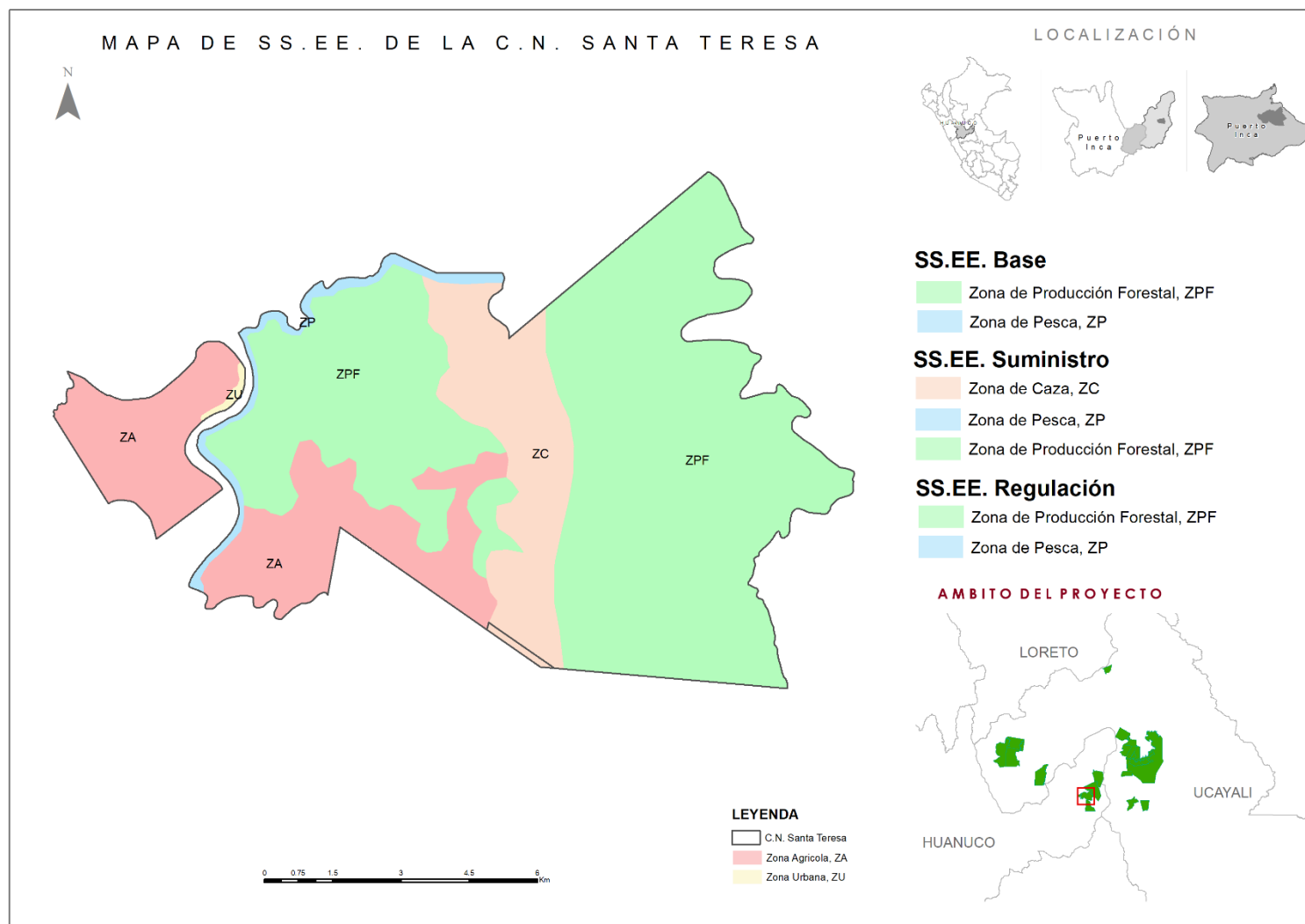
Hunting

The most consumed wild animals are: "majas", "paujil", "partridge", "sajino" and "deer". The population does not market game animals. The hunting area covers an approximate area of 1,391.8 hectares. The clay licks are areas of greatest use during hunting days.

