COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

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Project Lifetime	01 July 2021 – 30 June 2041; 20 years

GHG Accounting Period	01 July 2021 – 30 June 2031; 10 years
History of CCB Status	Validation for the CCB Standard
Gold Level Criteria	Gold Level Criteria Applies to Community and Biodiversity
Expected Verification Schedule	The first verification is on 2021, to be made by the end of 2023

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1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

1.1 Unique Project Benefits

Outcome or Impact Estimated by the End of Project Lifetime	Section Reference
1) Estimated net emission reductions in the project area, measured with respect to the non-project scenario.	3.2.4
2) Hectares of forest loss reduction in the project area, compared to the non-project scenario.	3.1.3
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.	5
4)	
5)	

1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics

Category	Metric	Estimated by the End of Project Lifetime	Section Reference
GHG emission reductions or removals	Net estimated emission removals in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply
	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	10,394,747.73 tCO2-e	3.2.4
Forest[1] cover	For REDD[2] projects: Estimated number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	Does not specify	3
	For ARR[3] projects: Estimated number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM[4] practices are expected to occurred as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply
	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management practices are expected to occurred as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Does not specify	REDD Strategy
Training	Total number of community members who are expected to have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	Does not specify	REDD Strategy 4.4.1

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

Category	Metric	Estimated by the End of Project Lifetime	Section Reference
	Number of female community members who are expected to have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training as part of project activities	Does not specify	REDD Strategy 4.4.1
Employment	Total number of people expected to be employed in project activities,[5] expressed as number of full-time employees[6]	Does not specify	REDD Strategy 4.4.1
	Number of women expected to be employed as a result of project activities, expressed as number of full-time employees	Does not specify	REDD Strategy 4.4.1
Livelihoods	Total number of people expected to have improved livelihoods[7] or income generated as a result of project activities	Does not specify	REDD Strategy 4.4.1
	Number of women expected to have improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	Does not specify	REDD Strategy 4.4.1
Health	Total number of people for whom health services are expected to improve as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply
	Number of women for whom health services are expected to improve as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply

[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 the UN System of National Accounts (1993) paragraphs 17.14[15.102];[17.28])
[7] Livelihoods are the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Krantz, Lasse, 2001. *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction*. SIDA). Livelihood benefits may include benefits reported in the Employment metrics of this table.

Category	Metric	Estimated by the End of Project Lifetime	Section Reference
Education	Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education is expected to improve as result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education is expected to improve as result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply
Water	Total number of people who are expected to experience increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply
	Number of women who are expected to experience increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being[8] is expected to improve as a result of project activities	Does not specify	4
	Number of women whose well-being is expected to improve as a result of project activities	Does not specify	4
Biodiversity conservation	Expected change in the number of hectares managed significantly better by the project for biodiversity conservation,[9] measured against the without-project scenario	Does not apply	Does not apply

[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, Livelihoods, Health, Education and Water), and may also include other benefits such as strengthened legal rights to resources, increased food security, conservation of access to areas of cultural significance, etc.

[9] Managed for 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, e.g. enhancing the status of endangered species

Category	Metric	Estimated by the End of Project Lifetime	Section Reference
	Expected number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species[10] benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities,[11] measured against the without-project scenario	Does not specify	5

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

2 GENERAL

2.1 Project Goals, Design and Long-Term Viability

2.1.1 Summary Description of the Project (G1.2)

The Huánuco and Ucayali regions are located in the eastern central part of Peru. The Ucayali region borders on the north with Loreto region, on the west with the regions of Huánuco, Pasco and Junín, on the south with the Cusco and Madre de Dios regions, and on the east with the Republic of Brazil. While the Huánuco region borders on the north with the regions of San Martín, La Libertad and Loreto, on the west with the regions of Ancash and Lima, on the south with the Pasco region, and on the east with the Ucayali region. Both regions have their own specific and variable characteristics throughout and above their territories, since they present coverage from swampy areas, low, medium and high terrace forest, hydromorphic areas with the presence of aguajales, among others.

The REDD + project is implemented in the area made up of 21 native communities: Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Egypt, Nueva Yarina, Santa Rosa de Denmark, Nuevo Paraiso, Santa Marta, Utucuro, Caco Macaya, San José from Pacache, Nuevo Saposoa, Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino, Sinchi Roca II, El Naranajal, Nueva Alianza de Bsaños, Santa Tereza and Golondrinas, the first 17 communities are located in the Ucayali region and the remaining 4 in the Huánuco region. The project area has an extension of 184,773.74 hectares and its objective is to conserve the forest in the 21 communities from the advance of deforestation and degradation, as well as to conserve biodiversity stocks and improve the living conditions of the population surrounding the project area.

The project proposes to reduce the pressure to change land use in the project area through 4 components: i) Strengthening the governance and management of the territory in native communities, ii) Generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving income of families of native communities, iii) Maintenance of forest conservation objects, and iv) Strengthening capacities for the MBC with social inclusion and gender equity.

With these actions, the project expects to avoid a total of 10,394,747 tCO2-e according to the projected baseline scenario for the first 10 years, with an annual average of net emissions of 1,039,474 tCO2-e. In addition, the project includes benefits for the populations involved, as well as for the conservation of biodiversity, where it seeks to contribute to the conservation of forests with high levels of biodiversity with the presence of endemic species, species in danger of extinction or to some degree threat, beyond the benefits of reducing GHG emissions.

2.1.2 Project Scale

Project Scale	
Project	x
Large project	

2.1.3 Project Proponent (G1.1)

Organization name	Junín Pablo native community
Contact person	Julio Panduro Huayta
Title	Head of the community
Address	Lago Imiria Nro. S/N Ucayali - Coronel Portillo - Masisea
Telephone	948081781
Email	-

Organization name	Nuevo Loreto native community
Contact person	Antonio Venancino Vasquez
Title	Head of the community
Address	Nro. S/N Ccnn Nuevo Loreto (12 Hor De Masisea Surcando Marg. Derecha) Ucayali - Coronel Portillo - Masisea
Telephone	979996544 - 988915503
Email	-

Organization name	Buenos Aires native community
Contact person	Policarpo Sinarahua Taminchi
Title	Head of the community
Address	Lago Imiría Nro. S/N Ucayali - Coronel Portillo - Masisea
Telephone	966197753
Email	-

Organization name	Caimito native community
Contact person	Nemias Chavez Panduro
Title	Head of the community
Address	Lago Imiria Nro. S/N C.C.N.N.Caimito (Rio Tamaya) Ucayali - Coronel Portillo - Masisea
Telephone	995445574
Email	-

Organization name	Nuevo Egipto native community
Contact person	Victor Mosonbite Rios
Title	Head of the community
Address	Ucayali, Coronel Portillo, Masisea
Telephone	961599315
Email	-

Organization name	Nuevo Yarina native community
Contact person	Adriano Sanchez Cauper
Title	Head of the community
Address	Rio Tamaya Nro. S/N Com. Nativa Nueva Yarina (salida del Tamaya) Ucayali - Coronel Portillo - Masisea
Telephone	950669261
Email	-

Organization name	Nuevo Paraíso native community
Contact person	Edinson Cauper Ubillus
Title	Head of the community
Address	Nro. S/N Cc.Nn. Nuevo Paraiso (a 3 horas de Masisea río arriba) Ucayali - Coronel Portillo - Masisea
Telephone	947673851 - 920467205
Email	-

Organization name	Santa Martha native community
Contact person	Joel Nunta
Title	Head of the community
Address	Nro. S/N Com Nativa Santa Martha (Rio Ucayali Arriba) Ucayali - Coronel Portillo - Masisea
Telephone	988670815 - 969929649
Email	-

Organization name	Santa Rosa de Dinamarca native community
Contact person	Jose Franchini
Title	Head of the community

Address	Alto Ucayali Nro. Sn (Rio Ucayali) Ucayali - Coronel Portillo - Masisea
Telephone	942448966
Email	-

Organization name	San José de Pacache native community
Contact person	Isaias Cruz Nunta
Title	Head of the community
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Telephone	961182508
Email	-

Organization name	Utucuro native community
Contact person	Sabino Rojas Cairuna
Title	Head of the community
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Telephone	965076023
Email	-

Organization name	Caco Macaya native community
Contact person	Wilson Lomas
Title	Head of the community
Address	Ucayali, Coronel Portillo, Iparia
Telephone	975559904
Email	-

Organization name	Nuevo Saposoa native community
Contact person	Luis Cauper Cairuna
Title	Head of the community
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Telephone	978996653

Email	-

Organization name	Santa Rosa de Aguaytia native community
Contact person	Percy Limas Amasifen
Title	Head of the community
Address	Ucayali, Padre Abad, Padre Abad
Telephone	957604591
Email	-

Organization name	Mariscal Cáceres native community
Contact person	Segundo Roberto Huayta
Title	Head of the community
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Telephone	940468920
Email	-

Organization name	Yamino native community
Contact person	Claudio Perez Odicio
Title	Head of the community
Address	Ucayali - Padre Abad - Padre Abad
Telephone	954101834
Email	-

Organization name	Sinchi Roca II native community
Contact person	Deybinson Perez Tuesta
Title	Head of the community
Address	Nro. S/N Cc. Nn Sinchi Roca Ii (A 4 Horas Aguas Arriba De San Alejandro) Ucayali - Padre Abad - Irazola
Telephone	950762140
Email	-

Organization name	El Naranjal native community

Contact person	Bernardo Jacobo Arevalo
Title	Head of the community
Address	Huánuco - Puerto Inca - Tournavista
Telephone	964210813
Email	-

Organization name	Nueva Alianza de Baños native community
Contact person	Walter Barbaran Lopez
Title	Head of the community
Address	Nro. S/N Gru. Etnolinguistico Amuesha (A 4 Horas En Bote) Huánuco - Puerto Inca - Tournavista
Telephone	979718600
Email	-

Organization name	Santa Teresa native community
Contact person	Angel Alberto Arroyo Lazaro
Title	Head of the community
Address	Nro. S/N C.C. Y Nativa Santa Teresa (De La Prov Pi 2h Rio Abajo) Huánuco - Puerto Inca - Puerto Inca
Telephone	992617374
Email	-

Organization name	Golondrinas native community
Contact person	Simon Castellano Cipriani
Title	Head of the community
Address	Nro. Sn Com. Nativa Las Golondrinas (A 30minutos De Puerto Sira Alto Pumayacu) Huanuco - Puerto Inca - Puerto Inca
Telephone	980582459
Email	-

Organization name	Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral – AIDER
Contact person	Jaime Nalvarte Armas

Title	Executive Director
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2.1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

There are no other entities involved in the project.

2.1.5 Physical Parameters (G1.3)

The project area includes twenty-one (21) native communities: Buenos Aires, Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nueva Yarina, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraiso, Santa Martha, Utucuro, San José de Pacache, Caco Macaya, Nuevo Saposoa, Santa Rosa de Aguaytia, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino, Sinchi Roca II, El Naranjal, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Santa Teresa and Las Golondrinas. Geographically located as follows:

Department	Province	District	Native community	Coordinates	
				X	Y
Ucayali	Coronel Portillo	Masisea	Junín Pablo	587951	9021596
			Nuevo Loreto	571114	9018698
			Buenos Aires	566878	9022510
			Caimito	575569	9020736
			Nuevo Egipto	589534	9023645
			Nueva Yarina	592558	9018588
			Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	564403	9039079
			Nuevo Paraiso	565220	9046387
			Santa Marta	560080	9030695
		Iparia	Utucuro	569832	8976609
			Caco Macaya	585938	8965163
			San José de Pacache	558733	9006599
		Callería	Nuevo Saposoa	540609	9115635
	Padre Abad	Padre Abad	Santa Rosa de Aguaytía	447293	9033640
			Mariscal Cáceres	440782	9026291

			Yamino	429764	9013093
		Irazola	Sinchi Roca II	474401	9009919
Huánuco	Puerto Inca	Tournavista	El Naranjal	534694	9005432
			Nueva Alianza de Baños	523604	8990005
		Puerto Inca	Santa Teresa	513547	8981601
			Golondrinas	527827	8964705

Considering the location of the native communities, they were grouped by districts to describe the physical parameters of each group of communities:

Ucayali, Coronel Portillo, Masisea	
Native communities	• Junín Pablo • Nuevo Loreto • Buenos Aires • Caimito • Nuevo Egipto • Nueva Yarina • Santa Rosa de Dinamarca • Nuevo Paraiso • Santa Marta
Ethnic group	Shipibo – Conibo
Physical data	
Climate	The rainy season is from October to April and the dry season from May to September. Precipitation levels at the Masisea station in recent years vary between 1216.6 to 2040.2 mm. Rainy with abundant humidity all the seasons of the year. Annual average temperature of 26 ° C, with an average annual maximum temperature of 32 ° C and a minimum average annual temperature of 21 ° C.
Soil	Amazon rainforest of medium and low terraces, with soils suitable for forestry, and agricultural production of high and low quality, but with limitations due to drainage.
Physiography	• Low hydromorphic terrace, middle terrace with poor drainage and Body of Water (Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraiso and Santa Martha) • Low hydromorphic terrace (Nueva Yarina)

Vegetable cover	• Swampy areas, Middle Terrace Forest, Low Terrace Forest and Secondary Forest (Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraiso and Santa Martha) • Swampy areas, Middle Terrace Forest, Low Terrace Forest and Water Surfaces (Buenos Aires) • Low Terrace Forest and Secondary Forest (Nueva Yarina)
Hydrography	• Tamaya Basin; Imiria Lagoon, Tamaya River, Chauya Lagoon. (Junin Pablo) • Tamaya Basin; Imiria Lagoon (Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires and Caimito) • Tamaya Basin; Tamaya river, cochas; El Tambo, Panuja and Shapajal (Nuevo Egipto) • Tamaya Basin; Tamaya river, Yarina stream and Junín lake (Nueva Yarina) • Ucayali Basin; Ucayali river (Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraiso and Santa Martha)

Source: SENAMHI, MINAM, ZEE

Ucayali, Coronel Portillo ,Iparía	
Native communities	• Utucuro • Caco Macaya • San Jose de Pacache
Ethnic group	Shipibo – Conibo
Physical data	
Climate	Rainy with abundant humidity all the seasons of the year.
Soil	The soils are very fertile, due - among other factors - to the fact that the Ucayali receives an important mineral wealth from the mountainous slopes of the Andes through the whitewater rivers.
Physiography	• Middle terrace slightly dissected, low terrace with poor drainage, Complex of Shores, Island and Water Course (Caco Macaya and San Jose de Pacache) • Complex of Shores, Body of Water and Water Course (Utucuro)
Vegetable cover	• Complex of Shores, Swampy Areas, Middle Terrace Forest, Low Terrace Forest, Water Surfaces, Rivers, Islands and Secondary Forest (Caco Macaya)

	• Complex of Shores, Swampy Areas, Rivers, Islands and Secondary Forest (Utucuro) • Middle terrace with poor drainage, Low flat undulating terrace, Low terrace with poor drainage, Complex of Orillares, Island and Water Course (San Jose de Pacahe)
Hydrography	Ucayali Basin; Ucayali river. The waters are rich in hydrobiological resources.

Source: SENAMHI, MINAM, ZEE

Ucayali, Coronel Portillo , Callería	
Native communities	• Nuevo Saposoa •
Ethnic group	Shipibo – Conibo
Physical data	
Climate	The rainfall of 2,000 and 4,000 mm. It has a rainy climate with abundant humidity all the seasons of the year. Annual temperatures from 24ºC to 25ºC
Soil	The soil type is sandy loam clay
Physiography	• Medium terrace with poor drainage, low hydromorphic terrace, low flat undulating terrace, Complex of Shores, Body of Water and Watercourse. Complex of Shores, Body of water and Watercourse (Nuevo Saposoa) •
Vegetable cover	• Swamp / Palm trees, Forest of complex of shores, Complex of shores, Middle Terrace Forest, Low Terrace Forest, Water Surfaces, Rivers, and Secondary Forest (Nuevo Saposoa) •
Hydrography	Ucayali Basin; Ucayali River (Nuevo Saposoa)

Source: SENAMHI, MINAM, ZEE

Ucayali, Coronel Portillo , Callería	
Native communities	• Santa Rosa de Aguaytía • Mariscal Cáceres • Yamino
Ethnic group	• Shipibo – Conibo (Santa Rosa de Aguaytia) • Cacataibo (Mariscal Cáceres y Yamino)
Physical data	
Climate	Rainy with abundant humidity all the seasons of the year, and Very rainy with abundant humidity all the seasons of the year. The precipitations most of the year that vary from 2000 to 5000 m.m The average annual temperature is 31.2 ° C with a maximum of 32.5 ° C and a minimum of 19.30 ° C. Rainfall varies between 137.6 and 663.9 mm, the months with the highest rainfall being from November to March. The maximum relative humidity is 90%, the average wind speed is 1.2 m / s and the maximum annual average of accumulated hours of sunshine is 193
Soil	Soil type (Cambisol) well structured, but less clayey, highlighting its silica character (having more than 40% silt in a thickness of at least 30 cm). It has a tendency to maintain a slightly alkaline to neutral pH, a good supply of exchangeable potassium and a higher content of exchangeable cations.
Physiography	• High undulating terrace, High terrace slightly dissected, Medium terrace flat undulating, Low terrace floodable, Lomada, Low hill moderately inclined slightly dissected, Medium terrace undulating, High terrace flat undulating, Low hill moderately steep moderately dissected, Body of Water and Course of water (Santa Rosa) • Moderately sloping low hill strongly dissected, Poor drainage upper terrace, Low flat undulating terrace, High undulating terrace, High terrace slightly dissected, Middle flat undulating terrace, Low floodplain terrace, Lomada, Low moderately sloping hill slightly dissected, Middle terrace undulating, undulating flat high terrace, Moderately steep low hill moderately dissected, Body of Water and Watercourse (Mariscal Caceres) • Moderately steep low mountain slightly dissected, Low mountain moderately steep slightly dissected, Low mountain moderately dissected steep, Low hill strongly inclined slightly dissected, Low mountain moderately steep slightly dissected, Low mountain very steep low mountain strongly dissected, Upper terrace poor

	drainage, Medium terrace undulating plane, hillock, undulating middle terrace, low hill with flattened top, moderately steep middle hill moderately dissected, island and watercourse (Yamino)
Vegetable cover	• High Terrace Forest, Low Terrace Forest, Forest with Paca in Lomada, Low Hill Forest, Middle Terrace Forest, Water Surfaces, River and Secondary Forest (Santa Rosa) • Low Mountain Forest, Low Terrace Forest, Forest with Paca in Lomada, Low Hill Forest, Middle Terrace Forest, Islands, River and Secondary Forest (Yamino)
Hydrography	Cuenca del Aguaytía, río Aguaytía (Santa Rosa y Mariscal Caceres) Cuenca del Aguaytía, río Pintoyacu (Yamino)

Source: SENAMHI, MINAM, ZEE

Ucayali, Coronel Portillo , Irazola	
Native communities	Sinchi Roca II
Ethnic group	Cacataibo
Physical data	
Climate	Rainy with abundant humidity all the seasons of the year. The district's climate is tropical, hot and humid, the average annual temperature is 31.2 ° C with a maximum of 32.5 ° C and a minimum of 19.30 ° C
Soil	Heterogeneous soil which is formed by fluvial alluvial deposits of quaternary origin, with a characteristic clay loam
Physiography	Moderately steep low hill moderately dissected, Lomada and Watercourse
Vegetable cover	Low Hill Forest, Rivers, Deforested Areas / Secondary Forest
Hydrography	San Alejandro River

Source: SENAMHI, MINAM, ZEE

For the communities in the department of Huánuco, the physical parameters are detailed in the following tables:

Huanuco, Puerto Inca , Tournavista	
Native communities	• El Naranjal • Nueva Alianza de Baños
Ethnic group	• Ashaninka (El Naranjal) • Yanesha (Nueva Alianza de Baños)
Physical data	

Climate	Rainy with abundant humidity all the seasons of the year. The rain occurs during the months of October to March until April in an intense way with an average annual rainfall of 2800 mm and between 70% and 90% humidity. Temperatures from 24 ° C to 37 ° C, reaching maximum figures of 39 ° C and minimum of 18 ° C.
Soil	It belongs to the order Entisols, suborder Fluvents, are young soils of alluvial origin, in which the formation processes have not yet generated diverse horizons. According to IIAP, Entisols are non-floodable alluvial soils (Fluvents), of moderate to high natural fertility, located on the banks of rivers with flat to slightly wavy topography. They are suitable soils for permanent crops, as well as for forest production limited by soil and erosion. They are very little evolved soils, in most of them only a clear surface horizon is appreciated, of little thickness, their properties are largely determined (inherited) by the original material. Regarding its edaphic profile, it only presents those horizons that are easily originated. Chemically, in the arable layer they have a strongly acid reaction (pH 4.3); low content of organic matter; they have a good drainage and moderate permeability.
Physiography	• Highly dissected steep low mountain, Moderately Steep Mountain Slopes, Slightly Sloping Hillsides, Sharply Sloping Hillsides, Slightly Sloping Ridges, Flat to Near-Flat Flooded Low River Terrace, Moderately Steep Hillsides, Steep Mountainsides, Slopes of Strongly Steep Mountains, Highly steep moderately steep hill strongly dissected, Low steeply steep hill slightly dissected and Bodies of water (El Naranjal) • Slightly Steep Hillsides, Moderately Steep Hillsides, Moderately Steep Ridges, Moderately Steep Mountainsides, Steep Mountain Slopes, Steeply Sloped Mountainsides, Very Steep Mountain Slopes, and Low Flood River Terrace Flat to Near Flat (Nueva Alianza de Baños)
Vegetable cover	• Very Humid Basal Scrub Forest of Mountain Slopes, Complex of secondary forest, farms, Secondary Vegetation and Relicts of Secondary Forests, Very Humid Basal Forest of Hillsides, Very Humid Basal Forest of Hillsides, Forest with Very Humid Basal Palm Trees Humid Lomeríos, Very Humid Basal Forest of Flood Low Fluvial Terrace with Secondary Vegetation, Very Humid Basal Forest of Flood Low Fluvial Terrace, Very Humid Basal Forest of Mountain Slopes and Very Humid Basimontano Scrub Forest of Mountain Slopes (El Naranjal)

	• Complex of secondary forest, farms, Secondary Vegetation and Relicts of Secondary Forests, Very Humid Basal Forest of Hillsides, Forest with Very Humid Basal Palm Trees of Hillsides, Very Humid Basal Forest of Lomeríos Basal Forest, Very Humid Basal Forest of Low Fluvial Terrace Flooded with Secondary Vegetation, Very Humid Basal Forest of Low River Terrace Flood, Very Humid Basal Forest of Mountain Slopes, Very Humid Thickened Basimontan Forest of Mountain Slopes, Very Humid Basal Forest of Mountain Slopes with Secondary Vegetation (Nueva Alianza de baños)
Hydrography	Pachitea Basin; Pachitea river

Source: SENAMHI, MINAM, ZEE

Huanuco, Puerto Inca , Puerto Inca	
Native communities	• Santa Teresa • Las Golondrinas
Ethnic group	• Yanesha (Santa Teresa) • Ashaninka (Las Golondrinas)
Physical data	
Climate	Rainy with abundant humidity all the seasons of the year. Very rainy with abundant humidity all the seasons of the year.
Soil	The soils of the high parts are littoral, shallow, are soils of weak consolidation and are made up of sandy, limestone and conglomerate sedimentary rocks that are easily erodible.
Physiography	• Steep Mountain Slopes, Steeply Sloping Mountain Slopes, Moderately Steep Mountain Slopes, Moderately Sloping Hillsides, Low Flat to Near Flat River Terrace, Slightly Sloping Floodplain, and Slightly Sloping Hillsides (Santa Teresa). • Very Humid Basal Forest of Mountain Slopes, Very Humid Basal Forest of Hillsides, Very Humid Basimontan Forest of Mountainsides, Very Humid Basalt Forest of Hillsides, Very Humid Basal Forest of Flood Low River Terrace and Sub-montane Forest Very Humid of Low Mountain Slopes (Las Golondrinas)
Vegetable cover	• Very Humid Basal Scrub Forest of Mountain Slopes, Complex of secondary forest, farms, Secondary Vegetation and Relicts of Secondary Forests, Very Humid Basal Forest of Hillsides, Very Humid Basal Forest of Hillsides, Very Humid Basal Forest of

	Lomeríos, Very Humid Basal Forest of Flood Low Fluvial Terrace with Secondary Vegetation, Very Humid Basal Forest of Flood Low Fluvial Terrace, Very Humid Basal Forest of Mountain Slopes and Very Humid Thickened Basimontano Forest of Mountain Slopes (El Naranjal) • Very Humid Basal Forest of Hillsides, Complex of secondary forest, farms, Secondary Vegetation and Relics of Secondary Forests, Very Humid Basal Forest of Flood Low Fluvial Terrace, Very Humid Basal Forest of Mountain Slopes, Very Humid Basalt Forest of Mountain Slopes, Very Humid Basimontano Thickened Forest on the Slopes of Mountains and Islands of Rio (Santa Teresa)
Hydrography	Pachitea Basin; Pachitea river

Source: SENAMHI, MINAM, ZEE

2.1.6 Social Parameters (G1.3)

The 23 native communities involved in the project are: Buenos Aires, Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nueva Yarina, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraiso, Santa Martha, Utucuro, San José de Pacache, Caco Macaya, Nuevo Saposoa, Santa Rosa de Aguaytia, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino, Sinchi Roca II, El Naranjal, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Santa Teresa y Las Golondrinas. Geographically located as follows:

N°	Native community	District	Departament
1	Junín Pablo	Masisea	Ucayali
2	Nuevo Loreto	Masisea	Ucayali
3	Buenos Aires	Masisea	Ucayali
4	Caimito	Masisea	Ucayali
5	Nuevo Egipto	Masisea	Ucayali
6	Nueva Yarina	Masisea	Ucayali
7	Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	Masisea	Ucayali
8	Nuevo Paraiso	Masisea	Ucayali
9	Santa Martha	Masisea	Ucayali
10	Utucuro	Iparia	Ucayali
11	San José de Pacache	Iparia	Ucayali
12	Caco Macaya	Iparia	Ucayali

13	Nuevo Saposoa	Callería	Ucayali
14	Santa Rosa de Aguaytía	Padre Abad	Ucayali
15	Mariscal Cáceres	Padre Abad	Ucayali
16	Yamino	Padre Abad	Ucayali
17	Sinchi Roca II	Irazola	Ucayali
18	El Naranjal	Tournavista	Huanuco
19	Nueva Alianza de Baños	Tournavista	Huanuco
20	Santa Teresa	Puerto Inca	Huanuco
21	Golondrinas	Puerto Inca	Huanuco

Source: IGN

Most of the native communities of the Ucayali belong to the Shipibo Conibo ethnic group, except for the Sinchi Roca II community, which is of the Cacataibo ethnic group, the communities settled along the Ucayali River, the population spread along the course of the river. lower of the Aguaytía, Pisqui, Callería, Cushabata and Tamaya rivers; these routes are essential for traveling to urban centers, to make sales of their agricultural products or various procedures.

The economic activities carried out by the population of the native communities of Ucayali are:

Agriculture, mainly dedicated to the sowing of cocoa, corn, cassava, banana, papaya, bijao leaf and rice (ricefed); they have an approximate extension of 3 to 4 hectares (this may vary depending on the community). These crops are for self-consumption, sale to intermediaries and markets in the city of Pucallpa.

Livestock, in the communities of the Masisea, Iparia and Padre Abad districts, for raising cattle, which is usually destined for sale to intermediaries in the same community.

The extraction of the timber resource represents another activity that is carried out in the majority of the communities, that according to the forest law, the communities can extract up to 3000 feet of wood. This resource is used for self-consumption (construction of houses, churches, communal premises, etc).

Traditional fishing, for internal consumption and sale in the same community.

Small-scale tourism, exactly in the communities of Nuevo Saposoa and Yamino with tourist routes and communal accommodation, through tours to various trails and tourist attractions such as oxbow lakes, timber trees, handicrafts, medicinal plants and ancestral knowledge. This activity is not practiced by all communities.

Small-scale handicrafts for sale in the same community, in the district of Yarinacocha or Pucallpa.

While the communities of Huánuco, in addition to having a connection by waterway through the Pachitea river, have a connection with the Federico Basadre highway from km 34 Campo Verde and km 86 Alexander Von Humbolth, which facilitates transportation, the dynamics of activities commercial and on the other hand this facilitates the entry of invaders. The economic activities carried out by the population of the native communities of Huánuco are:

Agriculture, with the cultivation of papaya, banana, cocoa, corn and rice (rainfed); they have an approximate extension of 3 to 5 hectares (this may vary depending on the community). These crops are for self-consumption, sale to intermediaries and markets in the Tournavista district (CN Alianza de Baños, El Naranjal)

Use of natural regeneration of wood, of the bolaina and topa species. For the sale of tournavista (CN Alianza de Baños, El Naranjal and Santa Teresa).

Traditional fishing for boquichico, lisa, palometa, anchovy and carachama; for sale and self-consumption, in the communities of Santa Teresa and Golondrinas

In the various native communities of Ucayali, migration and invasion is strong in recent years, due to the increase in illegal activities and the expansion of agricultural crops, among the causes that generate these processes, is the weak control and surveillance of their borders and areas neighboring communities added to acts of corruption within the community.

In the communities of Huánuco, the migratory reality is similar, since the people come from the areas of Puerto Bermúdez, Codo de Pozuzo and Satipo de Pichanaqui; motivated by interests for the appropriation of land for illicit crops and development of agricultural crops.

In the 23 communities can perceived that the families are all known and the surnames are generally repeated, they practice the traditions of the Shipibo Conibo, Cacataibo, Yanesha and Ashanika culture on their anniversaries, their communal organization is headed by the chief, sub chief, and community agent; the construction of their houses in most communities has changed from palm leaf roofs to corrugated sheets, wooden walls and floors made of long-lasting materials. Likewise, young people leave the communities to study or work in Pucallpa, Tournavista or Huánuco.

We can see the gender relations marked by the conception of the traditional distribution of roles, towards men, women, boys and girls, in the activities of the house and the farm. According to this, men have the responsibility of being the providers of the home, working in the fields; women assume responsibility for household activities, household cleaning, food preparation, and childcare; although there is an involvement of men in household chores and women in agricultural activities, these tasks are specific such as the repair of living spaces by men and preparation of the planting land by the women. women.

2.1.7 Project Zone Map (G1.4-7, G1.13, CM1.2, B1.2)

The map with the boundaries of the project area and the reference region is shown below:

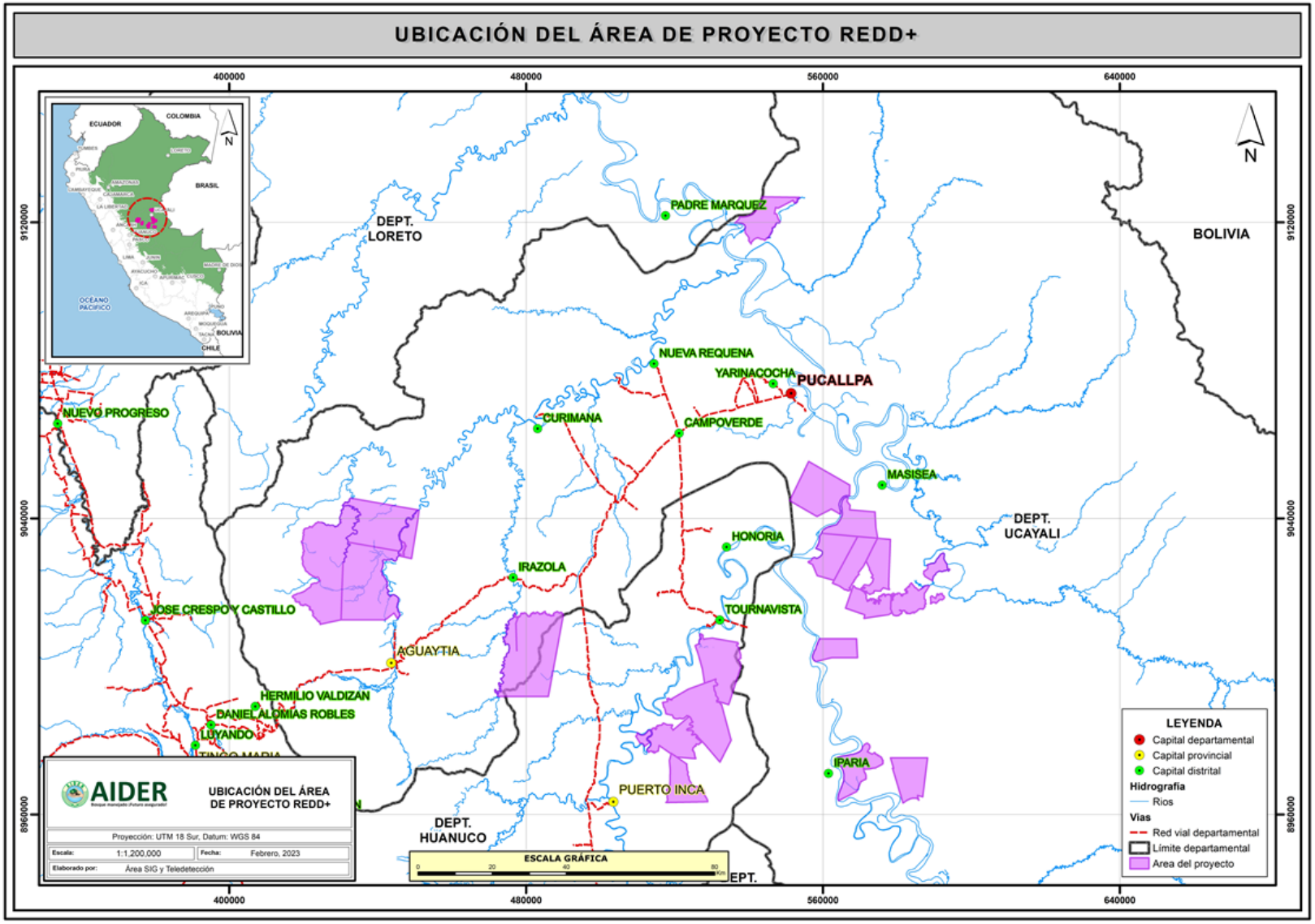


Figure 1. Project area location map

2.1.8 Stakeholder Identification (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 Regional Conservation Area	Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nueva Yarina	Regional and local government	Regional Government of Ucayalia-GPOREU, through the Regional Environmental Authority-ARA, GOREU, through the Regional Directorate of Agriculture.	Support in the fulfillment of the ACR Imiria 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
		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
		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

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**
			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 de Masisea, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, San Jose de Pacache	Regional and local government	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
		Government organizations	PNCB: Santha Marta de Masisea y San José de Pacache	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
		Indigenous organizations	Organization of Native Communities of the District of Masisea-ORDIM, base of the Regional Organization AIDESEP Ucayali (ORAU)	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	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		
			Lumber company	Economic income to the community	N/A
Iparia	Utucuro, Caco Macaya	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

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**
		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
			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 Iparía- (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
		NGO	CIPA, CAAAP, AGROSHIPIBO: 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
Río Callería	Nuevo Saposoa	Regional and local government	GOREU: Through the Regional Forest and Wildlife Management (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	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	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**
				projects	
		Government organizations	National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP) - Sierra del Divisor National Park	Contribute to the management of natural resources and forest conservation in the ANP's buffer zone	N/A
			PNCB: Nuevo Saposoa	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
			DIRCETUR: Saposoa	Contribute to its objectives in improving tourism and handicrafts	N/A
			Marine	Contribute to its objectives through the surveillance of the territory that includes bodies of water	N/A
			PRODUCE	Strengthen the surveillance actions of the bodies of water that are within the territory	N/A
		Indigenous organizations	Federation of Native Communities of Callería (FECONADIC), affiliated to CONAP: Saposoa Federation of Native Communities of Ucayali and Tributaries (Feconau)	Contribute to its vision of integral sustainable development of indigenous peoples	N/A
		NGO	Global Conservation: Nuevo Saposoa	Contribute to its objectives related to agricultural productive activities, tourism and conservation	N/A
			CEDIA: Nuevo Saposoa	Contribute to your community territorial sanitation objectives	N/A
		Others	Settlers invading agricultural expansion (locals, migrants from the mountains)	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.
Padre Abad	Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino y	Regional and Local Government	GOREU: Through the GRFFS and the Territorial Management (Santa Rosa, Mariscal, Yamino)	Contribute to its objectives through the strengthening of capacities for forest and territory management	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
	Sinchi Roca II		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
		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
		Indigenous organizations	Native Federation of Cacataibo Communities (FENACOCA) / ORAU Base: Mariscal Cácers, Yaminon 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 de Aguaytía		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	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 de Aguaytia	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 culture, to which the aforementioned native community belongs.	N/A
			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 de Aguaytia, 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
Huánuco	El Naranjal, Nueva Alianza de baños, Santa	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,	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
	Teresa, Golondrinas		District Municipality of Tournavista: EL Naranjal and Nueva Alianza de Baños	through community management for access to social programs, basic services and productive projects	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-El SIRA Communal Reserve	Contribute to the management of natural resources and forest conservation in the ANP's buffer zone in compliance with the master plan.	N/A
		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
		Indigenous organizations	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.

2.1.9 Stakeholder Descriptions (G1.6, G1.13)

The identification of the actors was carried out through meetings and workshops, through six work teams that worked in parallel between the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco.

The department of Ucayali is located in the central and eastern part of Peru, between 8 ° 23′11 ″ S south latitude and 74 ° 31′43 ″ W west longitude, with an area of 10 '509,727 hectares (IDER, 2020). It has four provinces (4) and seventeen districts (17), it houses a population of 496,459 inhabitants, with an average annual growth rate of 1.4%. It limits to the north with the department of Loreto, to the south with the departments of Madre de Dios, Cusco and Junín, to the east with the Federal Republic of Brazil (Acre State) and to the west it limits with the departments of Huánuco and Pasco. Ucayali also has an indigenous population of 42,225 inhabitants. (INEI, National Population and Housing Census 2017).

In Ucayali there are 17 communities that make up the project, 15 of them are in the province of Coronel Portillo and 4 in the province of Padre Abad, the tour was made by districts, communities of the same district form a sector, thus the information on community groups.

The Masisea district sector, encompassed native communities of the Shipibo Konibo ethnic group that are characterized by dedicating themselves to traditional fishing, it is intended for self-consumption and not for trade because the communities adjoin the Imiría ACR and commercial fishing is prohibited. They have agriculture of banana, yucca and temporary crops. They are single-family families of the Shipibo Konibo ethnic group. Currently, there is a presence of settlers who enter easily through the highway that connects the communities of Masisea to the district of Iparía.

Community	Population* INEI	Population Field	Certificate of registration	Certificate of registration Extention	Total titled areas	Buffer zone
Junín Pablo	565	1400	40000777	40001504	5,160	Does not belong
Nuevo Loreto	111	191	40000144	40001495	5,785	Does not belong
Buenos Aires	67	160	40001481	It has no extension	6,191.40	Does not belong
Caimito	522	860	40002530	40000124	6,795	Does not belong
Nuevo Egipto	7	6	40001304	It has no extension	2,129	Does not belong
Nueva Yarina	108	200	40001282	It has no extension	536.338	Does not belong
Santa Rosa	453	770	40001502	40000123	8,454	Does not

Dinamarca						belong
Santa Martha	96	230	40001500	It has no extension	6,943	Does not belong
Nuevo Paraiso	559	1200	40008957	It has no extension	12,829	Does not belong

* Source: INEI, National Population and Housing Census 2017.

The Callería district sector included native communities that are characterized by dedicating themselves to traditional fishing, handicrafts and forest use of the Capirona, Pashaco and shihuahuaco species. They are flooded areas and only develop temporary crops. They are single-family families of the Shipibo Konibo ethnic group.

Community	Population* INEI	Population Field	Certificate of registration	Certificate of registration Extension	Total titled areas	Buffer zone
Nuevo Saposoa	135	165	11141225	It has no extension	5,599	Sierra del Divisor National Park

* Source: INEI, National Population and Housing Census 2017.

The district sector of Iparía, included native communities that are characterized by dedicating themselves to the agriculture of banana, corn, cocoa (state project) and the use of wood, especially of the Cumala species. They are single-family families of the Shipibo Konibo ethnic group.

Community	Population* INEI	Population Field	Certificate of registration	Certificate of registration Extension	Total titled areas	Buffer zone
Utucuro	289	550	40002758	40000842	9,233	Does not belong
Caco Macaya	522	1800	40002555	It has no extension	8,851	Does not belong
San Jose de Pacache	155	217	40002558	It has no extension	5,694	Does not belong

* Source: INEI, National Population and Housing Census 2017.

The district sector of Irazola and Padre Abad, encompassed native communities that are characterized by dedicating themselves to the agriculture of mostly banana (more than 5 ha), papaya and cocoa. Where merchants go to the same community to buy due to the easy access that connects the communities with the Federico Basadre KM 148 highway. The highway generates a dynamic of high trade in agricultural

products. They are single-family families of the Shipibo Konibo (Santa Rosa) and Kakataibo ethnic groups. Below is more information:

Community	Population* INEI	Population Field	Certificate of registration	Certificate of registration Extension	Total titled areas	Buffer zone
Santa Rosa de Aguaytía	1866	2500	40002751	40002844	16,041	Cordillera Azul National Park
Mariscal Cáceres	169	400	40001503	40001119	22,097	Cordillera Azul National Park
Yamino	118	300	40002799	It has no extension	30,537	Cordillera Azul National Park
Sinchi Roca II	654	125	40002496	It has no extension	19,895	Cordillera Azul National Park

* Source: INEI, National Population and Housing Census 2017.