Forest Production

The non-timber forest species used as medicine are: "ajosacha", "grade blood" and "cat's claw". It comprises an approximate area of 6,762.2 hectares of the communal territory.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of the Sinchi Roca II Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community does not adjoin or is close to an ANP. (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of endemic flora and fauna were identified. (see, table 29 of report 2, of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS sites: according to the graphic base of the hotspot area of the Tropical Andes, the communal territory locates sites of high value for biodiversity. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT) <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> (VU) <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius coultoni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> (NT), <i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i> (VU), <i>Neomorphus geoffroyi</i> (VU), <i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i> (NT), <i>Psophia leucoptera</i> (NT), <i>Agamia agami</i> (VU), <i>Ramphastos tucanus</i> (VU), <i>Tinamus major</i> (NT), <i>Tinamus tao</i> (VU), <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: *Melanosuchus niger* (NT), *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (EN), *Paleosuchus trigonatus* (NT), *Boa constrictor* (EN), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Chelonoidis denticulata* (VU), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (VU) and *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU).

AVC 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as, natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1), on the map it is located in the southern zone and is compatible with HCV 4.2; and ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands (HCV 4.2). it comprises an area of 15,812.03 hectares.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the San Alejandro and Chantantía rivers, in addition to its main tributaries, which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main species of fish with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a supplement to the population's diet are "anchoveta", "anguil", "ashua", "catfish", "boquichico", "bujurqui", "carachama", "Shitari", "maiden", "fasaco", "lisa", "paco", "palometa", "paña", "toa" and "tarpon". The community does not commercialize fish resources.

Hunting

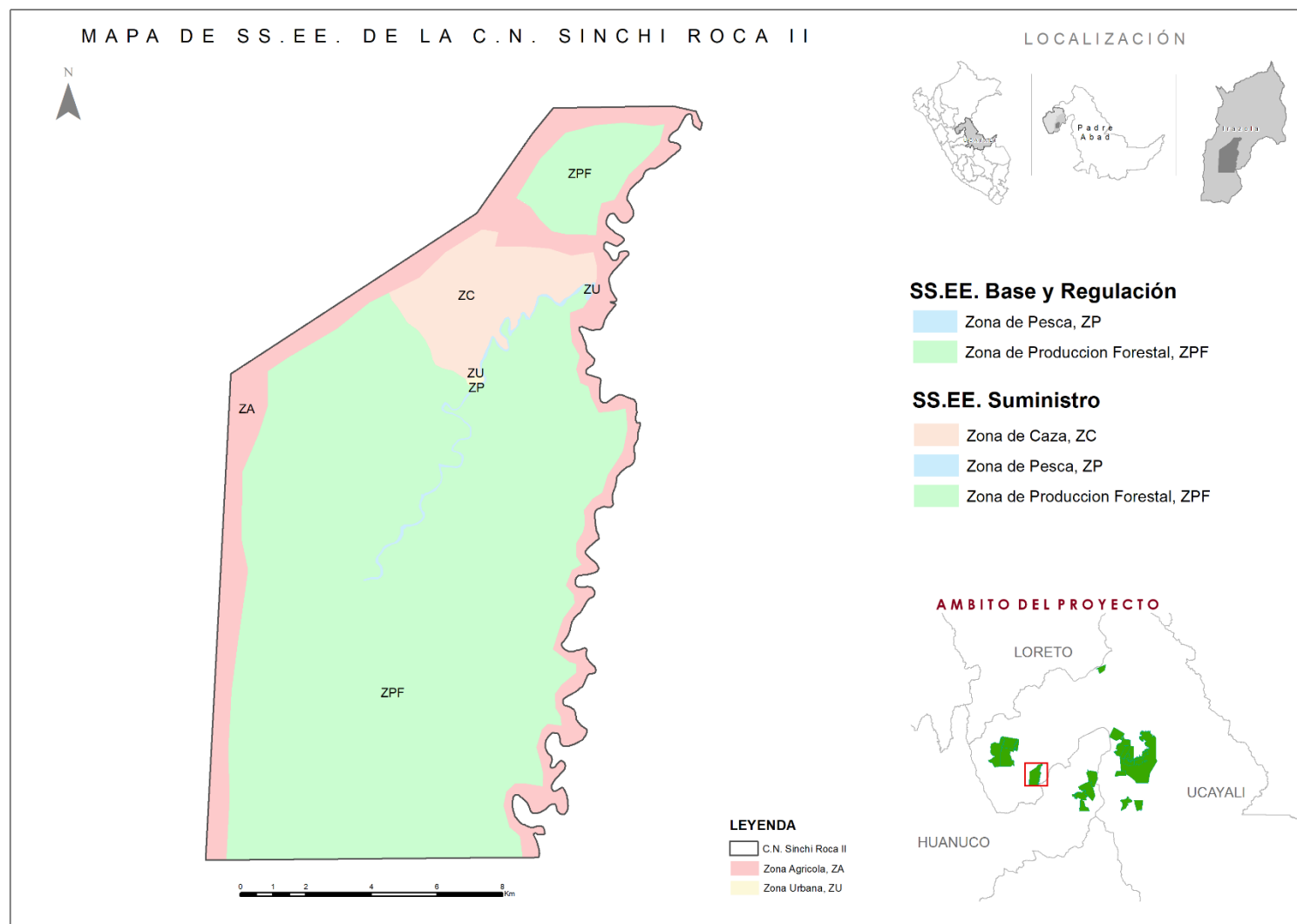
The most consumed wild animals are: "añuje", "carachupa", "monkey", "coto mono", "huangana", "majas", "maquisapa", "motelo", "paujil", "partridge", "pucacunga", "Sachavaca", "sajino" and "venison". The population does not market game animals.