The Huánuco Region is located in the central Andean-Amazonian part of Peru, comprises approximately 37,266 km2 (2.87% of the national total) and has two clearly differentiated natural regions: a) the sierra that covers 22,012 km2, and b) the Amazon with 14,837 km2 (ERDRBE Huánuco, 2020). It has 4 provinces and 17 districts, has a population of 721,047 inhabitants, with an average annual growth rate of 3.4%. It limits to the north with the departments of La Libertad and San Martín; to the east with Loreto, Ucayali and Pasco; to the south, with Pasco; to the west with Pasco, Department of Ancash (INEI, 2017)

In Huánuco, the project encompasses 4 communities that are located in the province of Puerto Inca, these communities are connected by the Pachitea River and by the Feredico Basadre highway km 34, km 86 Alexander Von Humbolth and the Fernando Belaunde Terry highway.

The district sector of Tournavista and Puerto Inca, the Las Golondiras, Nueva Alianza de Baños and Golondrinas communities belong to the Ashaninka ethnic group, while the Santa Teresa community belongs to the Yanesha ethnic group; Fauna abounds in the place so excessive hunting has been a growing problem, they have agriculture for self-consumption and sale (banana). Tourism is attractive in the area because it presents various waterfalls, crafts and culinary delicacies.

Comunidad	Población*	Información campo	Partida Registral	Partida Registral Ampliación	Total de áreas tituladas	Zona de amortiguamiento
El Naranjal	670	600	2022466	It has no extension	12,813	El Sira Communal Reserve
Nueva Alianza de Baños	882	117	11015811	It has no extension	18,982	El Sira Communal Reserve
Santa Teresa	279	764	11016631	11016631	9,692	El Sira Communal Reserve
Golondrinas	46	32	11016733	It has no extension	To be cobfirmed	El Sira Communal Reserve

* Source: INEI, National Population and Housing Census 2017.

2.1.10 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

Sector scope 14 - Agriculture and other land uses.

AFOLU category of the project: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD +)

Type of activity: Avoid deforestation and unplanned degradation (AUDD)

2.1.11 Project Activities and Theory of Change (G1.8)

Activity description	Expected climate, community, and/or biodiversity			Relevance to project's objectives
	Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts	
	(short term)	(medium term)	(long term)	
Legal security of CCNN territories	CCNN with legal physical sanitation	Strengthening the governance and management of the territory in the native communities	Conservation of communal forests and improvement of the quality of life based on a harmonious coexistence, social inclusion and gender equity in the native communities within the scope of the project.	Reduction of deforestation or loss of vegetation cover due to anthropic actions in forests of native communities Reduction of GHG emissions
Strengthen community control and surveillance.	CVCFC in operation			
Strengthen communal governance	Community leaders strengthened for community management			
Promote Indigenous business associativity	Strategic alliances for product trade	Generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving the income of the families of the native communities		
Agroforestry	SAF Established Areas			
Implement sustainable inclusive businesses	Strengthened business lines: timber use of natural forests, non-timber (bijao, aguaje, chocolates, handicrafts), forest plantations, tourism, Biohuertos (vegetables), agriculture (plantains and chancaca), lake management and fish farming.			
Monitor conservation objects (flora and fauna)	Periodic feedback from conservation target monitoring	Maintenance of forest conservation objects		
Informative, training and awareness events implemented and/or supported by the project.	Training plan, awareness plan	Strengthening of capacities for the CBM with social inclusion and gender equity		
Training and awareness events on gender issues and social inclusion				

2.1.12 Sustainable Development

Through the implementation of the REDD+ project, it will be possible to avoid deforestation of the project area, managing to conserve the ecosystem and biodiversity that the forest harbors. In addition, through the implementation of the project's REDD strategy, it will seek to improve the control and surveillance of forests within the project area. Likewise, in the project's leakage belt, productive activities will be promoted with the aim of improving the quality of life of the population living in this area.

In this way, a balance can be achieved between the use of resources and productive activities and respect for nature by the population living in the project area.

With this, it will be possible to contribute to the sustainable development goals through the reduction of poverty and hunger, promoting gender equality within the activities proposed in the communities, and helping to mitigate the consequences of climate change. and contribute to the conservation of terrestrial ecosystems.

2.1.13 Implementation Schedule (G1.9)

Date	Milestone(s) in the project's development and implementation
01/07/2021	Start and end date of the historical reference period
01/07/2021 – 30/06/2027	Start date of the crediting period of the project and activities to avoid unplanned deforestation
11/11/2021	Completion of the drafting of the PDD project

2.1.14 Project Start Date

The project start date is July 1, 2021.

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.

2.1.15 Benefits Assessment and Crediting Period (G1.9)

The crediting period of the project and its activities to avoid unplanned deforestation are: July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2041. A total of 20 years.

The follow-up period: 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.

2.1.16 Differences in Assessment/Project Crediting Periods (G1.9)

The evaluation periods for counting GHG emissions, adaptation capacity and climate resilience, community and / or biodiversity will not vary, they will be evaluated simultaneously. As mentioned, the monitoring reports will be prepared every 2 to 3 years, depending on the conditions of the Project.

2.1.17 Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

Year	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO_2e)
2021 - 2022	940,308.7
2022 – 2023	1,050,266.5
2023 – 2024	979,566.9
2024 – 2025	974,442.8
2025- 2026	1,080,345.5
2026 - 2027	1,181,460.3
2027-2028	1,032,924.2
2028-2029	1,036,609.4
2029-2030	1,070,350.1
2030-2031	1,048,473.3
Total estimated ERs	10,394,747.73
Total number of crediting years	10
Average annual ERs	1,039,474.77

2.1.18 Risks to the Project (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 V4.0.

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Fire	AIDER has developed a burning plan, which will be delivered to the 21 communities. Likewise, these burning events within the community are occasional and the community has knowledge of burning management for the installation of crops.
Outbreaks of pests and diseases	Pest and disease events have not occurred within the communities.
Extreme weather	In the case of extreme climates, the communities are located in a region where seasonal torrential rains and eventual river

	floods occur, but these do not generate coverage losses in the project area.
Geological risk	There have been no geological events in the region where the communities are located.

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).

2.1.19 Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

During the life of the REDD + project, which is a medium-term project, activities will be intervened to ensure that the benefits to the climate, community and biodiversity can continue beyond the life of the project.

In this sense, it seeks to implement activities that strengthen the technical and productive capacities of community members (both men and women). The activities of the REDD + strategy seek to jointly implement activities that reduce the pressure on the use of land and natural resources in the project area, maintaining or increasing carbon stocks in the project area, thus producing benefits for the population and existing ecosystems.

The proposed activities framed in the REDD strategy will help to extend the benefits of the project beyond the useful life, this because the activities seek to improve the technical and productive capacities of the community members, in addition to being supported by the legal security of territories of the communities and community governance and community control and surveillance will be strengthened. With the aforementioned, in addition to avoiding the reduction of the advance of deforestation and forest degradation, it also seeks to improve the living conditions of the community members, who with the knowledge acquired will be able to continue with the protection of their forests and maintain their quality of life.

With regard to biodiversity, the benefits after the end of the project's useful life will be maintained, as by reducing the pressure on forests and the resources they host, wildlife will be able to maintain their livelihoods and habitats, thus you won't have to move to new forest areas to establish. In the case of flora, the floristic diversity of the communities' forests will be maintained, which will help both the same diversity of flora and fauna, thus the herbivorous fauna, the basis of the food chain in forests and others, will be maintained, predators will also remain. In addition, the communities, as part of their control and

surveillance activities, also ensure that strangers do not enter to hunt or extract resources from their forests, which is why biodiversity is also protected in this way.

With the above, once the life of the project is over, the communities that are part of the project will have the capacities to continue working on their activities and will also have the capacities to continue with the implementation of actions to control and monitor their forests.

2.1.20 Financial Sustainability (G1.12)

To demonstrate the profitability and sustainability of the Project, the Net Present Value (NPV) has been calculated, the same that can be seen in the cash flow of the project.

2.1.21 Grouped Projects

This is not a grouped Project

2.2 Without-project Land Use Scenario and Additionality

2.2.1 Land Use Scenarios without the Project (G2.1)

In Peru, deforestation is driven by various extractive activities, the main ones being shifting cultivation, illegal logging, alluvial gold mining, and coca leaf cultivation. The processes of deforestation and forest degradation are driven by different variables, one of them is the opportunity cost, which promotes the change of use of the forest to generate higher income, thus being the main risk for forest conservation.

The main activity carried out in the communities is agriculture, fishing and hunting, as well as some of them carry out crafts, forestry and livestock.

In the absence of the Project. 3 scenarios have been identified:

N°	Scenario	Potential drivers of deforestation
1	The communities continue to carry out their activities as they have done to date and existing threats continue or increase in the future.	• Farming • Cattle raising • Wood extraction • Illegal logging • Illegal gold mining • Illicit crops
2	The activities proposed in the project would be developed through the support of technical cooperation or the State.	
3	Project activities are carried out by the communities themselves with funds generated by forest management within their territory.	

		• Infrastructure expansion

2.2.2 Most-Likely Scenario Justification (G2.1)

Three scenarios have been defined as the most likely land use within the project area.

Scenario 1: This scenario considers that the 21 native communities will continue to carry out their activities normally, that is, they will continue to carry out activities of agriculture, livestock and use of natural resources, traditional fishing, hunting, handicrafts and in some cases logging.

Likewise, they will maintain the existing threats from neighbors and settlers of: invasions and felling for the installation of agricultural crops, livestock or coca leaf cultivation, illegal logging or illegal mining, which will cause deforestation and forest degradation of the native communities. It is worth mentioning that the same community members will also eliminate forest to expand their agricultural crops.

Scenario 2: In this scenario, the activities proposed in the project would be developed through the support of technical cooperation or the State.

Scenario 3: Project activities are carried out by the communities themselves with funds generated by forest management within their territory.

The most realistic and appropriate baseline scenario is scenario 1, discarding scenarios 2 and 3 because they are not representative of the general situation of the project communities, occurring only in some specific cases and are not constant during the historical reference period.

Scenario 2 would require an increase in the cooperation of Non-Governmental Organizations or the local, regional or national government, both in invested funds and in lines of work in the short and medium term. So far, the intervention periods of the initiatives developed in the project area have an average duration of 2 to 3 years, which are short periods to achieve the desired impacts of reducing deforestation. In addition, support from international cooperation in Peru has decreased considerably in recent years, which has reduced the possibility of developing initiatives in favor of forest conservation in native communities through the use of these funds.

On the other hand, the Peruvian government has the National Forest Conservation Program (PNCB), which is generating initiatives for the conservation of forests. Currently, the National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change is in force, and Conditional Direct Transfers (TDC) are being carried out for the conservation of existing forests in some native communities of the Peruvian Amazon. However, not all communities can access this program due to the fact that it has certain requirements to be admitted, in addition these TDCs are delivered for a maximum period of 5 years, which does not guarantee the long-term conservation of the forests.

It is also necessary to mention that the Peruvian government participates in several international REDD + processes such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Forest

Carbon Cooperative Mechanism (FCPF), the Forest Investment Program (FIP). However, the national REDD + mechanism is in the process of development and it is not clear how the participation of native communities will be beyond the TDC granted by the state.

Therefore, it is considered that, although these funds exist, none of them is guaranteed to reach the communities to finance activities such as those proposed on the stage with the project.

Also, Scenario 3 says that the communities with the income from forest management could implement the project activities. But, to date, they have not been able to implement their productive activities because the income they receive is not enough. Furthermore, in several cases, the threat of deforestation comes from the communities themselves, as the community members seek new spaces to establish new crops or pastures, or make illegal use of forest resources to obtain income.

2.2.3 Community and Biodiversity Additionality (G2.2)

To demonstrate the additionality of the project, the Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in CVS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) Project Activities Version 3.0 was used.

With it, the analysis of barriers and common practices was carried out, concluding that the benefits of the project had not been given by the existing barriers since it is not a common practice because similar activities have not been registered in the surrounding communities in terms of scale and temporality and it is not expected that in the future similar activities will be implemented in the field by either the Peruvian government or international cooperation. More details in the section Analysis of additionality of the project.

Taking into account the climatic additionality scenarios, the scenario that is best adjusted to maintain a benefit for the community and biodiversity is that the project activities are carried out.

In the case of the community, the project activities would guarantee that the population achieves an improvement in living conditions with the carbon revenues and the activities proposed to be carried out. In the case of biodiversity, the project area harbors wildlife species that are in some category of threat, which would increase if the forest cover is lost and / or the project is not carried out. In this sense, biodiversity would benefit from the project since it would have a protected ecosystem, with a population committed to conserving forests.

2.2.4 Benefits to be used as Offsets (G2.2)

The project does not participate in another compensation program, only the programs in which this PDD, VCS and CCB participate.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)

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

- ✓ Operation of REDD + initiatives and their relationship with Communal Forest Management
- ✓ REDD + project management model
- ✓ Validation of deforestation threats and strategies to avoid deforestation
- ✓ Project activities to work in the next few years for which there is funding.
- ✓ VCS / CCB verification report of the project.
- ✓ Progress and status reports to date of the activities carried out in the project (accountability.

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

2.3.2 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (G3.1)

Dissemination of the information from the project document summaries will be done through meetings and/or workshops with stakeholders. In addition, spaces will be used in local programs, local, regional and national websites to disseminate the results obtained.

2.3.3 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (G3.1)

Periodically, to monitor project activities, meetings will be held with interested parties in order to report on progress and gather the necessary information for the documents.

In order to involve the population of the native communities during the preparation of the project documents, different meetings will be held in order to inform, train and collect information. These meetings were held during the months of June 2021 to October 2021 and at each meeting minutes were signed to record the activities and agreements made.

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

As part of the protocol followed by AIDER for the implementation of REDD + in the communities of Ucayali and Huánuco, an information and consultation process described in section 2.3.1 was carried out.

Subsequently, the proposal to implement REDD + in the 21 communities was presented and approved in a communal assembly, the approval was given through an act in each community.

We consider it important to mention that AIDER has had previous experiences in some communities on natural resource management issues:

Proyect	Native Community	Years
Strengthening of Social Capital and its articulation for forest management in the alternative development process of the Aguaytía basin, Ucayali Region "	Puerto Nuevo, Sinchi Roca, Puerto Azul, Yamino and Mariscal Cáceres	2017
Support for the implementation of sustainable productive activities in the native communities Nuevo Saposoa and Callería, Ucayali	Nuevo Saposoa and Callería, Ucayali	2014
Forest Management	Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Nueva Saposoa and Puerto Belén	2012-2014-2017-2019-2020
Forest Management	Puerto Belen and Utucuro	2003-2004
REDD + project	Roya, Pueblo Nuevo, Curiaca, Flor de Ucayali, Calleria, Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo	2010 to 2021

The costs and risks, as well as the benefits, will be communicated to the community during different meetings. The document where the costs and benefits of the activities to be implemented during the life of the project were worked out is the REDD + Strategy, worked with each community during the month of October 2021.

2.3.5 Information to Stakeholders on Validation and Verification Process (G3.3)

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

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

The workshops have been developed to:

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

- The presentation of the progress of the project

In these workshops there was an active participation of men and women from each community.

Regarding the field visit, the communities were informed of these activities in various meetings, especially in the meetings / workshops on the progress of the project and presentation of results.

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

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

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

2.3.7 Stakeholder Consultations (G3.4)

In order to generate community participation in REDD + processes, the formation of an Association of native communities for forest conservation has been promoted, with one member per community, a total of 21 members, who will voluntarily agree to be part of the aforementioned association. In addition, all interested parties may approach the office in the city of Pucallpa to make inquiries regarding the project.

Regarding the design of the REDD + project, the Theory of Change methodological tool was applied to develop its strategy. You can see a summary in section 2.1.11.

2.3.8 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (G3.4)

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

Both the AIDER technical team and the members of the communities (specifically the CCNN Association for Forest Conservation) will be the ones who will be in communication with other interested parties, either the surrounding populations, such as government institutions and / or federations of interested indigenous communities. In knowing the activities and achievements during the life of the project. The communication plan as such will be developed in the months following the validation of the project.

2.3.9 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (G3.5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.11 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (G3.7)

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

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

2.3.12 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.8)

The project will include a process to receive, listen to, respond to, and attempt to resolve complaints within a reasonable time. The procedure for Feedback and Attention to complaints will take into account the traditional methods used by communities and other actors to resolve their conflicts.

The complaint feedback and attention procedure has three phases with reasonable deadlines for each phase:

- First: the project proponent will attempt to amicably resolve all complaints and submit a written response to such complaints in a culturally appropriate manner.
- Second: claims that are not resolved through friendly negotiations will be submitted to the mediation of third parties.

- Third: claims that are not resolved through mediation will be subject to:

a) arbitration, to the extent permitted by the laws of the relevant jurisdiction,

b) the competent courts of the relevant jurisdiction, without prejudice to the ability of one of the parties to present the claim before a competent supranational legal body, where appropriate.

The procedure for feedback and attention to complaints must be made known and available to communities and other stakeholders. Complaints and responses to the project, including their resolution, must be documented and published.

2.3.13 Accessibility of the Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.8)

AIDER has a protocol of Guidelines for the Management and Resolution of Controversies and Conflicts, which is in the process of being updated and will be completed in the next months of the year.

The guidelines that will allow the management and resolution of controversies and conflicts that may arise during the life of the project, in a high and peaceful manner, and, likewise, contemplates monitoring the necessary actions towards their resolution, with the purpose to achieve good management and use of the natural resources of the communities' forests.

The project will include a process to receive, listen to, respond to, and attempt to resolve complaints within a reasonable time. Conflict management and resolution guidelines will take into account the traditional methods used by communities and other actors to resolve their conflicts.

Considering that the community members must resolve their conflicts under negotiation and mediation mechanisms. These two mechanisms will be a priority in their implementation, while considering others, such as arbitration and conciliation, where the support of third parties is necessary.

The guideline will have three phases with reasonable timelines for each phase:

a. First, the project proponent will attempt to amicably resolve all complaints and submit a written response to such complaints in a culturally appropriate manner.

b. Second, to resolve or minimize the possible impacts of a conflict, the interests, relationships and / or factors in common between the various parties involved will be identified.

c. Third, claims that are not resolved through friendly negotiations will be mediated by third parties.

- Arbitration, to the extent permitted by the laws of the relevant jurisdiction, etc.

- The competent courts of the relevant jurisdiction, without prejudice to the ability of one of the parties to present the Claim before a competent supranational judicial body, if applicable.

The Guidelines for the Management and Resolution of Controversies and Conflicts must be made known and available to the Communities and Other Actors. Complaints and responses to projects, including their resolution, must be documented and published.

2.3.14 Worker Training (G3.9)

Within the framework of the REDD + strategy, the training needs required by the community to carry out the proposed activities and carry out adequate forest management have been identified.

Likewise, AIDER promotes continuous improvement and the development of capacities of all the members of its team for the benefit of the results of the projects it executes; That is why its staff is periodically trained and updated according to their specialty and the actions they carry out.

In order to have long-term members of the community with capacities, capacity building will be given to both men and women, youth and adults, on issues framed in the project's REDD strategy.

Component	Activity	Sub-activity
Strengthening the governance and management of the territory in native communities	Strengthen community control and surveillance	Formation and / or updating of the CVCFC
		Development of management instruments
		Implementation of equipment and materials
	Legal security of CCNN territories	Support in the management of physical-legal sanitation of native communities
	Strengthen communal governance	Update diagnosis with a gender perspective of the community
		Develop a sustainable management plan for communal land
		Prepare and / or update the life plan of the communities
		Review of community management instruments
		Preparation and implementation of plans to improve community governance
		Support in community management
		Strengthening and articulation support with OOII
Generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving the income of families in native communities.	Promote Indigenous business associativity	At the community level: the committees and group of producers, technical assistance for community associations
		Between communities: Technical assistance for business association between communities and market search
	Agroforestry	Plant production, plot boundary, establishment and maintenance (fertilizer)
		Postharvest technical assistance
	Promote Indigenous business associativity	Technical assistance for the timber harvesting of natural forests
		Technical assistance for non-timber harvesting (bijao)
		Technical assistance for non-timber harvesting (packaging)
		Technical assistance in crafts

Component	Activity	Sub-activity
		Technical assistance for tourism
		Technical assistance for Biohuertos (vegetables)
		Banana handling and assistance
		Chancaca management and assistance
		Technical assistance for fish management.
		Technical assistance for farm management
		Forest plantations: Plant production, plot boundaries, land preparation, installation and maintenance.
		Technical assistance
Maintenance of forest conservation objects	Monitor conservation objects (flora and fauna)	Informative workshops in the communities
Capacity building for the MBC with social inclusion and gender equity	• Informational, training and awareness events implemented and / or supported by the project. • Training and awareness-raising events on gender and social inclusion issues	Prepare a training plan in Community Forest Management
		Prepare and implement an awareness plan in MBC
		Implementation of the training plan and awareness plan

Likewise, AIDER promotes continuous improvement and the development of capacities of all the members of its team for the benefit of the results of the projects it executes; That is why its staff is periodically trained and updated according to their specialty and the actions they carry out.