The hunting area covers an area of approximately 1,421.44 hectares. The clay licks are areas of greatest use during hunting days, they are located within the forest production area.

Forest Production

The non-timber forest species used in food, medicine and housing construction are: "ajosacha", "cotton" "chuchuhuasi", "guava", "malva", "matico", "pandisho", "pashaco", "pihuayo", "Grade blood", "shapaja", "shimbillo", "ungurahui", "yarina", and "sapote". The community locates this area of approximately 14,000 thousand hectares as a source of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



Area of High Conservation Value of the Yamino Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANP's: The community is 100% superimposed on the buffer zone of the Cordillera Azul National Park (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (see table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy) HOTSPOTS Sites: According to the graphic base of the hotspot area of the Tropical Andes, the communal territory locates sites of high value for biodiversity. The south of the communal territory is located. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT), <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> (VU) Terrestrial <i>tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius coultoni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus</i>

ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU).

HCV2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI

The communal territory concentrates significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is greater than 20,000 ha. It comprises an area of 21,192.87 ha.

AVC 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as, natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1), on the map it is located in the southern zone and is compatible with HCV 4.2; and ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands (HCV 4.2) and covers an area of 27,771.7 hectares.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Santa Ana and Pintuyacu rivers and their tributaries (ravines), which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet, the following stand out: "añashusha", "boquichico", "bujurqui", "carachama", "fasaco", "lisa", "tarpon", "shitari" and "toa". The community does not commercialize fish resources.