In order to have long-term community members with capabilities, training will be provided to both men and women, youth and adults.

2.3.15 Community Employment Opportunities (G3.10)

The project will bring employment opportunities for people from native communities, third parties and in general, for this the selection of personnel will be made through the preparation of Terms of Reference, in which the knowledge, skills and experience required for each position will be defined; On this basis, the candidates will be evaluated, prioritizing the hiring of local personnel, as part of the institutional policy for the development of professional skills in the regions where AIDER executes its projects.

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

The permanent project team will carry out technical and administrative management tasks; however, activities to reduce emissions from deforestation will be carried out directly by the local population. From

their participation, as members of the control and surveillance committee of their territory, in the implementation of conservation agreements and sustainable economic activities, men and women will obtain important economic, social and environmental benefits, including indigenous peoples.

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

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

Table 1. List of laws and regulations that grant rights to workers

National Legalization		
Name	**Number**	**Date**
Occupational health and safety law	Law 29783	19-08-2011
Regulation of Law 29783, Occupational Health and Safety Law	DS 005-2012-TR	25-04-2012
Law that modifies Law 29783, Occupational Health and Safety Law	Law 30222	10-07-2014
Law that modifies Law 26644, establishing the extension of postpartum rest in cases of birth of children with disabilities.	Law 29992	18-01-2013
Approve the document "Job Classifier Manual of the National Superintendency of Labor Inspection - SUNAFIL"	RM Nº 159-2013-TR	10-09-2013

The project will keep those involved informed about their labor rights, forming part of the training actions.

2.3.17 Occupational Safety Assessment (G3.12)

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

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

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

- Promote staff development through continuous training activities, internal communication and participation in the occupational safety system.
- Ensure that an emergency management system appropriate to the reality and need of each project is implemented.
- Permanently improve the management of occupational safety, improving its processes, establishing objectives and goals appropriate to its risks.

Table 2. Risk matrix - managed by the AIDER team

Activity	Probability of accident	Effect of accidents	Low	Moderate	high	Source generating the accident	Incident probability	Low	Moderate	high	Source generating the incident

Incident report	
Exact place	
Date: _____ Time:_____ Reported by: _____	Sign:
Type of incident:_____	
Description:	
Risk evaluation:	
Corrective action:	
Execution time:	

Figure 3. Incident report format

Accident report	
Exact place	
Date: _____ Time:_____ Reported by: _____	Date: _____ Time:_____ Reported by: _____
Type of accident:	
Description: Who or what or generated?	
Hazard assessment:_____	
Corrective action: What action was implemented?	
Execution time:	

Figure 4. Accident report format

2.4 Management Capacity

2.4.1 Project Governance Structures (G4.1)

The REDD + project includes the following structure for the governance of the project:

Structure	Who do it?	What are their roles?
Board of Directors of each community	Representatives of each community	Communication about the activities and progress of the project to the community assembly

Committee Association of Communities for Conservation	1 member per community	• Monitoring of project implementation • Communication bridge between your community and the project • Ensure the transparency of the process • Ensure the distribution of benefits
Technical Advisor	Association for Research and Integral Development - AIDER	• Technical Manager of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), at the project level and in each community. • Provide technical advice on the implementation of the REDD strategy.

2.4.2 Required Technical Skills (G4.2)

The table described in point 2.4.3 of this document shows the experience of the team in charge of the activities in the native communities, as well as the staff that provides technical support to the implementation of the project.

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

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

2.4.3 Management Team Experience (G4.2)

AIDER has more than 30 years of experience in managing natural resource conservation projects in the Amazon, with which it has developed capacities to interact with different types of actors, as a result of which it has established cooperation agreements with local governments, research institutions, private companies, producer organizations and native communities. It has also developed a PM&E system applicable to environmental projects, which has effective tools and methodologies to have effective control over the interventions carried out.

As a result of the experience in the execution of development projects with rural populations, mainly indigenous, AIDER has developed capacities in the management of participatory natural resource management tools and in the application of the principles of interculturality and a gender approach, the same which are recognized nationally and internationally and have allowed, among other achievements,

the validation of a proposal for the management of communal forests and the voluntary forest certification of native communities, under FSC standards.

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

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

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

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

Table 3. AIDER technical team

Component	Name	Title	Responsibility	Skills
Management and monitoring	Jaime Nalvarte Armas	Ing. Forestal Mg. Sc. Forest Resources Management	AIDER management	With training in forestry policy, legislation and administration. She has extensive professional experience in conducting the processes of design and management of 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	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

Component	Name	Title	Responsibility	Skills
		mention) Master in Forests and Forest Resources Management and PhD candidate in Environment and sustainable development		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	Rodrigo Recavarren	Environmental engineer	Monitoring of changes in land	Knowledge and advanced experience in the

Component	Name	Title	Responsibility	Skills
system	Estares		use and early warning system for deforestation and degradation	management, analysis and interpretation of Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing and monitoring of vegetation cover. Development of simulated models of land use change.
Social	Sofía Molero Denegri	Sociologist	Social Support and Preparation of DRP, Social baseline, Guide for conflict management	Experience in managing social projects, conflict management. Experience in a gender and intercultural approach, handling participatory tools for conducting diagnoses. Project elaboration.
	Mayra Espinoza	Bach. in forest sciences	Social Support and Preparation of DRP, Social Baseline	Monitoreo de procesos de cambio por la intervención de actividades de manejo de bosques comunales
Biodiversity	To define	To define	To define	To define
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.

The project support team is made up of professionals from Forest Sciences, Natural Resources, Geographical, Social and Business Management; with extensive experience in implementing forest management plans, agroforestry systems, crop management, alluvial mining, preparation of business plans and analytical feasibility studies, being in charge of the implementation of activities aimed at reducing deforestation and supporting economic-commercial project.

The team has a national trajectory in issues of organizational strengthening, conflict resolution at different levels such as federations, leaders and community leaders, as well as organized groups within each native community and settlement of colonists. The team is formed to work across the REDD project proposal, mainly in relation to strengthening governance and promoting sustainable productive activities.

The technical skills identified as necessary for the implementation of the project have been maintained and strengthened through various training courses conducted by AIDER, aimed at staff, participation in international courses and establishing cooperation agreements with local governments, research institutions, private companies and producer organizations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commercially sensitive information has not been excluded from the public version of the project description.

2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights

2.5.1 Statutory and Customary Property Rights (G5.1)

The territorial rights of the communities that are part of the project were granted through a property title granted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

2.5.2 Recognition of Property Rights (G5.1)

The communities have a property title, granted by the Ministry of Agriculture. The following table contains the details of each property title:

Table 4. Property titles of the project communities

Name of the community	Title 1				First enlargement				Second enlargement				Total, Area
	Title	Resolution	SUNARP	Area	Title	Resolution	SUNARP	Area	Title	Resolution	SUNARP	Area	
Junín Pablo	027-84	R.M. 000396-84-AG/DGRA	40000777	1610	379-94-DRAG-PETT	R.M. 0244-93-AG	40001504	3550	No enlargement				5160.92
Nuevo Loreto	C.N.103-76	R.D. 5613-76-DGRA-AR	40000144	2435	381-94-DRAG-PETT	R.M. 0244-93-AG	40001495	3350	No enlargement				5785.01
Buenos Aires	382-94-DRAG-PETT	0244-93-AG.	40001481	6191	No enlargement			0	No enlargement				6191.40
Caimito	CN-0046-75-DL.20653	R.D. 2411-75-DGRA-AR	40000124	1971	384-94-DRAG-PETT	R.M. 0244-93-AG	40002530	4824.8	No enlargement				6796.00
Nuevo Egipto	045-92	R.M. 00551-92	40001304	2129	No enlargement			0	No enlargement				2129.12
Nueva Yarina	038-91	RM N° 0655-91-AG	40001282	536	No enlargement			0	No enlargement				536.34
Nuevo Paraíso	880-98	R.D.R. 00368-98-CTARU-DRA	40008957	12829	No enlargement			0	No enlargement				12829.12
Santa Martha de Masisea	378-94	R.M. 0244-93-AG	40001500	6943	No enlargement			0	-	-	-	-	6943.47
Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	0063-75	2428-75-DGRA/AR	40000123	2980	383-94	0244-93-AG	40001502	5411.3	No enlargement				8391.83
San José de Pacache	920-96	R.D.R. 0129-96-CTARU-DRA	40002558	5694	No enlargement			0.0	No enlargement				5694.87
Utucuro	032-85	00446-85-AG/DGRA-AR	40000842	3050	923-96	R.D.R N° 000132-96-CTARU-DRA	40002758	6183.6	No enlargement				9234.25
Caco Macaya	010-86	00122-86-AG-DGRA-AR	40000886	4924	942-96	R.D.R N° 000158-96-CTARU-DRA	40002555	3927.1	No enlargement				8851.69
Nuevo Saposoa	063-76	3982-76-DGRA-AR	11141225	5599	2017-00207001	R.D.R N° 01022-2016-GRU-DRA	11141225	3461.2	No enlargement				9060.24
Santa Rosa de Aguaytía	0042-76	3183-76-DGRA/AR	40002751	2856	945-96	0161-96-CTARU-DRA		13185.3	No enlargement				16041.32

Mariscal Cáceres	0040-76	3140-DGRA-AR	40001119	9696	375-94	0244-93-AG	40001503	12401.6	No enlargement	22097.60
Yamino	970-97	R.D.R. 454-96-CTARU-DRA	40002799	30537	No enlargement			0	No enlargement	30537.70
Sinchi Roca II	376-94	0244-93-AG	40001496	19895	No enlargement			0	No enlargement	19895.00
El Naranjal	550	RD 0098-94-RAAC-DSRA-HCO	3512-PR	12813	No enlargement			0	No enlargement	12813.20
Nueva Alianza de Baños	551	RD 0096-94-RAAC-DSRA-HCO	11015811	18982	No enlargement			0	No enlargement	18982.50
Santa Teresa	019-84	RM 00275-84-DR-XIV-HCO	7193-PR	2901	552-94	RD 0097-94-RAAC-DSAR-HCO	11016631	6791.5	No enlargement	16484.47
Golondrinas	001-2011-GR-DRA-HCO	0109-2009-GR-DRA-HCO	11096986	7885	No enlargement			0	No enlargement	7885.00

The property title that each community has, was granted in merit of Decree Law No. 22175 “Law of native communities and agrarian development of the jungle and high jungle regions”.

The members of the community live within the area transferred under property title, and it is they who, through their communal assembly, approved the execution of the project.

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

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

Regarding free, prior and informed consent, the following is detailed:

a) The project will not invade private or unsolicited property, community property or government property:

The project will not invade any private, communal or government property, since the proposed activities will be implemented in the territory of the communities proposing the project.

b) The process by which the free, prior and informed consent of those whose property rights will be or will be affected by the project will be or has been obtained.

Likewise, the project design has been developed in a participatory manner, with the approval of the Community Assembly, which was previously informed of the project components.

c) Appropriate restitution or compensation has been assigned to any party whose lands have been or will be affected by the project.

As the project area is located in the territory of the hamlets, there will be no affected lands, so there will be no restitution or compensation.

2.5.4 Property Rights Protection (G5.3)

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

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

2.5.5 Illegal Activity Identification (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. • Legal security of CCNN territories • Strengthen community governance
2	Illegal logging	
3	Invasions and elimination of coverage for agricultural establishment	
4	Invasion to establish illegal mining	

2.5.6 Ongoing Disputes (G5.5)

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
- 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 de Aguaytía: 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: Physical-legal sanitation is a medium-term process, so the communal authorities must be able to continue with these steps and others that have to do with the management of the territory; Conflicts with the “Príncipe de Paz” population center of Israeli settlers, existing within the community, will increase due to the use of the resource.
- 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.

To mitigate these conflicts, through the REDD strategy, activities have been proposed to be worked with the members of each community, within these activities there is the strengthening of community control and surveillance, support in the legal security of CCNN territories and the strengthening community governance.

2.5.7 National and Local Laws (G5.6)

According to the Political Constitution of Peru, natural resources, renewable and non-renewable, are national patrimony, therefore, the tropical forests of the country are considered patrimony of the nation and according to article 66, the State is sovereign in its use, so it has control over these and the services they provide; and, at the same time, it promotes its use and sustainable development. Due to the fact that biological diversity (including all species of flora and fauna), ecosystems and ecological processes are of national interest, the State is obliged to promote its conservation as it is part of the tropical forests of Peru. It is also worth mentioning that this commitment has been strengthened through the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through legislative resolution No. 26181.-

As a result of the foregoing, the State has approved laws and regulations that favor the establishment of compensation mechanisms for environmental services. According to article 94 of Law No. 28611 - General Environmental Law, Environmental Services are understood as the protection of water resources, protect biodiversity, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and scenic beauty. It also declares that the State establishes mechanisms to value, remunerate and maintain the provision of said services, seeking to achieve the conservation of ecosystems, biological diversity and other natural resources. In addition, it indicates that the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), in its capacity as the National Environmental Authority, promotes the creation of mechanisms for financing, paying and monitoring environmental services.

In accordance with the above, in order to improve compensation mechanisms for environmental services, there is Law No. 30215, Law of Compensation Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services administered by the Ministry of the Environment, which promotes, regulates and supervises the mechanisms that are They derive from voluntary activities or agreements, where conservation, recovery and sustainable use actions are established and thus ensure the permanence of ecosystems and the benefits they generate. On the other hand, through this the State strengthens the Organic Law of Regional Governments, Law No. 27867, and the Organic Law of Municipalities, No. 27972, establishing that both regional and local governments should promote and facilitate the implementation of compensation mechanisms. for ecosystem services. Through the Law on Compensation Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services, the State defines the taxpayer as a natural or legal person, public or private, who, through technically feasible actions, contributes to the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of service sources. ecosystem; and the owners, possessors or other forms of land use can be recognized as contributors, with respect to the sources of the ecosystem services found there.

On the other hand, Law No. 29763 of the Forestry and Wildlife Law and its regulations are intended to promote the conservation, protection, increase and sustainable use of the forest and wildlife heritage, integrating its management with the maintenance and improvement of ecosystem services, in harmony with social, economic and environmental interests. In addition, it indicates in article 72 that the State recognizes the importance and need for the conservation and responsible and sustainable management of wild vegetation ecosystems to counteract the negative effects of climate change. In this sense, it prepares plans, develops prevention and education actions, and budgets the financial resources for their

execution. It also notes that the National Forest Service (SERFOR), in coordination with regional and local governments, will promote climate change and mitigation practices and activities in forest ecosystems and other types of wild vegetation, recognizing their intrinsic value in relation to the services that provide, in the first place, activities to reduce deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems and other types of wild vegetation. Thus, regional and local governments, according to article 19, in the case of small producers and native and peasant communities, have among their functions to design and execute technical assistance and advisory plans.

With the objective of promoting investment at the national level and in peasant and native communities, the State enacted the Law of Private Investment in the Development of Economic Activities in the Lands of the National Territory and of the Peasant and Native Communities, Law No. 26505, where it establishes the general principles necessary to achieve these objectives.

Now, the National Environmental Policy establishes, within its policy guidelines on the use of natural resources, to promote the design and implementation of economic and financial instruments, compensation systems, economic compensation and distribution of payment for environmental services. Likewise, in article 9 of the General Environmental Law on National Environmental Policy, the State intends to improve the quality of life of people, guaranteeing the existence of healthy, viable and functional ecosystems, together with the sustainable development of the country through the prevention, protection and recovery of the environment and the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Likewise, the policy guidelines on forestry matters include privileging the integral use of forest resources, supporting initiatives in matters of timber and non-timber resources, wildlife, and environmental services. In this way, the project activity is in accordance with the purposes expressed by these regulatory frameworks regarding the establishment of payment mechanisms for services.

Regarding the property rights of the lands of the peasant and native communities and the use and exploitation of the forests that are in their territory, Article 88 of the Political Constitution of Peru establishes that the State guarantees the ownership of the land. privately or communally. or in any other associative form, and article 89 of the Constitution states that peasant and native communities have legal existence and are legal persons, are autonomous in their organization, in communal work and in the free disposition of their lands, as well as economically and administratively, within the framework established by law. The ownership of their lands is imprescriptible, except in case of abandonment. Also, through Decree Law No. 22175, Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the jungle and the jungle, the State recognizes the legal existence and legal personality of the native communities and guarantees the integrity of the territorial property of These, thus also indicate that the territorial property of the native communities is inalienable, imprescriptible and unattachable. Through this Law, the State declares the conservation, protection, improvement and rational use of renewable natural resources in the rainforest and jungle brow regions of public interest. In addition, Law No. 28611, General Law of the Environment, establishes in article 72 that native communities have a preferential right to use the natural resources within their lands. Although Law No. 29763, Forestry and Wildlife Law, in its article 75 establishes that forests within the lands of native communities can belong to any category of major use or type of forest or ecosystem, it also recognizes the exclusivity in the use and exploitation of the goods and services of forest ecosystems and other ecosystems of wild vegetation by native and peasant communities within their lands titled or assigned in use.

The State recognizes the internal order and management of communal lands according to the use, customs, norms and organizational structure, it is determined, according to article 79 of Law No. 29763,

by means of a communal assembly agreement, and the use of the Forest resources and wildlife require the permission of the regional authority, except when these resources are used for domestic purposes (self-consumption or subsistence), as indicated in article 81, not requiring enabling title and regulated use of communal assembly agreements. Likewise, article 18 of Law No. 26821, Organic Law on the Exploitation of Natural Resources, native communities have a preference for the sustainable use of the natural resources existing in their communal territories, duly recognized; consequently, any use occurs only at the express request of said communities.

Finally, Peru approved, by Decree Law No. 26253, Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries of the International Labor Organization, which establishes, in its article 15, that the rights of the peoples concerned must be specially protected over the natural resources existing on their lands. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, administration and conservation of said resources. With the signing of this agreement, Peru ratifies the commitment of the Peruvian State for the right to use the natural resources found within the territory of the native communities. Law No. 29785 Law on the Right to Prior Consultation of Indigenous or Native Peoples Recognized in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) establishes in article 2 that indigenous peoples have the right to be consulted in a prior on the legislative or administrative measures that directly affect their collective rights, regarding their physical existence, cultural identity, quality of life or development. In addition, in Article 6 of the Forest Management Regulations, it indicates that the State will apply forest and wildlife management with the participation of native communities as appropriate through their representatives and in order to protect and guarantee the collective rights of the people, respect for their integrity and a gender perspective.

2.5.8 Approvals (G5.7)

The communities settled around the project area have been informed and consulted about REDD + and the project.

2.5.9 Project Ownership (G5.8)

The proponent of the project is the Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral - AIDER and the 21 native communities.

Native communities have been informed and consulted about REDD + and the start of the project design process has been approved through approval in a community assembly.

2.5.10 Management of Double Counting Risk (G5.9)

Does not apply

2.5.11 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits

Does not apply

2.5.12 Other Forms of Environmental Credit

The project has not participated in any other environmental accreditation program for the elimination of GHG emissions. Furthermore, the project does not intend to generate any other type of environmental credit related to GHG emissions other than through the VCS program.

2.5.13 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project has not been registered by another GHG program.

2.5.14 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

The project has not been registered by another GHG program.

2.5.15 Double Counting (G5.9)

There is no double counting of emissions in the project, since:

- The project is not included in an emissions trading program; this program does not exist in Peru to date.
- Peru has not assumed commitments to limit GHG emissions, it is one of the non-Annex I countries of the Kyoto Protocol.

Furthermore, the project has only applied to the CVS carbon standard.

3 CLIMATE

3.1 Application of Methodology

3.1.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

The methodology used in the Project was “Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1 – Sectoral Scope 14”, approved by VCS on December 03, 2012. The mentioned version (1.1) is maintained as of the start date of this project. No update has been evidenced. The methodology has been applied following the steps and sections established in a transparent manner. This document has been cited according to what is required in the PD CCB and VCS.Also, in addition to the methodological document, other methodological tools mentioned below were used:

- T-ADD VT0001 “Tool for the demonstration and evaluation of additionality in VCS project activities in Agriculture, Forestry and other land uses (AFOLU), version 3.0”. 1 February 2012 - Sectoral Scope 14.

- T-BAR AFOLU “Buffer determination and non-permanence risk analysis tool, version 4.0 approved by VCS.

- T-SIG “Tool for testing the significance of GHG emissions in the activities of the A / R CDM project” version 01.

3.1.2 Applicability of Methodology

The methodology is documented in Annex_Methodological_21CCNN, where all the methodology applied to the project is described. Indicating that at the end of the first 10-year GHG emissions reduction period, the baseline will be renewed and developed with the same methodology established in the first period.

Tabla 1. Applicability conditions of the methodology VM0015

Condition	Applicability
a) Baseline activities may include planned or unplanned logging for timber, fuel-wood collection, charcoal production, agricultural and grazing activities as long as the category is unplanned deforestation according to the most recent VCS AFOLU requirements.	Baseline activities include unplanned use. This scenario considers the conversion of forest areas into agricultural areas, urban areas, roads, pasture areas and illegal crops; through unplanned deforestation.
b) Project activities may include one or a combination of the eligible categories defined in the description of the scope of the methodology (table 1 and figure 2).	In a deforestation baseline, community forestry management of the forest is considered "old forest with logging" (mature natural forest with logging activities). This implies a scenario according to category D (protection with controlled felling, collection of firewood or production of charcoal).

Condition	Applicability
c) The project area can include different types of forest, such as, but not limited to, old-growth forest, degraded forest, secondary forests, planted forests and agro-forestry systems meeting the definition of “forest”.	The Project Area includes only forest according to the definition that Peru adopted from the UNFCCC in 2001: a minimum canopy cover of 30%, a minimum area of 0.5 hectares and a minimum tree height of 5 meters.
d) At project commencement, the project area shall include only land qualifying as “forest” for a minimum of 10 years prior to the project start date.	The Project Area includes only land that qualifies as forest for a minimum of 10 years prior to the project start date. This is corroborated with the satellite images used from more than 10 years before the project start date analyzed to identify only forested areas according to the definition of forest mentioned above.
e) The project area can include forested wetlands (such as bottomland forests, floodplain forests, mangrove forests) as long as they do not grow on peat. Peat shall be defined as organic soils with at least 65% organic matter and a minimum thickness of 50 cm. If the project area includes a forested wetlands growing on peat (e.g. peat swamp forests), this methodology is not applicable.	The Project Area does not include wetlands, nor does it include peat or organic soils.

3.1.3 Project Boundary

According to the applied methodology (Methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1 - Appendix II) the project will monitor the changes in the carbon stock in the aerial biomass and in the underground biomass reservoir, both for the scenario of reference as for the project.

The use of the "Tool to check the significance of GHG emissions in A/R CDM project activities" has also been considered mandatory. In this case, the criteria of the document required by VCS AFOLU, as well as those of the methodological framework, have been considered in the first place, to include the reservoirs and emission sources within the limits of the project. All this is described in the Methodology to prevent unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1.

1.1. Spatial boundaries

1.1.1. Reference region

The reference region is the spatial boundary where rates, agents, drivers, and patterns of land use and land cover change are analyzed, projected into the future, and monitored.

The reference region contains strata with deforestation agents, drivers, and patterns that in the 10-15 years prior to the project start date are similar to those expected to exist in the project area.

The project area, the leakage belt, and the leakage management area are contained in the reference region (Figure 5).

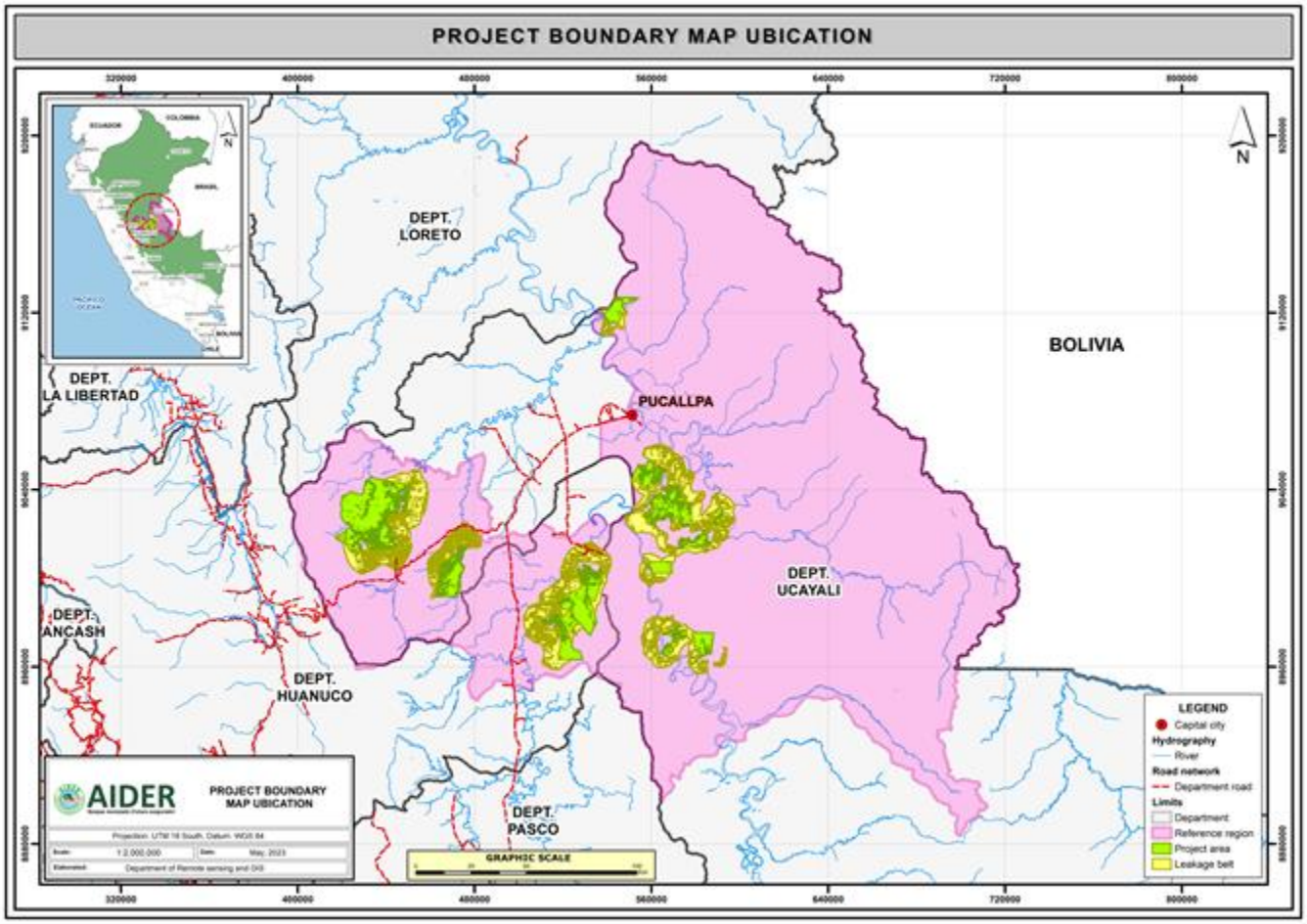


Figure 5. Project area, Leakage belt and Reference region.

The reference region boundary is defined as follows:

At the end of the preparation of this document, there is no national or sub-national baseline that meets the specifications of the VCS standard on the applicability of existing baselines.

The reference region covers 4,508,026.57 ha and presents a historical deforestation rate (between 2011 and 2021) of 18,886.71 ha per year.

To define the spatial boundary of the reference region, agents and drivers of deforestation, landscape configuration and ecological conditions, and cultural and socioeconomic conditions (such as legal land status, land tenure, land use and imposed policies and regulations).

The reference region boundary followed the guidelines described on page 17 of the VM0015 methodology. The characteristics of the reference region meet the similarity requirements with the Project

area determined by the VM0015 methodology (presented on pages 18 and 19 of the VM0015 methodology), which follows three main criteria mentioned below:

- Agents and drivers of deforestation
- Landscape configuration and ecological conditions
- Socioeconomic and cultural conditions

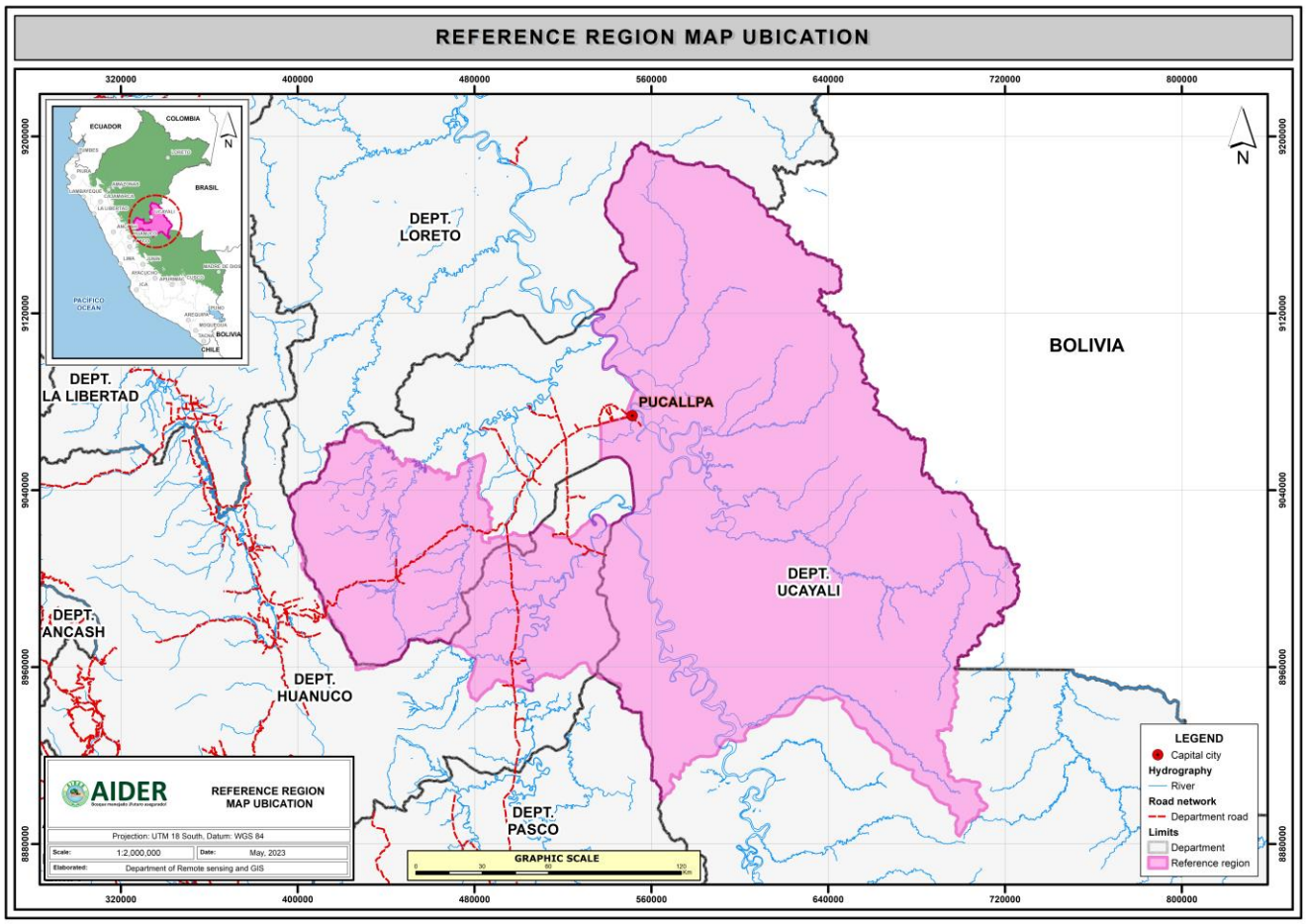


Figure 6. Reference región.

1.1.2. Project area

The project area considers the entire forest area of the 21 native communities located in the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco, and has a total of 184,773.74 ha. The project area considers the entire forest area of the community. The physical limits in the project area have been defined according to the VCS VM0015 Methodology (version 1.1). The details of the selection of the project area can be found in the document Annex_Methodological_21CCNN.

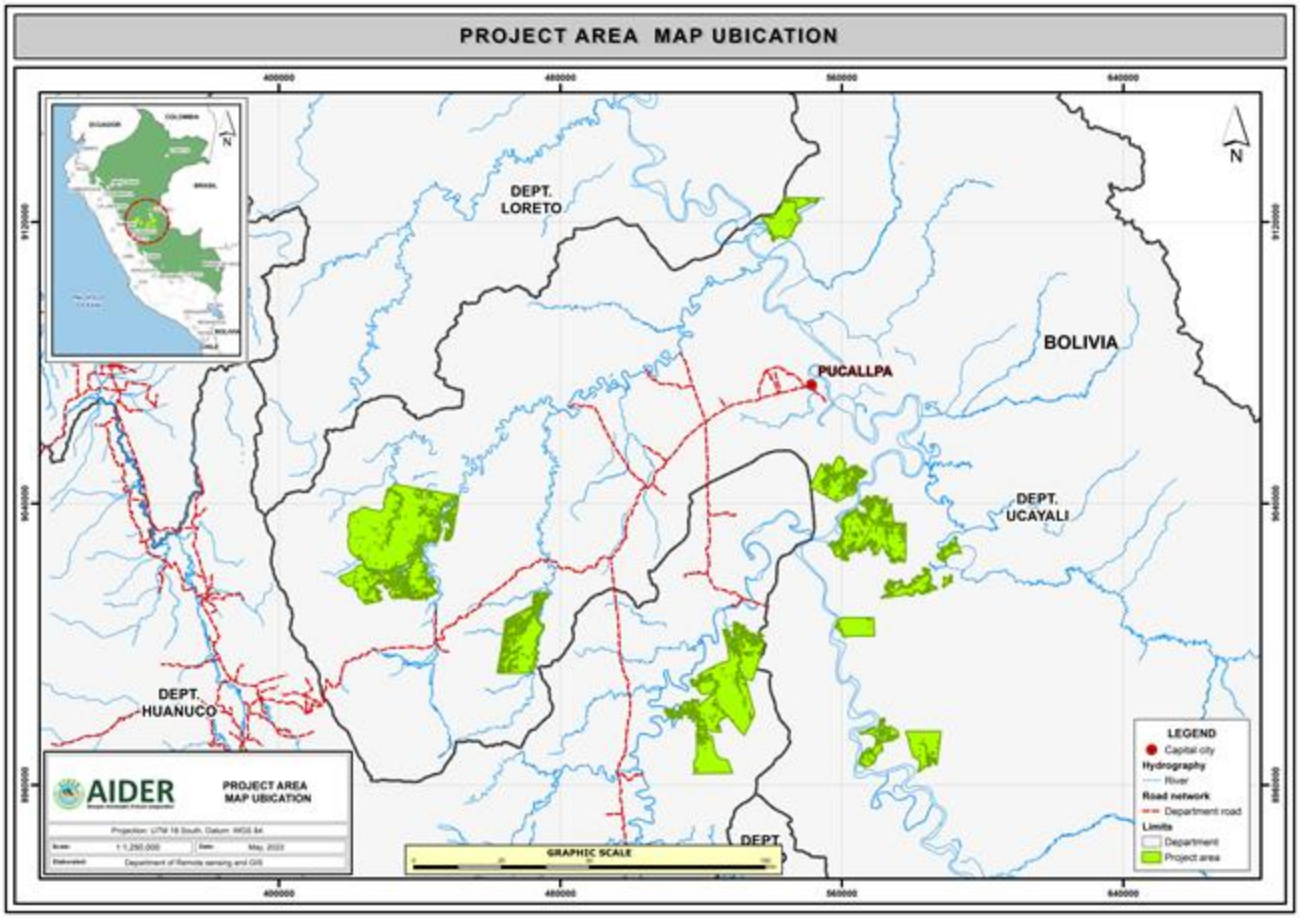


Figure 7. Project area.

1.1.3. Leakage belt

The leakage belt boundary does not overlap with the area or part of the areas of other registered AFOLU VCS projects in the region, nor with the leakage belt of any other AFOLU VCS project.

For the preparation of this Baseline, the use of two possible methodologies was considered, in accordance with the provisions of Methodology VM0015 (ie, Opportunity Cost and Mobility Analysis).

After the development of both methodologies, the use of Mobility Analysis was chosen because the Opportunity Cost study does not allow a detailed spatial analysis of deforestation and degradation generated by agricultural activities. This is mainly due to the fact that this methodology does not consider the details of accessibility and mobility capacity of deforestation agents. To obtain the area of the flight belt, the Mobility Analysis was carried out based on the Multicriteria Evaluation Analysis - MEA.

The leak belt area is 249,157.26 ha.

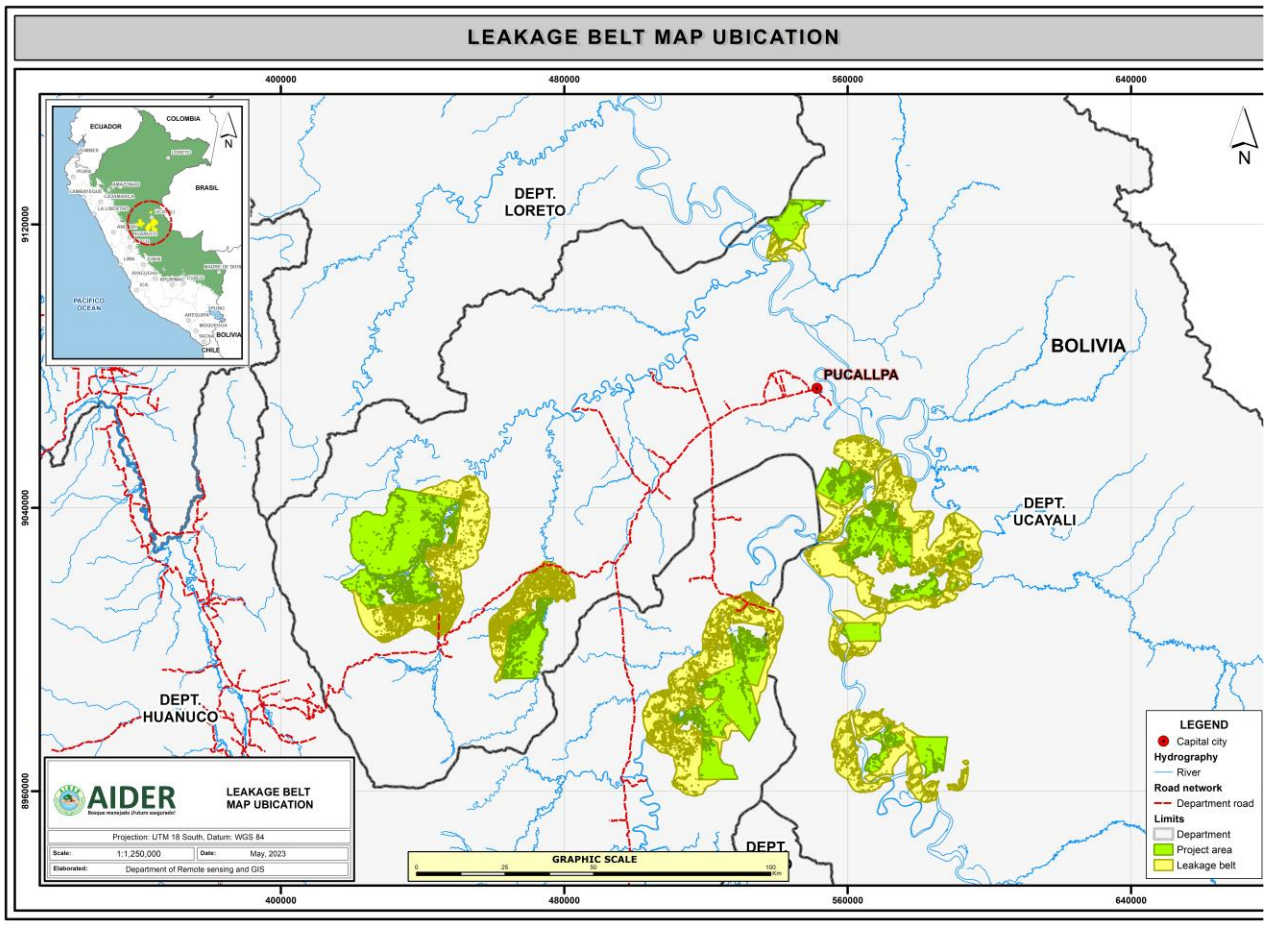


Figure 8. Leakage belt area

1.1.4. Leak management area

The boundary of the leakage management area includes areas that at the beginning of the project are considered non-forest. Productive activities that contribute to mitigating deforestation and degradation in the project area will be implemented in these areas.