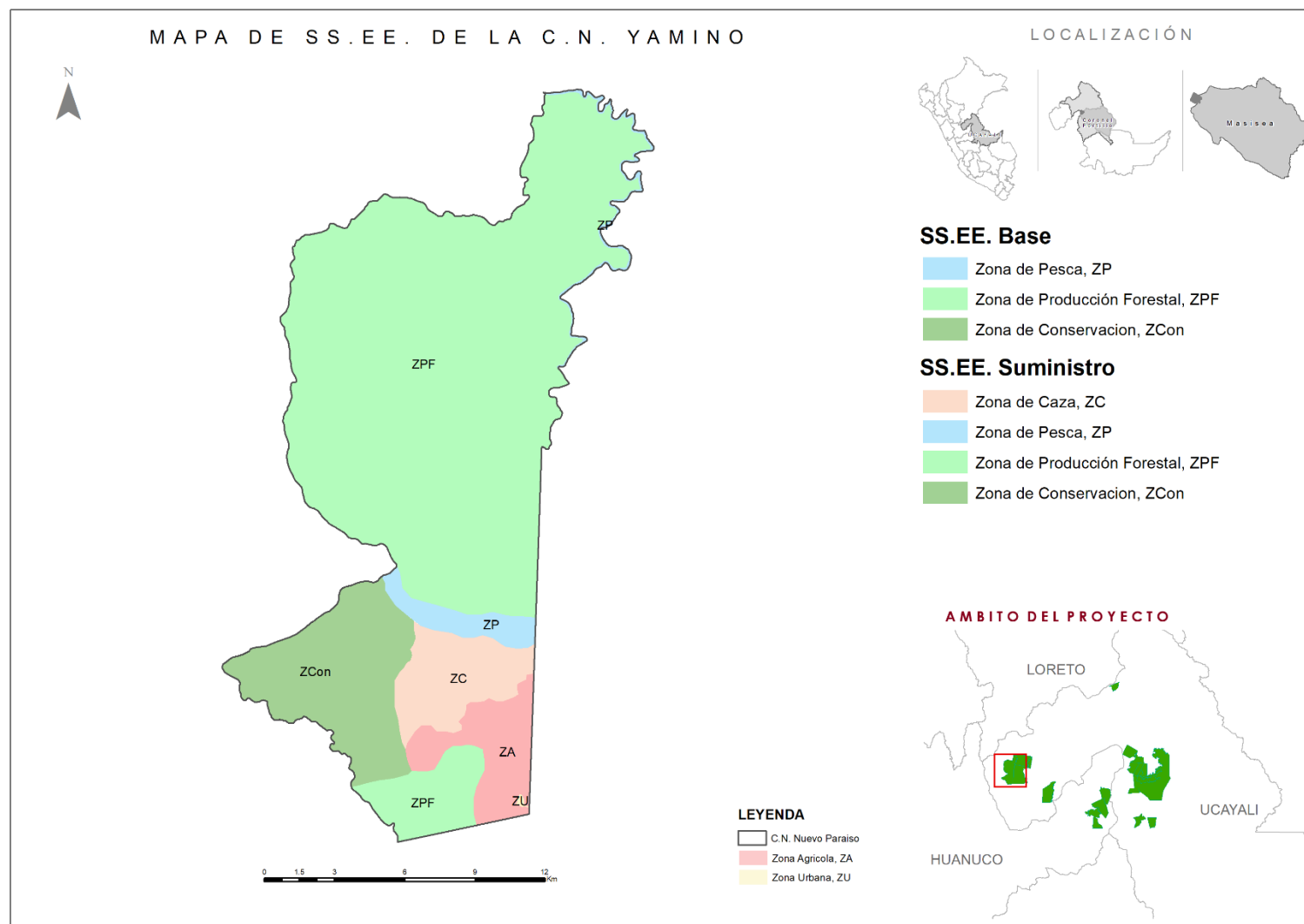
Hunting

The most consumed wild animals are; "Majas", "monkey", "sachavaca", "sajino" and "deer". The population does not market game animals. It comprises an approximate area of approximately 1,815.96 hectares. The clay licks are areas of greatest use during hunting days, they are located within the forest production area.

Forest Production

The non-timber forest species used in food, medicine are: "achiote", "ajosacha", "cotton", "caimito", "case", "chancapiedra", "chuchuhuasi", "guayaba", "ishanga", "lacetilla", "plantain", "mauve", "matico", "mauve", "matico", "pihuayo", "pinion", "white pinion", red pinion "and" yarina ". The community locates an area of approximately 21,192.9 hectares as sources of timber resources for commercialization.

Focal area



High Conservation Value Area of Santa Rosa Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANPs: The community is 80% superimposed with the buffer zone of the Cordillera Azul National Park (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (See table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy). HOTSPOTS sites: Not located. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna: The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT) <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> (VU) <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius couloni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> (NT), <i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i> (VU), <i>Neomorphus geoffroyi</i> (VU), <i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i> (NT), <i>Psophia leucoptera</i> (NT), <i>Agamia agami</i> (VU), <i>Ramphastos tucanus</i> (VU), <i>Tinamus major</i> (NT), <i>Tinamus tao</i> (VU), <i>Harpia harpyja</i> (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: *Melanosuchus niger* (NT), *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* (EN), *Paleosuchus trigonatus* (NT), *Boa constrictor* (EN), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Chelonoidis denticulata* (VU), *Podocnemis expansa* (EN), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (VU) and *Podocnemis unifilis* (VU).

AVC 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as, natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1), on the map it is located in the southern zone and is compatible with HCV 4.2; and the ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands (HCV 4.2), which covers an area of 18,837.15 hectares.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Aguaytía rivers and their tributaries (ravines), which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet, the following stand out: "catfish", "boquichico", "carachama", "maiden", "ray", "tarpon", and "Zungaro". The community does not commercialize fish resources.