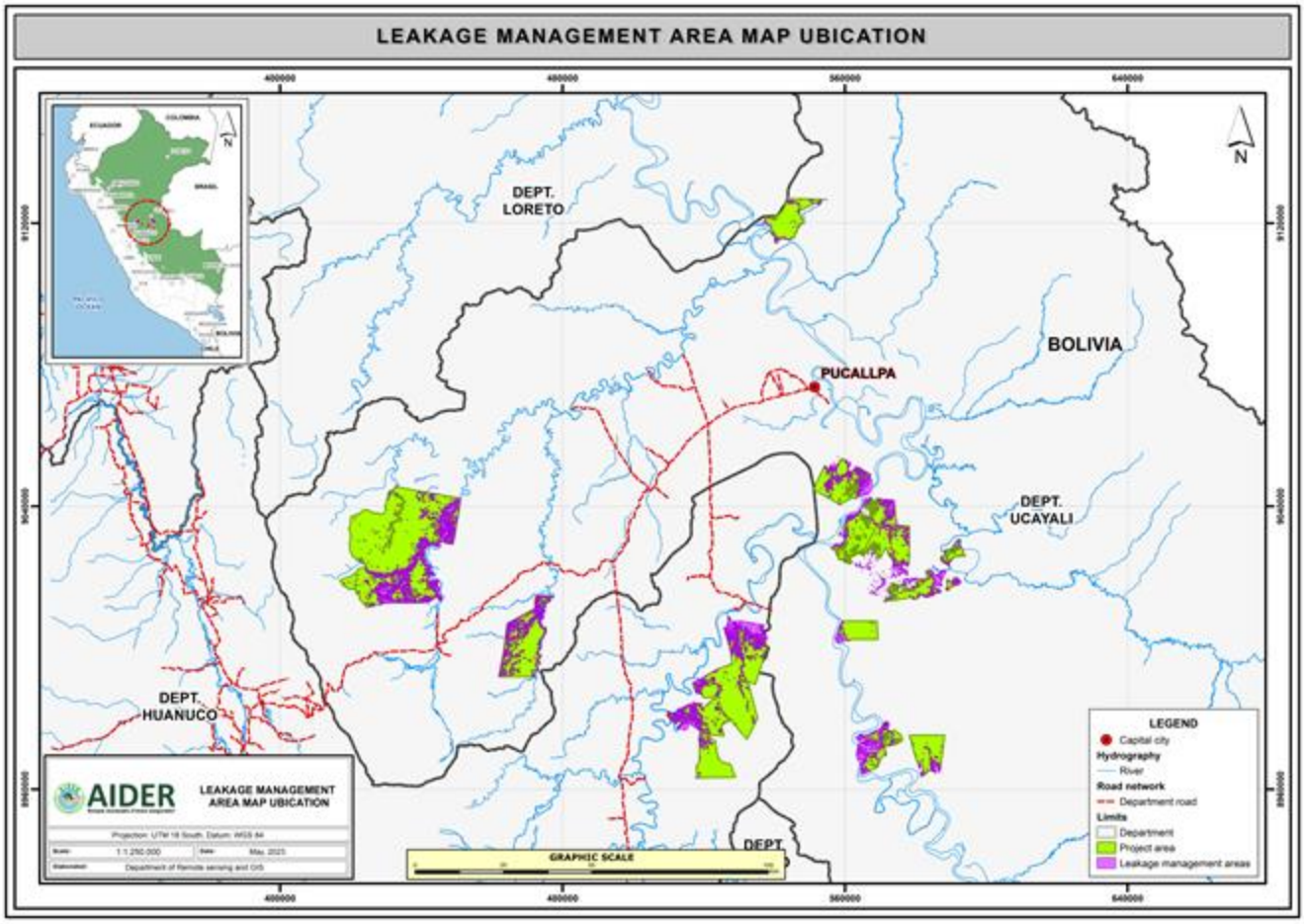


Figure 9. Leakage management area.

1.2. temporary boundaries

1.2.1. Start date and end date of the historical reference period

The historical reference period begins on July 1, 2011 and ends on June 30, 2021.

1.2.2. Start date of the project crediting period of the AUD project activity

The start date of the crediting period is July 1, 2021.

1.2.3. Start date and end date of the first fixed reference period

The fixed reference period is 10 years, starting on July 1, 2021 and ending on June 30, 2031.

1.2.4. Follow-up period

The follow-up period is one year.

1.3. Carbon pools

Carbon pools	Included/TBD/Excluded	Justification/Explanation of choice
Above-ground	Tree: Included	Represents the largest carbon pool of forest cover
	Non-tree: TBD: Included	Baseline of perennial crops is therefore included
Below-ground	TBD: Included	Listed for being an important carbon reserve
Dead wood	TBD: Excluded	Excluded as a negligible carbon stock
Harvested wood products	Excluded	Excluded as a negligible carbon stock
Litter	Excluded	Excluded as a negligible carbon stock
Soil organic carbon	Excluded	Excluded as a negligible carbon stock

1.4 Sources of emissions of greenhouse gases

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Biomass burning	CO_2	Excluded	Counted as carbon stock change
		CH_4	Excluded	Not a significant source
		N_2O	Excluded	Not a significant source
Project	Livestock emissions	CO_2	Excluded	Not a significant source
		CH_4	Excluded	The project does not include livestock activities, therefore emissions are conservatively excluded.
		N_2O	Excluded	

3.1.4 Baseline Scenario

The territory of the native communities that are part of the project is threatened with deforestation and degradation of their forests by illegal loggers, coca growers, farmers and ranchers inside and outside the community, and illegal miners, who cause the progressive loss of forest cover. expanding agricultural areas, infrastructure areas (due to invasion and roads) and installing illicit crops. The agents move around the area of the project taking advantage of the accessibility of the forests, the illegality of renting and selling land, logging and drug trafficking is also notorious. Finally, having limited governance tools, little control and surveillance and high corruption, make both the communal territories and the inhabitants even more vulnerable.

The identification of the most probable reference scenario for the project area was carried out according to the VCS procedure VT0001- Tool for the demonstration and evaluation of additionality for VCS project activities in Agriculture, Forestry and other land uses (AFOLU), developed in section 3.1.5.

To identify the additionality of the project, it was carried out following the 4 steps established in the methodology. The identification of alternative land use scenarios was carried out (step 1), the methodology indicates an investment analysis (step 2) and / or a barrier analysis (step 3), in the case of this project the analysis of barrier, where possible barriers to the implementation of the project were identified and finally the analysis of common practices was carried out (Step 4). The entire process is detailed in the following section (3.1.5).

Using this tool, it is concluded that scenario 1 is the most probable, in which illegal logging activities are expected to continue, as well as forest invasions by settlers, neighbors, coca growers, miners, and farmers, to expand the agricultural areas, as well as to install illicit crops or carry out mining, thus causing continued deforestation and degradation of the forests of the native communities.

3.1.5 Additionality

The demonstration of additionality of the proposed project activities was carried out using the VCS tool VT0001- Tool for the demonstration and evaluation of additionality in the activities of the VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) project V3.0.

According to the tool, the following steps were followed:

STEP 1. Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the proposed activity of the VCS AFOLU project

Substep 1a. Identify credible alternative land use scenarios for the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity.

a) Identification of land use scenarios

i) Continuation of land use prior to the project

Scenario 1:

This scenario considers that the 21 native communities will continue to carry out their activities normally, that is, they will continue to carry out activities of agriculture, livestock and use of natural resources, traditional fishing, hunting, handicraft and in some cases logging.

Here too, they will maintain the existing threats from neighbors and settlers of: invasions and logging for the installation of agricultural crops, livestock or coca leaf cultivation, illegal logging or illegal mining, which will cause deforestation and forest degradation of native communities. It is also worth mentioning that the same community members will eliminate forest to expand their agricultural crops.

ii) **Project** activity on the ground within the project boundaries carried out without being registered as a VCS AFOLU project

Scenario 2:

In this scenario, the activities proposed in the project would be developed through the support of technical cooperation or the State.

iii) iii) If **applicable**, activities similar to the proposed project activity on at least part of the land within the project boundary of the proposed VCS AFOLU project start date.

Scenario 3:

Project activities are carried out by the communities themselves with funds generated by forest management within their territory.

b) Credible land use scenario

Scenario 1:

The communities carry out their productive activities based on the use of the natural resources found in their territories, which they intend to manage in an organized and planned manner, promoting the improvement of economic income, a better quality of life for their families and guaranteeing the existence for future generations.

The 23 communities have a total of 11,936 inhabitants[12], distributed in 2,269 families, where the community with the largest population is Santa Rosa de Aguaytía with 3,500 inhabitants, and the one with the smallest population is the community of Nuevo Egipto, with 10 people. It is worth mentioning that the communities with the largest area are not necessarily the most populated.

The activities that the communities carry out, in general, are agriculture (with the cultivation of bananas, corn, cassava, cocoa, mainly, but they also cultivate papaya as is the case of the El Naranjal community, with other communities being their main source of income. They also grow Chiclayo beans, aguaje, sacha papa, rice and the bijao leaf; thus, some also carry out fishing and hunting, both for self-consumption and for sale; others make use of wood (for self-consumption and for sale, since some communities have with

[12] Social baseline, 2021

permits or DEMAs and work with external companies) and take advantage of the natural regeneration of bolaina blanca. In the case of cattle ranching, these activities are carried out by the communities in the Huánuco region (Golondrinas, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Santa Teresa and El Naranjal) and by the community of Yamino, in Ucayali of the activities mentioned, the following table shows which is the main activity for each community:

Native community	N° inhabitants	N° of families	Principal product	Detail
Junín Pablo	590	126	Bijao leaf	S / 30 - S / 45 for a total of 500 leaves
Nuevo Loreto	191	36	Bijao leaf	S / 30 - S / 45 for a total of 500 leaves
Buenos Aires	160	30	Banana, cassava and rice	Banana: S / 5 - S / 6 per bunch Yuca: S / 10 - S / 15 per bag Rice: S / 1.8 - S / 2 per kilo
Caimito	860	265	Yucca, banana, bijao leaf and pineapple	Banana: S / 12 - S / 15 per bunch Yuca: S / 70 per bag Bijao sheet: S / 40 for 500 sheets Pineapple: S / 4 - S / 5 per pineapple
Nuevo Egipto	10	1	Yucca	S / 15 per bag
Nueva Yarina	121	40	Bijao leaf	S / 50 - S / 60 for a total of 500 leaves
Nuevo Paraiso	1200	180	Banana, cocoa, corn	Banana: S / 4 - S / 5 per bunch; S / 45 –S / 50 per pair (10 bunches) Cocoa: S / 7- S / 8 per kilo Corn: S / 0.6 - S / 0.7 per kilo
Santa Martha de Masisea	250	43	Plantain	In the community at S / 5 per cluster In Pucallpa S / 50 for 10 bunches
Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	770	173	Banana, rice, corn, chiclayo beans, yucca	Banana: S / 50 - S / 70 per pair

Native community	N° inhabitants	N° of families	Principal product	Detail
				Rice: S / 0.5 per kilo Corn: S / 0.8 - S / 1.5 per kilo Chiclayo beans: S2.5 - S / 3 per kilo Yuca: S / 25 - S / 30 per bag
San José de Pacache	2017	60	Plantain	S / 10 per pair
Utucuro	646	166	Banana, cocoa, and corn	Banana: S / 10 per bunch Cocoa: S / 8 per kilo Corn: S / 1 per kilo
Caco Macaya	668	160	Plantain	S / 5 per cluster, in the community S / 6 per cluster in the city
Nuevo Saposoa	165	55	Wood harvesting	Capirona: S / 2.2 per board foot Quinilla: S / 2.5 per board foot
Santa Rosa de Aguaytia	3500	400	Bellaco cocoa and banana	Cocoa: S / 8 per kilo Banana: S / 320 per thousand in the city
Mariscal Cáceres	650	150	Cocoa and Banana	Cocoa: S / 7 per kilo Banana: S / 220 per thousand
Yamino	300	70	Banana silk and cocoa	Banana: S / 7 per kilo Cocoa: S / 2020 per thousand
Sinchi Roca II	125	22	Silk banana and cocoa	Banana: S / 90 per thousand Cocoa: S / 7 per kilo
El Naranjal	600	126	Papaya	S / 4 - S / 5 per jaba, 4 papayas per jaba

Native community	N° inhabitants	N° of families	Principal product	Detail
Nueva Alianza de baños	117	33	Plantain	S / 7 - S / 9 per bunch
Santa Teresa	764	126	Corn	S / 1 - S / 1.5 per kilo
Golondrinas	32	12	Plantain	S / 8 - S / 10 per bunch

As can be seen, all the communities have a main source of income, however, all the communities that make up the project, currently, present threats of deforestation and degradation of their forests, due both to external actors, mainly settlers and neighbors, as well as actors internal, the same community members. In the case of external actors, such as settlers and neighbors, there are threats of agricultural expansion for plantain crops, cassava, among others, or for the establishment of pasture for livestock, in other cases there are investments for the cultivation of leaves. coca (a threat that has grown in recent years) and illegal logging. Another mechanism of occupation is the rental of land, where external producers do not return the land and settle in the place and begin their process of legal physical sanitation, as is the case of the Santa Rosa de Aguaytía community. Another important threat is the construction of roads, which gives the population access to forests, especially in communities that have a medium to high level of timber use, where they work with external communities. Likewise, it is the case in some communities where the same community members have deforested to increase areas of cultivation of bijao leaf, cocoa, plantain and cassava, mainly.

Said threats may be increased or overcome by new ones as the population grows both in the communities and in the areas surrounding the project area.

Considering the vulnerability of communities, their need for income and resources due to the increase in their population, and the pressure exerted by settlers and neighbors on their boundaries and forests, the implementation of the REDD + project is crucial for conservation. of the forest, its biodiversity and the well-being and development of the community.

Scenario2:

Historically in Peru, international cooperation has contributed financially to environmental and natural resource management issues for many years. In this sense, the activities proposed to be carried out with the communities could be carried out with these funds.

AIDER has been the bridge for the channeling of international cooperation funds for the management of natural resources in native communities in the region.

It should also be noted that there are programs and projects promoted by the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), such as the National Program for the Conservation of Forests for the Mitigation of Climate Change and productive projects of regional and local governments that have similar objectives. to the present project.

Scenario 3:

Due to the fact that some communities have a medium and high level of forest use and have current permits, an efficient management of this resource could generate income and employment for the communities, and with these profits the communities could allocate activities similar to those proposed in the project scenario. However, this scenario is not credible due to illegal logging practices, the presence of economic actors that weaken the organized use of natural resources, asymmetric commercial relations and the lack of transparency on the part of the companies with which they work.

c) Results of Sub-step 1

The two credible alternative land use scenarios within the boundaries of the VCS AFOLU project are:

Scenario 1:

This scenario expects the communities of the project area to continue with their activities and the threats of both illegal logging and the invasion of forests by settlers, neighbors and others for the expansion of agricultural activities, as well as for the installation of coca leaf or mining are accentuated, which will cause deforestation and forest degradation of the forests in the native communities, since these activities have been previously reported in the project area.

Scenario 2:

This scenario contemplates that the activities proposed by the project can be carried out without selling the VCUs, but supported by state or international cooperation.

Substep 1b. Consistency of credible land use scenarios with mandatory applicable laws and regulations.

a) Analysis with the mandatory laws applicable in Peru for each of the land use scenarios:

Scenario 1:

The Political Constitution of Peru, 1993, in its article 89 indicates that native communities have legal existence and are legal persons, they are autonomous in their organization in communal work and the free disposition of their lands, as well as economically and administratively, in the framework established by law. The ownership of their lands is imprescriptible, except in case of abandonment.

Law No. 26505[13], Law of Private Investment in the Development of Economic Activities in the Lands of the National Territory and of the Peasant and Native Communities, called the Land Law. It establishes, in article 8, that the peasant and native communities are free to adopt, by majority agreement of their members, the business organization model that they decide in assembly, not being subject to the fulfillment of any previous administrative requirement. Article 9 establishes that peasant associative companies are free to contract and associate with any other company, even those governed by the general company law. Article 11 mentions that, in order to dispose of, tax, lease or exercise any other act

[13] http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/Peru-Ley%2026505%20Ley%20de%20inversion%20en%20tierras%20de%20comunidades.pdf

on the communal lands of the high lands or rainforest, the Agreement of the General Assembly with the affirmative vote of no less than two thirds of all the members will be required. of the community.

Illegal logging

Law No. 26821[14], The Organic Law for the sustainable use of natural resources, in its article 17, states that the inhabitants of a geographic area, especially members of peasant and native communities, can benefit, free of charge and without exclusivity, from freely available natural resources. access of the surrounding environment to their lands, to satisfy their needs for subsistence and ritual uses, provided that there are no exclusive or exclusive rights of third parties or state reserves. Likewise, in Article 18, it mentions that both peasant and native communities have preference in the sustainable use of the natural resources of their lands, duly titled, unless expressly reserved by the State or exclusive or exclusive rights of third parties.

Article 14 of Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries of the ILO (1989) indicates that interested persons must be recognized the right to own and possess the lands they traditionally occupy. Governments must take the necessary measures to determine the lands traditionally occupied by the peoples concerned and guarantee the effective protection of their property and possession rights.

In accordance with this, and with the aim of fighting against illegal logging and trafficking in wood forest products, in 2015 Legislative Decree No. 1220[15] was issued, a status of measures to combat illegal logging. This Decree is complemented by several articles of Legislative Decree No. 1237[16] that modifies the Penal Code approved by Legislative Decree 635, and that stiffens the penalties, establishing custodial penalties for those who engage in illegal trafficking of species of flora and fauna, trafficking illegal of aquatic species of wild flora and fauna, predation of wild flora and fauna, illegal trafficking of genetic resources, also for those who without permission destroy, burn, damage or totally or partially cut down forests or natural forest formations or plantations.

The Forestry and Wildlife Law No. 29763[17], in its article 2, states that the law applies to different people, natural or legal, public or private, related to the management of the Nation's forests and wildlife, forest resources and from fauna, to the services of forest ecosystems and other ecosystems of wild vegetation and to forestry and wild fauna and related activities, throughout the national territory. And, in Article 65, the State recognizes the exclusivity in the use and exploitation of the goods and services of forest ecosystems and other ecosystems of wild vegetation by peasant and native communities within their lands titled or assigned in use.

In addition, the communities that have timber resources within the Native Communities can be exploited through two modalities: one through forest permits and the other for self-consumption. In the first, that is, by means of forest exploitation permits, article 66 of the law indicates that, for access to forest resources and wild fauna on lands of native and peasant communities, it is necessary that they be titled, owned or in cession in use, the community requests permission to use the regional forest and wildlife authority, and

[14] https://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Ley-N%C2%B0-26821.pdf
[15] https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/normas/decreto-legislativo-que-establece-medidas-lucha-contra-tala-ilegal
[16] http://www.elperuano.com.pe/NormasElperuano/2015/09/26/1292707-7.html
[17] https://www.serfor.gob.pe/portal/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/LFFS-Y-SUS-REGLAMENTOS.pdf

must submit the minutes of the general assembly and the Management Plan. The minutes certify the representativeness of the applicant and the compliance with the management plan. This indicates that the felling of timber products in the territory of the native communities, destined for their commercialization or industrialization, will be subject to the internal ordinance of communal lands according to the management plan, in accordance with the guidelines approved by SERFOR , in coordination with representative organizations of indigenous or indigenous peoples. This tells us that the extraction of wood destined for trade or industrialization must necessarily have a duly granted forestry permit, without which any exploitation would imply illegality and illegality. Therefore, it is necessary to define that the use of timber forest for commercial purposes is prohibited, within the territories of native communities, when they do not have the corresponding forest permit previously granted by the forest administrative authority. But despite this, it is not only required to have the corresponding forest permit, but also the native community must process, with the same administrative authority, the approval of its corresponding forest management plan; As provided in Article 54 of the Forest Management Regulations, for the start of operations of any qualified forest title it is essential to have the forest management plan approved by the Regional Forest and Wildlife Authority.

The second modality of logging in native communities, as established in article No. 66 of the law, refers to use for domestic use, self-consumption or for subsistence purposes; which means that a forest permit will not be required prior to the extraction of wood (article 59 of the Regulation of forest management and wild fauna in native and peasant communities), nor payment for harvesting rights (article 112 of the Forest Management Regulation) provided that the extraction of said timber resources is not intended for commercialization or industrialization and, on the contrary, is intended solely for the purposes of personal, family and / or communal consumption, ritual uses, construction or repair of houses, fences, canoes, traps and other household items by members of native communities.

Agricultural activities:

In the Political Constitution of Peru - 1993[18], in its article 88, the State preferably supports agrarian development, guarantees the right to property over the land, privately or communally or in any other associative way. It also indicates that the law can set the limits and the extension of the land according to the peculiarities of each zone, and that the abandoned lands, in accordance with the legal provisions, pass to the state domain for their adjudication for sale. And, according to article 89, native and peasant communities have legal existence and are legal persons. They are autonomous in their organization, in communal work and in the use and free disposition of their lands, as well as in economic and administrative matters, within the framework established by law. The ownership of their lands is mandatory, except in the case of abandonment, in accordance with the provisions of article 88.

ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (1989), in its article 7, establishes that the peoples concerned must have the right to decide their own priorities with respect to the development process, insofar as they it affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual well-being and the lands they occupy or use in any way, and control, as far as possible, their own economic, social and cultural development.

[18] https://www.congreso.gob.pe/Docs/constitucion/constitucion/index.html

In the 1960s, the President of the Republic saw in the Amazon a border with infinite opportunities. He proposed that the Via Marginal de la Selva cross the natural trails and join the penetration routes of the Selva. But the settlers who emigrated could not maintain a profitable agriculture, with agricultural and livestock knowledge of another reality (mainly in the regions of the highlands of the country), without any forestry knowledge, and always thinking that the forest is an obstacle and that it never leaves. to finish and that it must be demolished and burned to make agriculture and pastures, deforested and continue to deforest large areas of the Peruvian Amazon.

According to MINAM (2015[19]), the Amazon is attractive for internal migration due to the large quantity and wealth of natural resources it offers, its scenic appeal, as well as the perception of productive soils and easily accessible lands. In addition, there are industries such as the exploitation and transformation of wood, the extraction of hydrocarbons and minerals such as alluvial gold (the latter is the one that perhaps has accelerated the internal migration processes the most). It also points out that in recent years different currents of colonization have been experienced, especially oriented towards the jungle and jungle edge, where the potential of territories is high. These migratory currents have occurred slowly but effectively, manifesting themselves in the recent economic strength of peoples in the interior of the country; towards the northeastern part of the country, in the departments of Amazonas, San Martín and Ucayali, where high migratory movements from Cajamarca have been registered. Ancash and Huánuco also contribute to this current, which has led to the formation of new towns on the banks of the rivers.

Small-scale agriculture (migratory agriculture) is considered the main cause[20] of deforestation of the Amazonian forests in Peru, as it is carried out with the burning of between 1 to 2 hectares to plant crops, but this burns the land. lose fertility and the following year they must repeat the process in neighboring lands. Added to this is the extensive agriculture of crops such as oil palm, illicit coca leaf crops, illegal logging and illegal mining in the rivers of the Amazon.

Coca leaf cultivation:

In 1978, Legislative Decree 22095[21], Law for the Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking, was issued, the objective of which was the repression of the illicit trafficking of drugs that produce dependence, the reversal of their abuse, the biosocial rehabilitation of drug addicts and the reduction of crops of the coca plant. Likewise, in its article 31 it indicates that the cultivation of coca and seedlings in new areas of the national territory is completely prohibited, including renovations and overheads of existing crops. And in s and article 33, it indicates that once the cultivation of coca has been eradicated or substituted on the properties of individual property and associative enterprises, only the State, through the National Coca Company - ENACO, will be able to develop said cultivation when justified by industrialization. export, medicinal use or scientific research purposes.

Subsequently, in 1996, Legislative Decree 824[22], Law to Combat Illicit Drug Trafficking, was issued, where the State declared the fight against drug use in the entire territory of national interest. And the creation of the Commission for the Fight against Drug Consumption, known as DEVIDA, is declared,

[19] http://www.bosques.gob.pe/archivo/ff3f54_ESTRATEGIACAMBIOCLIMATICO2016_ok.pdf
[20] https://www.factorco2.com/es/la-deforestacion-en-la-amazonia-peruana-bajo-un-28--en-la-cuarentena/noticia/7560
[21] https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1036998/DL-22095-feb-21-1978.pdf
[22] https://vlex.com.pe/vid/decreto-legislativo-n-824-808506925

where part of its functions is to formulate, design and propose the National Strategy for the Fight against Drugs, carry out prevention actions on drug use, promote the substitution of coca leaf crops and other crops that serve as inputs for the production of illicit drugs, among others.

In 2015, Legislative Decree 1241[23] was issued, created to strengthen the fight against the illicit traffic of drugs in sys various manifestations, through the prevention, investigation and combat of said crime, as well as supporting the reduction of illegal crops of coca leaf.

Also, in 2020, the National Policy Against Drugs was approved by 2030 through Supreme Decree 192-2020-PCM, which is immediately applicable to all public administration entities.

The illicit cultivation of coca in Peru is carried out in several areas, in the Valley of the Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro[24] Rivers (Vraem), with 27,994 ha, the Pichis-Palcazu-Pachitea area, with 2,204 ha, the Inambari area -Tambopata, with 7,705 ha, the Bajo Amazonas area, with 4,247 ha, and Callería, with 2,453 ha, are the areas with the largest hectares of cultivation and where there are greatest challenges for their eradication. Other areas are: Covention-Lares (Cusco), Putumayo (Loreto), San Gabán (Puno), Maráñón (Amazonas, Cajamarca and La Libertad).

Since 2015[25], when Peru registered the smallest coca growing area in the last decade, presenting some 40,300 hectares, the cultivation of this shrub has increased by 53%, in a constant expansion whose annual average is 10.6%. This means that practically one out of every four hectares of coca leaf cultivated in the Andean region is found in Peru, which is consolidated as the second world producer of cocaine behind Colombia, whose coca growing area is 143,000 hectares, and ahead of Bolivia, with 29,400 hectares.

According to the data from the annual report on coca leaf crops for 2020 anticipated by the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (Devida), the coca growing area of Peru grew by 13.03% compared to 2019, when it registered 54,655 hectares, being by 2020 a total of 61,777 hectares. According to the article, in total there are 7,122 new hectares of coca fields, the largest amount recorded in a single year, which triggers the coca growing space to the second highest value in its history, very close to its historical maximum peak reached in 2011, when 62,500 hectares were counted.

In the case of coca cultivation, in the rapid participatory diagnostics (PRA) carried out in the communities, the community population identifies that this cultivation is a threat to the loss of forests.

Illegal Gold Mining:

In the Peruvian jungle, mining is basically alluvial gold, which means that gold is extracted from rivers, for this mechanized, semi-mechanized and hydraulic suction methods are used. This activity is prohibited by

[23] https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/decreto-legislativo-que-fortalece-la-lucha-contra-el-trafico-decreto-legislativo-n-1241-1292707-11/
[24] https://andina.pe/agencia/noticia-devida-reporta-61777-hectareas-cultivos-coca-produccion-al-2020-866756.aspx
[25] https://www.efe.com/efe/america/sociedad/los-cultivos-de-coca-peru-rozan-su-record-historico-con-61-777-hectareas/20000013-4659534

law in all water courses or river beds, lakes, lagoons, lakes, water bodies, wetlands and aguajales, as well as the use of dredgers, mobile or portable units that are used for suction. of materials. In Peru this activity is widespread[26] due to: the sustained rise in the international price of gold, institutional weakness, and the inability of the economy to offer job opportunities to those who live in the jungle.

The following figure shows the variation in the historical price of gold at the international level in the last 10 years[27], as mentioned in the previous paragraph, the price of gold has increased between 2016.



Figure 10. Historical price of gold in the last 10 years (Ounce / dollar)

In Peru, since 2002[28], with the approval of the Law of Formalization and Promotion of Small Mining and Artisanal Mining, Law 27651, a series of laws were enacted that support the expansion of the process of formalization of small mining and mining. handcrafted. The last one was enacted on October 17, 2019, Law 31007, Law that restructures the registration in the Comprehensive Mining Formalization Registry (REINFO) of natural or legal persons that are developing exploitation or benefit activities in the small mining segment. and artisanal mining. By this norm, the term for the registration of informal miners in REINFO was extended again until December 31, 2021. Not to mention other laws that during all these years were promulgated in favor of unnecessary extensions within the mining formalization process, such as for example, those referring to the deadline for the presentation of environmental management instruments.

Scenario 2:

[26] https://preveniramazonia.pe/delito-ambiental/mineria-ilegal/?gclid=CjwKCAiAvriMBhAuEiwA8Cs5lXf-OgwlXBU2Wos_nukdnnJPDnipnYb5b2fpsfotk2FrjQxG0NPmkxoCfn4QAvD_BwE
[27] https://www.preciodeloro.org/2018/01/cotizacion-historica-del-oro-ultimos-5.html
[28] https://www.actualidadambiental.pe/por-que-la-mineria-ilegal-se-beneficia-con-la-prorroga-del-proceso-de-formalizacion/

In the case of technical cooperation under the law of Legislative Decree No. 719[29], International Technical Cooperation Law (Published on November 10, 1991) establishes in Article 2: International Technical Cooperation, is the means by which Peru receives, transfers and / or exchanges human resources, goods, services, capital and technology from external cooperating sources whose objective is to complement and contribute to national development efforts, aimed at:

- Support the execution of priority activities and projects for the development of the country and its regions, especially in the socio-economic areas of greatest poverty and marginalization.
- Acquire scientific and technological knowledge for its adaptation and application in Peru; as well as facilitating foreigners the acquisition of national scientific and technological knowledge.
- Provide technical, scientific and cultural training to Peruvians in the country or abroad and to foreigners in Peru

Likewise, in its article 3, it indicates that International Technical Cooperation is channeled through Public Sector organisms at its Central, Regional and Local levels; as well as organizations (officially recognized) of the Private Sector. This same law in its article 5, mentions that those that are officially registered and that execute projects in priority areas in the development plans are executing units, responsible for identifying and executing actions and / or projects with the support of International Technical Cooperation, with knowledge of the Central, Regional and Local Government, as appropriate. In addition, article 14 mentions that the receiving agencies of International Technical Cooperation will provide annually to the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation - APCI, information on the amount and origin of the cooperation received for each plan, program, project or specific development activity, which recorded in the transparency portal that the APCI will implement for this purpose.

Law No. 29763. Article 19 of the Forestry and Wildlife Law establishes that the regional government, as a regional forest and wildlife authority, has the function of designing and implementing a technical assistance and advice plan for small producers. and native and peasant communities in its jurisdiction. Both the Law and its regulations and amending regulations establish that timber forest resources within the Native Communities can be exploited through two modalities: one through forest permits and the other for self-consumption.

b) Result of substep 1b

The most plausible alternative land use scenarios are:

Scenario 1:

This scenario expects the communities in the project area to continue with their activities and the threats of both illegal logging and the invasion of forests by settlers, neighbors and others for the pansion of

29 https://www.congreso.gob.pe/Docs/OCI/files/normas/decreto_legislativo_n_719_ley_cooperacion_tecnica_internacional.pdf

agricultural activities, as well as for the installation of coca leaf or carry out mining are accentuated, which will cause deforestation and forest degradation of the forests in the native communities, since these activities have been previously reported in the project area.

Scenario 2:

This scenario contemplates that the activities proposed by the project can be carried out without selling the VCUs, but supported by state or international cooperation.

Substep 1c. Selection of the base scenario.

Based on what is described in the previous points, it has been determined that the most realistic and appropriate base scenario is scenario 1, discarding scenarios 2 and 3 because they are not representative of the general situation of the project communities, occurring only in some specific cases and are not constant during the historical reference period.

Scenario 2 would require an increase in the cooperation of Non-Governmental Organizations or the local, regional or national government, both in invested funds and in lines of work in the short and medium term. So far, the intervention periods of the initiatives developed in the project area have an average duration of 2 to 3 years, which are short periods to achieve the desired impacts of reducing deforestation. In addition, support from international cooperation in Peru has decreased considerably in recent years, which has reduced the possibility of developing initiatives in favor of forest conservation in native communities through the use of these funds.

On the other hand, the Peruvian government has the National Forest Conservation Program (PNCB), which is generating initiatives for the conservation of forests. Currently, the National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change is in force, and Conditional Direct Transfers (TDC) are being carried out for the conservation of existing forests in some native communities of the Peruvian Amazon. However, not all communities can access this program due to the fact that it has certain requirements to be admitted, in addition these TDCs are delivered for a maximum period of 5 years, which does not guarantee the long-term conservation of the forests.

It is also necessary to mention that the Peruvian government participates in several international REDD + processes such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Forest Carbon Cooperative Mechanism (FCPF), the Forest Investment Program (FIP). However, the national REDD + mechanism is in the process of development and it is not clear how the participation of native communities will be beyond the TDC granted by the state.

Therefore, it is considered that, although these funds exist, none of them is guaranteed to reach the communities to finance activities such as those proposed on the stage with the project.

Also, Scenario 3 says that the communities with the income from forest management could implement the project activities. But, to date, they have not been able to implement their productive activities because the income they receive is not enough. Furthermore, in several cases, the threat of deforestation comes from the communities themselves, as the community members seek new spaces to establish new crops or pastures, or make illegal use of forest resources to obtain income.

STEP 2. Investment analysis

Does not apply

STEP 3. Barrier analysis

Substep 3a. Identify the barriers that would prevent the implementation of the type of project activity proposed.

Establish that there are barriers that would prevent the implementation of the proposed project type of activities from taking place if the project activity was not registered as a VCS AFOLU project.

a) Barriers due to social conditions and land use practices, which include:

i) Population pressure on the land

The demand for resources such as wood, agricultural products, areas for the agricultural industry has increased.

According to the socioeconomic report of the Ucayali Region (BCRP, 2021[30]), the region has a population of 589,110 in 2020, in an area of 105,097 km2. Where the province with the largest population is Coronel Portillo, with 447,733 inhabitants (38,403 km2), followed by Padre Abad, with 77,044 inhabitants (9,274 km2), Atalaya, with 61,049 inhabitants (38,961 km2), and finally Purús with 3,284 inhabitants (18,460 km2).

Also, according to the socioeconomic report of the Huánuco region (BCRP, 2021[31]), the region has a total of 760,267 inhabitants, in a total of 37,266 km2. Being the province with the largest population Huánuco, with 315,799 inhabitants (3,592 km2), Leoncio Prado, with 138,275 inhabitants (4,943 km2), Huamalíes, with 52,095 inhabitants (3,145 km2), Ambo, with 53,247 inhabitants (1,575 km2), Pachitea, with 50, 086 inhabitants (3,069 km2), Dos de Mayo, with 32,427 inhabitants (1,468 km2), Puerto Inca, with 36,987 inhabitants (10,341 km2), Marañón, with 29,160 inhabitants (4,801 km2), Yarowilca, with 18,705 inhabitants (727 km2), Lauricocha, with 17,114 inhabitants (1,860 km2), and Huacaybamba, with 16,372 inhabitants (1,744 km2).

The following table shows the data from the national censuses carried out by the INEI, based on which the BCRP has made the population projection for both regions for the year 2020.

Table 5. Results of national censuses of the INEI for the regions of Huánuco and Ucayali

Region	Census Population	Census year						
		1940	1961	1972	1981	1993	2007 a/	2017
Ucayali	Rural	10 822	34 437	52 826	60 548	110 015	113 864	94 315

[30] https://www.bcrp.gob.pe/docs/Sucursales/Iquitos/ucayali-caracterizacion.pdf
[31] https://www.bcrp.gob.pe/docs/Sucursales/Huancayo/huanuco-caracterizacion.pdf

	Urban	5 332	29 724	67 675	102 660	204 795	318 295	402 144
	TOTAL	**16 154**	**64 161**	**120 501**	**163 208**	**314 810**	**432 159**	**496 459**
Huánuco	Rural	187 055	254 894	303 115	329 450	401 711	494 334	345 615
	Urban	42 213	68 352	106 399	148 427	252 778	267 889	375 432
	TOTAL	**229 268**	**323 246**	**409 514**	**477 877**	**654 489**	**762 223**	**721 047**

Source: INEI 2021[32]

As can be seen, in both regions historically the population has increased, except in the last census period of the Huánuco region, for the rural area. This means that, although there is a population moving towards the cities, they are areas that are abandoned so that other people can invade their lands and thus exert more pressure on the forest.

In this way, the conservation of forest communities faces the barrier of pressure due to the proximity of resources to the capital of the region and due to the extension of its forests, proximity to secondary roads and navigable rivers compared to other rights granted as concessions. forestry.

ii) Widespread illegal practices

In the regions where it is proposed to develop the project, illegal activities are carried out such as invasions for illegal logging, illegal mining and coca leaf crops, as well as to establish areas with agriculture or pastures for livestock. In the PRA carried out on the communities, they all mentioned having threats of some or all of the illegal activities mentioned.

Although the main cause of deforestation of the Amazonian forests of Peru is migratory[33] agriculture, which is developed by locals who burn between 1 and 2 hectares per year to plant crops, but burning causes the land to lose fertility and the following year they must repeat the process in neighboring lands, to all this is added the extensive agriculture of crops such as oil palm, illicit coca leaf crops, illegal logging and illegal mining in the rivers of the Amazon, which increases pressure on the communities' forests.

b) Barriers due to lack of organization of the local communities;

The PRA carried out on native communities shows that there is a weak governance system in relation to the interaction with external agents, loggers, NGOs, businessmen, oil companies, the state, settlers and others.

This fact is a door for invaders. In fact, without the entry of capital to work on strengthening the organization, control and surveillance, and the sanitation of the communities and the awareness of the

[32] https://www.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/indice-tematico/poblacion-y-vivienda/
[33] https://gestion.pe/peru/deforestacion-en-la-amazonia-peruana-se-redujo-287-durante-la-cuarentena-noticia/

importance of caring for the forests, it would be impossible to achieve the objectives of the project and, most likely, the threat to the project is greater.

c) Barriers related to land tenure, property, inheritance and property rights, including:

i) Formal and informal tenure systems that increase the risk of fragmentation of farms;

Informal property is a barrier for the project because common areas are susceptible to being invaded, this is caused by:

- Weak presence of the state and its institutions
- Lack of unified registry
- The cost for communities to control their territory more frequently
- Access to land ownership records of people showing that they have enabled and allocated land for agriculture, sometimes even overlapping areas with native communities.

d) Barriers related to local traditions, including:

i) Traditional knowledge or lack thereof, laws and customs, market conditions, practices;

Poor market links continue to be a barrier for native communities. The production and marketing surpluses of the communities such as bananas, corn, rice, reach the market in a disjointed way because each community member offers their product individually.

In the case of the timber commercialization contracts of the communities that harvest in a way with a third party, this treatment is characterized by being asymmetric, unfair, and not transparent.

e) Technological barriers

i) Lack of access to planting materials:

Agriculture is an activity characterized by the predominance of the traditional migratory system adapted to the conditions of the region: where the use and / or application of unimproved seed and bad agricultural practices prevail: grave, rubbing, burning, use of common seed and harvest Handbook; and by the restricted and inadequate application of external inputs.

The limitation or barrier is that these seeds are not the best, they do not ensure that the farmer will have a good germination percentage and not everything he has sown can be harvested, thus they will obtain little yield from their fields and many people will be forced to cut down new areas. of forest for the installation of new crops and obtain some income. In addition, the time used for sowing is greater since it is done manually, with opening the hole, sowing, cultivation is manual and irrigation is dry, which also requires a greater investment of man hours to achieve a good result and higher income.

ii) Lack of equipment and / or infrastructure for the implementation of technology

Farming: The lack of access to advanced technologies means that the inhabitants continue to carry out the slash and burn for the installation of their crops and to be rotating (migratory agriculture), thus leaving areas in rest for a future period of cultivation. This system is subject to the climatic conditions of the environment and the availability of poor soils with high acidity (typical of the jungle), which, added to the above, results in low yields. The production is destined to the subsistence of the rural population and a surplus for local trade, which does not cover regional demand.

Livestock: It is a small-scale activity and is practiced by 5 of the 21 communities. The inhabitants do not have the adequate infrastructure so that they can implement intensive livestock farming so that they can cultivate their improved pastures in certain areas and the animals do not affect the plants or compact the soil.

Wood harvesting: Wood harvesting and forest management by communities that have active permits for wood extraction is carried out in agreement or support of external logging companies, but as mentioned in previous paragraphs, this "deal" is not always it is fair and many times the community is left with the problems, due to the inappropriate management of the companies.

Substep 3b. Show that the identified barriers would not prevent the implementation of at least one of the alternative land use scenarios (except the proposed project activity)

These barriers do not prevent Scenario 1 since this scenario is the product of these barriers. If the communities continue to carry out their activities as they have done to date, the threats to their forests will continue and will be stronger in the future.

In addition, as the population in the communities increases, the population of the nearby populated centers will also increase, they will migrate in search of forests with greater diversity and / or forest areas to settle, being the communities near these the first threatened forests by the population.

STEP 4. Analysis of common practice

According to the information collected from the projects and activities carried out in the regions, there are no activities similar to those proposed in terms of scale and timing.