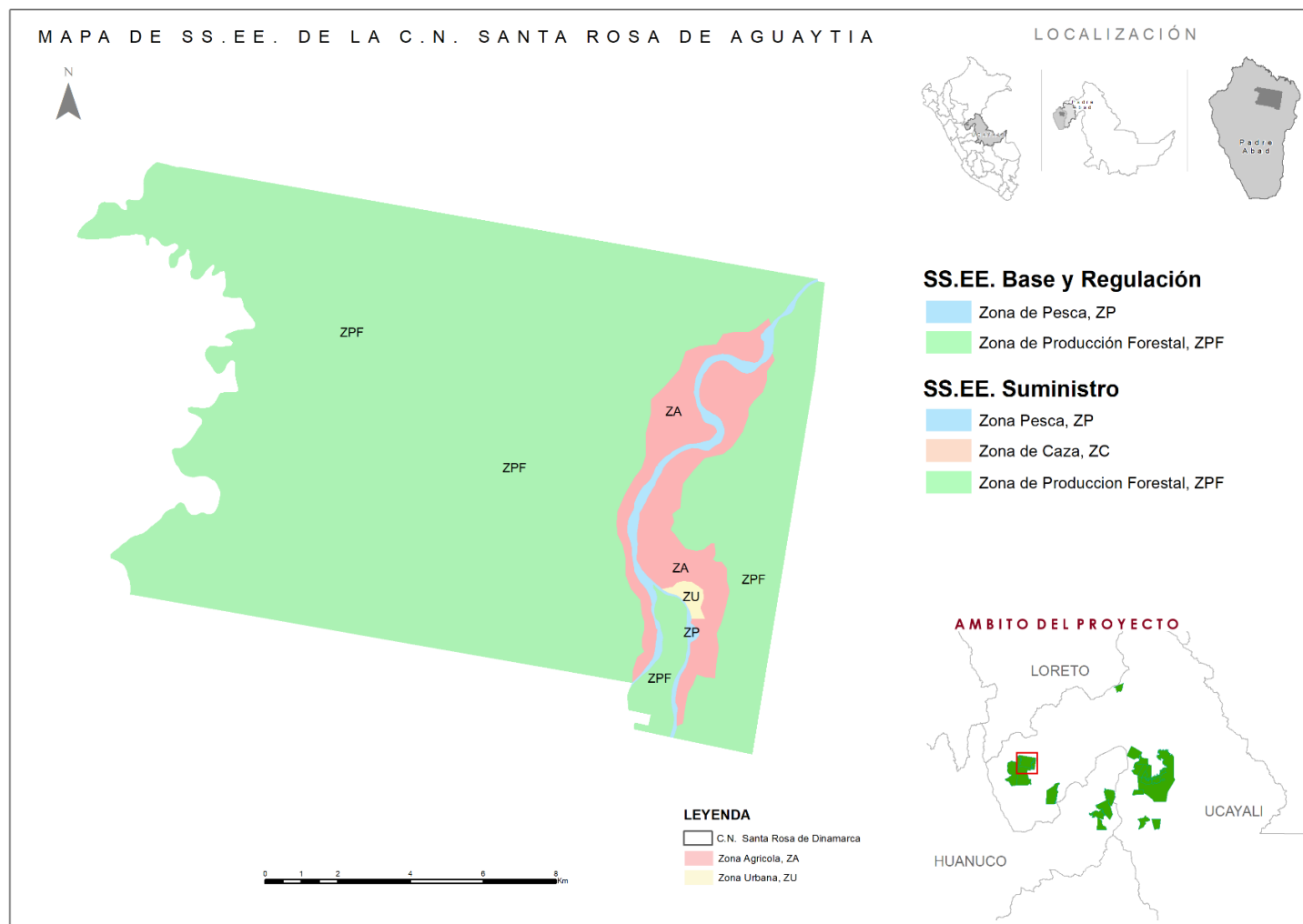
Hunting

The hunting area covers an area of approximately 2,331.82 hectares. The clay licks are areas of greatest use during hunting days and are located within the forest production area. The most consumed wild animals are: "añuje", "huangana", "paujil", "majas", "pucacunga", "sachavaca" and "deer". The population does not market game animals.

Forestry production

The non-timber forest species used in food and medicine are: "achiote", "ajosacha", "cotton", "caimito", "case", "chancapiedra", "chuchuhuasi", "guayaba", "ishanga", "lacetilla", "plantain", "mauve", "matico", "mauve", "matico", "pihuayo", "pinion", "white pinion", red pinion "and" yarina ". The community locates this area of approximately 18,000 thousand hectares as sources of timber resources for commercialization. Forest species are; "Almond", "anocaspi", "huayruro", "moena", "papelillo", "sapotillo", "shihuahuaco", and "screw".

Focal area



Area of High Conservation Value of the Mariscal Cáceres Native Community

High conservation value	<i>HCV 1: Species diversity</i> <i>HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI</i> <i>AVC 4: System Services</i> <i>HCV 5: Community needs</i>
Grade attribute	Presence of ANP's: The community is 100% superimposed on the buffer zone of the Cordillera Azul National Park (see, focal area) RAMSAR sites: They are not located within the community. Endemism: It was not identified in the communal territory, moreover, in the Ucayali department, 9 species of flora and fauna were identified. (see, table 29 of report 2 of this consultancy). HOTSPOTS sites: Not located. HCV1: Diversity of species Endangered flora and fauna The species of mammals with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: <i>Atelocynus microtis</i> (NT), <i>Speothos venaticus</i> (EN), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Leopardus wiedii</i> (NT), <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> (VU), <i>Panthera onca</i> (NT), <i>Puma concolor</i> (NT), <i>Lontra longicaudis</i> (NT) <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> (NT), <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> (EN), <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> (EN), <i>Alouatta seniculus</i> (VU), <i>Ateles chamek</i> (EN), <i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i> (EN), <i>Aotus nancymae</i> (VU), <i>Callimico goeldii</i> (VU), <i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> (VU), <i>Cacajao calvus</i>, <i>Tayassu pecari</i> (NT), <i>Priodontes maximus</i> (VU) <i>Terrestrial tapirus</i> (VU), <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> (VU), <i>Dinomys branickii</i> (VU), <i>Mazama americana</i> (DD). In birds, according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list, the following species are reported: <i>Neochen jubata</i> (NT), <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (NT), <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> (NT), <i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> (NT), <i>Amazona festiva</i> (NT), <i>Ara chloropterus</i> (NT), <i>Ara macao</i> (NT), <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (NT), <i>Amazona farinosa</i> (NT), <i>Primolius coultoni</i> (VU), <i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i> (NT), <i>Touit huetii</i> (VU), <i>Spizaetus</i>

ornatus (NT), Patagioenas subvinacea (VU), Neomorphus geoffroyi (VU), Odontophorus gujanensis (NT), Psophia leucoptera (NT), Agamia agami (VU), Ramphastos tucanus (VU), Tinamus major (NT), Tinamus tao (VU), Harpia harpyja (NT).

The reptile species with threatened categories according to national legislation (DS. N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI) and the IUCN red list are: Melanosuchus niger (NT), Paleosuchus palpebrosus (EN), Paleosuchus trigonatus (NT), Boa constrictor (EN), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Chelonoidis denticulata (VU), Podocnemis expansa (EN), Podocnemis sextuberculata (VU) and Podocnemis unifilis (VU).

HCV2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI

The communal territory concentrates significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is greater than 20,000 ha. It comprises an area of 20,424.3 ha.

AVC 4: System Services

In the communal territory the ecosystem services are located; as well as, natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks (HCV 4.1), on the map it is located in the southern zone and is compatible with HCV 4.2; and ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands (HCV 4.2). it comprises an area of 20,695.7 hectares.

HCV 5: Community needs

Fishing

It includes the Aguaytía and Pintuyacu rivers and their tributaries (streams), which supply fish to the community and as a source of fresh water. Among the main fish species with the highest consumption and a source of protein as a complement to the population's diet, the following stand out: "boquichico", "carachama", "doncell", "fasaco", "lisa", "paco", "stripe", "tarpon", and "zúngaro". The community does not commercialize fish resources.

Hunting

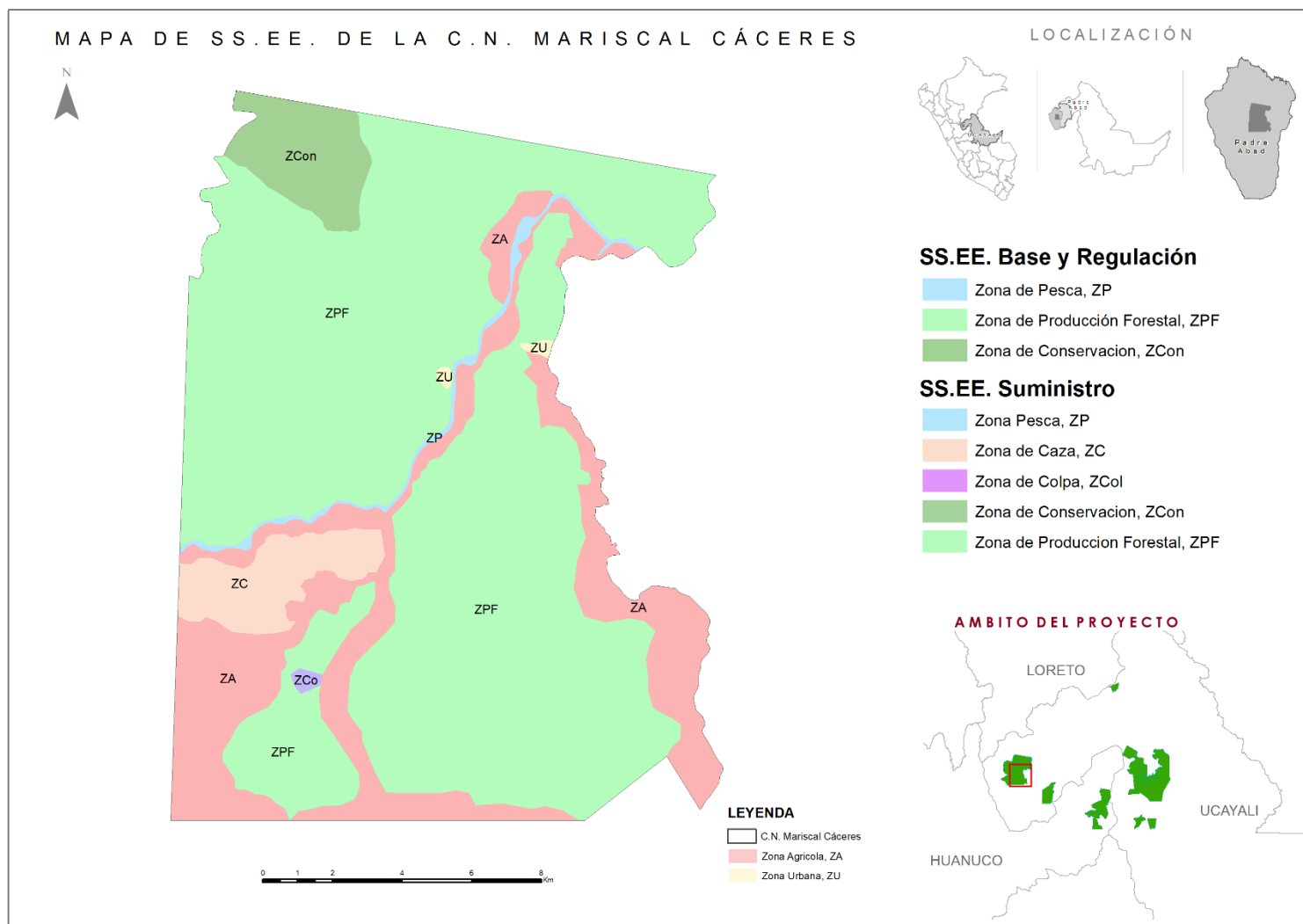
The most consumed wild animals are; "Añuje", "paujil", "carachupa", "huangana", "parrot", "majas", "monkey", "turkey", "picuro", "sajino" and "deer". The population does not market game animals.

The hunting area covers an area of approximately 1,029.53 hectares. The clay licks are areas of greatest use during hunting days, they are located within the forest production area.

Forest Production

The non-timber forest species used in food and medicine are: "achiote", "ajosacha", "cotton", "caimito", "case", "chancapiedra", "chuchuhuasi", "guayaba", "ishanga", "lacetilla", "plantain", "mauve", "matico", "mauve", "matico", "pihuayo", "pinion", "white pinion", red pinion "and" yarina ". The community locates this area of approximately 18,275.4 hectares as sources of timber resources for commercialization. The most commercialized forest species are: "almond", "mahogany", "capirona", "huayruro", "papelillo", "requia", "shimbillo", and "screw".

Focal area



APPENDIX 5: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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