Reviewing the existence of other similar projects in both regions, 5 have been located, 1 are developed in protected natural areas, in the Cordillera Azul National Park (In 4 regions: Huánuco, Loreto, Ucayali and San Martín), 1 in the Ucayali and Loreto regions and works on the issue of agroforestry systems and payments for ecosystem services, 1 is a restoration project and works with shade-grown coffee and cocoa (Regions: Cajamarca, Amazonas, San Martín, Huánuco, Ucayali, Junín, Ayacucho, Cusco, Puno and Lambayeque), 1 project in pasture reforestation in the Campo Verde area in Ucayali, and the last one is the project with 7 native communities of Ucayali and Huánuco. Additionally, there is a new project on issues of experimental regeneration of diverse forest in abandoned pastures of the El Sira Communal Reserve, but it is a project that is just working on its proposal.

The only project that works with native communities is the project of the 7 native communities in the regions of Ucayali and Huánuco, but this project was developed on a smaller scale, with a smaller area (127,004 ha) and a smaller number of communities (7 CCNN) , and works on the components of appropriate environmental use of the communal territory, the generation of capacities for the administration of natural resources, financing of projects and articulation to the market, and technical

assistance and control in native communities by the State. In addition, this project has already met its first baseline and will update it for the time being. Likewise, the 23 communities of the present project could not or could be beneficiaries of this project (7 CCNN) since they are different communities.

Regarding the other projects mentioned, although they are carried out in the region, only the green field and the project in the 7 CCNN are relatively close to the project area, since the others are located in the border areas of other region propose different activities, have different surfaces and work with other types of actors.

In the case of this project, it will work with a total of 21 native communities and in an area of 252,093.61 ha, and plans to work on: strengthening the governance and management of the territory in native communities: strengthening community control and surveillance, supporting the legal security of communities' territories, and strengthening communal governance; the generation of inclusive sustainable businesses, improving the income of families in native communities: promoting indigenous business associations, agroforestry, implementation of inclusive sustainable businesses; Maintaining forest conservation objects, through the monitoring of said objects; and the strengthening of capacities for community forest management with social inclusion and gender equity: through informational, training and awareness events, whether implemented by the project or initiatives supported by the project, as well as holding events of training and awareness-raising on the issue of gender and social inclusion.

As mentioned, in the region, similar activities were identified, but these are part of short-term projects. For this reason, the project is not a common practice in the analysis, due to its scale and temporality, in addition to the number of actors (communities) with whom it is proposed to work.

Although the project as such is not a common practice, some proposed activities that can be considered as common practices in the use of natural resources have been identified, which are detailed below:

a) Wood extraction, working with logging companies

b) Agricultural crops - under agroforestry systems

c) Implementation of fish farms

d) Crafts

e) Cultivation of pastures for livestock

Making an analysis of the projects and activities mentioned, it is highlighted that they have been developed at different times, by different institutions and with limited objectives due to financial sustainability. Likewise, there is weak coordination and lack of synergies between institutions.

The main factors that allow us to determine the essential distinctions between common practices and activities proposed by the VCS AFOLU project are described below:

- **Temporary:** The proposal for the management of communal resources and sustainable economic activities requires a medium-term horizon, a horizon that is not covered by cooperation projects, since cooperation projects usually last between 1 and 3 years.

- **Financial sustainability:** i) Financing for the development of alternative economic activities that avoid deforestation that have been developed by NGOs and governments, ii) Have a project formulation team, iii) That the organization has experience in managing this type of funds, iv) Have a financial counterpart, v) have the administrative and accounting capacity to manage the funds. This is a scenario that does not allow constant funding. However, the activities proposed in the project, with income from the sale of carbon credits, will allow the consolidation of the sustainable management of natural forest resources and the development of sustainable productive activities. In addition, the project proponent, AIDER, already has vast experience in the formulation and implementation of this type of project, both in the Ucayali and Huánuco region, and in the Madre de Dios region.

- **Low level of coordination between the different initiatives:** It has been identified that the implemented initiatives have different objectives and execution times which respond to the requirements of donors and funding organizations, this does not allow a synergy between the initiatives to be integrated into objectives common. In this sense, the VCS AFOLU project proposes a strategy with 4 integrated development components considering synergies with local and regional actors.

In this sense, unlike what is identified as common practices, the proposed activities of the project have a participatory management approach and development of local capacities for the management of natural resources, this aspect is crucial in which the members of the Communities will be the main actors with the objective of improving their capacities for the management and administration of their forests.

3.1.6 Methodology Deviations

No methodological deviations were made

3.2 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.2.1 Baseline Emissions

Review the document Annex_Metodológico_21CCNN where the methodology used for the quantification of emissions is detailed.

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

STEP 1: DEFINITION OF BOUNDARIES

The reference region has an area of 4,508,026.57 ha, while the project area is 184,773.74 hectares and the leak belt area has an extension of 249,157.26 hectares.

STEP 2: ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL LAND-USE AND LAND-COVER CHANGE

A historical analysis of the use and change of land use was carried out, using 3 points in time (years 2011, 2016 and 2021), using Landsat satellite images.

The Annex_Methodological_21CCNN includes:

- Table 5. Data used for historical LU/LC change analysis
- Table 6. List of all land use and land cover classes existing at the project start date within the reference region
- Table 7.a. Potential land-use and land-cover change matrix
- Table 7.b. List of land-use and land-cover change categories

STEP 3: ANALYSIS OF AGENTS, DRIVERS AND UNDERLYING CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION AND THEIR LIKELY FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Next, an analysis of agents, drivers and main causes of deforestation and forest degradation was carried out. Illegal loggers, coca growers, farmers and ranchers inside and outside the community, and illegal miners were identified as the main agents of deforestation and degradation. Agricultural expansion, illicit crops and infrastructure (invasion and roads), illegal logging, as well as institutional and political factors (weak governance and weak community control and surveillance) and social context factors (land rental for crops), were identified as the causes of deforestation and degradation. More information can be found in the document Annex_Analysis of agents and drivers.

STEP 4: PROJECTION OF FUTURE DEFORESTATION

The next step was the future projection of deforestation, obtaining the areas that will be deforested in the coming years in the scenario without the project, as well as the areas with the highest risk and finally the location of the areas with future deforestation. Dynamic Ego 1.6 software was used.

The VM0015_Net carbon and VCUs BVPS file includes:

- Table 8. Stratification of the reference region
- Table 9.a. Annual areas of baseline deforestation in the reference region
- Table 9.b. Annual areas of baseline deforestation in the project area
- Table 9.c. Annual areas of baseline deforestation in the leakage belt
- Table 10. List of variables, maps and factor maps

STEP 5: DEFINITION OF THE LAND-USE AND LAND-COVER CHANGE COMPONENT OF THE BASELINE

Activity data for the initial forest classes to be deforested and activity data for the post-deforestation classes that replace the initial classes were calculated.

The VM0015_Net carbon and VCUs BVPS file includes:

- Table 11.a Annual areas deforested per forest class icl within the reference region in the baseline case (baseline activity data per forest class)
- Table 11.b Annual areas deforested per forest class icl within the project area in the baseline case (baseline activity data per forest class)
- Table 11.c Annual areas deforested per forest class icl within the leakage belt area in the baseline case (baseline activity data per forest class)
- Table 12. Zones of the reference region* encompassing different combinations of potential post-deforestation LU/LC classes
- Table 13.b. Annual areas deforested in each zone within the project area in the baseline case (baseline activity data zone)
- Table 13.c. Annual areas deforested in each zone within the leakage belt in the baseline case (baseline activity data per zone)
- Table 14.a. Baseline activity data for LU/LC change categories (ct) in the reference region
- Table 14.b. Baseline activity data for LU/LC change categories (ct) in the project area
- Table 14.c. Baseline activity data for LU/LC change categories (ct) in the leakage belt

STEP 6. ESTIMATION OF BASELINE CARBON STOCK CHANGES AND NON-CO2 EMISSIONS

In this step, changes in carbon stocks from the baseline were determined.

6.1. Estimation of the average carbon stocks of each LU/LC class

The data from the estimates of carbon reserves calculated by MINAM[34] (2022) were used, considering that in the project the forest areas are located within the Selva Alta Accesible (SAA), Selva Alta de Difficult Acceso (SADA) and Low Jungle (SB).

Table 6. Ecozone, sample number, biomass, carbon content, standard error, emission factor and uncertainty.

Reservoirs		N°	Biomass (t/ha)	C (t/ha)	EE	CO2-e	I (%)
SAA	Biomasa aérea	131	183.68	86.33	3.76	316.54	8.53
	Biomasa subterránea	131	88.64	41.66	1.63	152.76	7.68
SADA	Biomasa aérea	33	188.74	88.71	6.09	325.27	13.46
	Biomasa subterránea	33	89.94	42.27	2.77	155.00	12.82

[34] MINAM. (2022). Nivel de Referencia de Emisiones Forestales por Deforestación Bruta del Perú en el Bioma Amazónico. https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nref_peru_281122_final__2_.pdf

Reservoirs		N°	Biomass (t/ha)	C (t/ha)	EE	CO2-e	I (%)
SB	Biomasa aérea	540	247.82	116.47	2.12	427.07	3.56
	Biomasa subterránea	540	113.41	53.30	0.89	195.44	3.27

In the case of the post-deforestation classes, the non-forest vegetation and bare soil classes have been considered, the estimated carbon reserves were obtained from the Excel file Calculation sheet-GHG-VM0015_01.20 emissions and the document Appendix I. Methodology to Avoid Unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1, of the REDD+ initiative “Forest Management project to reduce deforestation and deterioration in the Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo indigenous communities, in Ucayali Region”.

Reservoir	Weighted average
Aerial (t CO2-e)	64.7
Underground (t CO2-e)	19.19

The VM0015_Net_carbon_y_VCUs_BVPS file includes:

- Table 15.a. Estimated values
- Table 15.b. Values to be used after discounts for uncertainties (see 6.1.1.f, and Appendix 2)
- Table 16. Long-term (20-years) average carbon stocks per hectare of post-deforestation LU/LC classes present in the reference region
- Table 17. Long-term (20-years) area weighted average carbon stock per zone

6.2. Calculation of carbon stock change factors

The decrease in carbon stocks in the initial classes (icl) and the increase in carbon stocks in the classes after deforestation were counted; for aerial and underground biomass.

The VM0015_Net_carbon_y_VCUs_BVPS file includes:

- Table 15.b. Values to be used after discounts for uncertainties
- Table 17. Long-term (20-years) area weighted average carbon stock per zone

6.3. Calculation of baseline carbon stock changes

The total change of the reference carbon stock in the project area in year t was calculated using equation (10) of the VM0015 methodology.

The VM0015_Net_carbon_y_VCUs_BVPS file includes:

- Table 20.a. Carbon stock change factors for initial forest classes icl (Method 1)
- Table 20.b. Carbon stock change factors for final classes fcl or zones z (Method 1)
- Table 21.b.1. Baseline carbon stock change in the above-ground biomass in the project area
- Table 21.c.1. Baseline carbon stock change in the above-ground biomass in the leakage belt area

3.2.2 Project Emissions

STEP 7. EX ANTE ESTIMATION OF ACTUAL CARBON STOCK CHANGES AND NON-CO2 EMISSIONS UNDER THE PROJECT SCENARIO

7.1. Ex ante estimation of actual carbon stock changes

7.1.1 Planned activities within the project area

There are no planned activities that generate deforestation in the project area. Additionally, the extraction of wood that occurs through management plans does not generate a significant decrease in carbon reserves during the fixed reference period, this was demonstrated using the "Tool to verify the significance of GHG emissions in activities of A/R CDM projects", with which the impact of the emissions from the logging activity on the project's emissions was evaluated, resulting in the emissions related to the activity in question being below the threshold of 5% significance required and therefore can be excluded from the emissions scope of the project.

7.1.2 Unplanned deforestation that cannot be avoided

Considering that, even with the project activities being carried out, unplanned deforestation may occur within the project area, a conservative assumption has been made about the effectiveness of the project activities, estimating an Effectiveness Index (IE) of 0.8, which will increase by 5% in years 2, 4 and 6 (See Calculation sheet_BVPS methodological factors). Equation (16) of the VM0015 methodology was used. The results of the calculations are found in the file VM0015_Net_carbon_y_VCUs_BVPS that includes Table 27. Ex ante estimated net carbon stock change in the project area under the project.

7.2. Ex ante estimate of actual non-CO2 emissions from forest fires

Forest fires have not been included in the baseline scenario.

7.3. Total ex ante estimates for the project area

The results of the calculations are found in the Excel file VM0015_Net_carbon_y_VCUs_BVPS that includes Table 29. Total ex ante estimated actual net carbon stock changes and emissions of non-CO2 gasses in the project area.

3.2.3 Leakage

STEP 8. EX ANTE ESTIMATION OF LEAKAGE ASSOCIATED TO LEAKAGE PREVENTION MEASURES AND ACTIVITY DISPLACEMENT

8.1 Ex ante estimation of the decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions due to leakage prevention measures

8.1.1 Carbon stock changes due to activities implemented in leakage management areas

Leakage management areas include areas that have been deforested and degraded, located on the boundaries of the project area. Productive activities such as agroforestry, diversification of traditional agricultural areas in association with temporary and permanent crops will be developed in these areas, thus improving carbon reserves. Therefore, the baseline for these areas is considered non-forest and under the project scenario, with the activities implemented an increase in carbon stocks in the leakage management zones would be expected, compared to the baseline. . However, conservatively, it is considered that the leakage management zones will remain non-forest lands and that the carbon stocks will not be altered during the life of the project.

8.1.2 Ex ante estimation of CH4 and N2O emissions from grazing animals

It is expected that, with the implementation of good livestock practices in the existing livestock areas, the intensification of livestock within the scope of the project will be reduced. Therefore, emissions as a consequence of grazing are not being considered.

8.1.3 Total ex ante estimated carbon stock changes and increases in GHG emissions due to

leakage prevention measures

There is no significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to leak prevention measures.

8.2 Ex ante estimation of the decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions due to activity displacement leakage

Ex ante leakage due to displacement of activities can only be estimated based on the combined effectiveness of the proposed leakage prevention measures and project activities. The methodology establishes the determination of a Displacement Leakage Factor (DLF) that represents the percentage of deforestation that is expected to be displaced outside the project limits. The proponent of the project estimated that only 90% of the population would participate in leak prevention activities, leaving 10% of the population that would not agree to participate in the leak prevention activities promoted by the project.

The ex ante estimated leakage due to activity displacement is displayed in Table 34. Ex ante estimated leakage due to activity displacement from the Excel file VM0015_Net_carbon_y_VCUs_BVPS.

8.3 Ex ante estimation of total leakage

The result of all sources of leakage is presented in Table 35. Ex ante estimated total leakage from the Excel file VM0015_Net_carbon_y_VCUs_BVPS.

3.2.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

STEP 9. EX ANTE CALCULATION OF NET ANTHROPOGENIC GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS

9.1 Evaluation of the significance

Aerial and underground biomass reservoirs were considered, for the first case it is mandatory and the underground reservoir is optional but recommended by the methodology because it represents between 15% and 30% of the carbon stored in aerial biomass. The other reservoirs were excluded taking into account the methodological guidelines of VM0015, version 1.1.

9.2 Calculation of ex ante estimates of total reductions in net GHG emissions

The following formula was used to calculate the net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions from the proposed AUD project activity:

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

Donde:

ΔREDDt	Ex ante estimation of the reduction of anthropogenic net GHG emissions attributable to the activity of the AUD project at year t; tCO2e
ΔCBSLPAt	Sum of changes in the carbon stock from the baseline in the project area to year t; tCO2e. Note: The absolute values of ΔCBSLPAt should be used in equation 19.
EBBBSLPAt	Sum of the emissions from the biomass burning baseline in the project area to year t; tCO2e
ΔCPSPAt	Sum of the ex ante estimation of changes in the carbon stock in the project area at year t; tCO2e Note: If ΔCPSPAt represents a net increase in the carbon stock, a negative sign before the absolute value of ΔCPSPAt must be used. If ΔCPSPAt represents a net decrease, the positive sign must be used.
EBBPSPAt	Sum of (ex ante estimation) current emissions of biomass burning in the project area at year t; tCO2e.
ΔCLKt	Sum of ex ante estimates of leakage of changes in net carbon stock at year t; tCO2e Note: If the cumulative sum of ΔCLKt within the established period of the baseline is> 0, ΔCLKt will be set to zero.
ELKt	Sum of estimated ex ante leakage releases at year t; tCO2e
t	1,2,3 … T, one

Table 7. Reduction in GHG emissions

Year	Estimated baseline emissions or removals (tCO_2e)	Estimated project emissions or removals (tCO_2e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO_2e)
2021-2022	1,343,298.07	268,659.61	134,329.81	940,308.65
2022-2023	1,400,355.32	210,053.30	140,035.53	1,050,266.49
2023-2024	1,306,089.23	195,913.38	130,608.92	979,566.92
2024-2025	1,218,053.49	121,805.35	121,805.35	974,442.79
2025-2026	1,350,431.88	135,043.19	135,043.19	1,080,345.50
2026-2027	1,389,953.35	69,497.67	138,995.33	1,181,460.34

2027-2028	1,215,204.89	60,760.24	121,520.49	1,032,924.16
2028-2029	1,219,540.48	60,977.02	121,954.05	1,036,609.41
2029-2030	1,259,235.43	62,961.77	125,923.54	1,070,350.12
2030-2031	1,233,498.05	61,674.90	123,349.80	1,048,473.34
Total	12,935,660.19	1,247,346.44	1,293,566.02	10,394,747.73

9.3 Calculation of ex-ante Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)

The number of Verified Carbon Units (VCU) that will be generated through the proposed AUD project activity was calculated using equations (20) and (21) of the VM0015 methodology, subtracting 13% of the annual net reductions of emissions, which is the reserve of credits for non-permanence risk, calculated according to the "AFOLU Non-permanence Risk Tool" (VCS Version 3.2); the development of the tool and the calculation of the reserve can be found in the document VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report-Template-v4.0.

$$VCU_t = REDD_t – VBC_t \ (20)$$

$$VBC_t = (CBSLPA_t - CPSPA_t) * RFt \ (21)$$

Donde:

VCUt	Number of Verified Carbon Units that can be traded at time t; t CO2-e
REDDt	Ex ante estimated net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission reduction attributable to the AUD project activity at year t; tCO2-e ha-1
VBCt	Number of Buffer Credits deposited in the VCS Buffer at time t; t CO2-e
CBSLPAt	Sum of baseline carbon stock changes in the project area at year t; tCO2e
CPSPAt	Sum of ex ante estimated actual carbon stock changes in the project area at year t; tCO2-e ha-1
RFt	Risk factor used to calculate VCS buffer credits; %
	Note: RFt is a risk factor to be determined using the latest version of the VCS-approved AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool.

t 1, 2, 3 … T, a year of the proposed project crediting period; dimensionless

Table 8. Verified Carbon Units (VCU_t)

Year	Ex ante net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions annual (tCO_2e)	Ex ante buffer credits annual (tCO_2e)	Ex ante VCUs tradable annual (tCO_2e)
2021-2022	940,308.65	139,703.00	800,605.65
2022-2023	1,050,266.49	154,739.26	895,527.23
2023-2024	979,566.92	144,322.86	835,244.06
2024-2025	974,442.79	142,512.26	831,930.54
2025-2026	1,080,345.50	158,000.53	922,344.97
2026-2027	1,181,460.34	171,659.24	1,009,801.11
2027-2028	1,032,924.16	150,077.80	882,846.35
2028-2029	1,036,609.41	150,613.25	885,996.16
2029-2030	1,070,350.12	155,515.58	914,834.54
2030-2031	1,048,473.34	152,337.01	896,136.33
Total	10,394,747.73	1,519,480.79	8,875,266.94

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	Forest / non-forest cover of the reference region 2021
Data unit	Ha
Description	Map showing the location of forests lands within the reference region, the project area and the 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	
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	249,157.26 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 – 2031)
Data unit	Ha
Description	Analysis of the projection of each stratum of the reference region, the project area and the leakage belt in the base line deforestation
Source of data	Database of the map
Value applied	ha (the deforeattion area in the RR)
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	ha (annual average area of projected deforestation during the crediting period)
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. Anexo_Metodológico_21CCNN
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	ABSLPAi,t

Data unit	Ha
Description	Baseline annual deforestation area in the stratum I within the project area in year t.
Source of data	GIS processing
Value applied	ha (annual average area of projected deforestation during the crediting period)
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	Deforested area of category ct in time t within the project area in the base line case
Source of data	Field evaluations
Value applied	ha (annual average area of projected deforestation by ct during the crediting period)
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	Base line annual deforestation area in the stratum I within the leakage belt in year t.
Source of data	GIS processing
Value applied	ha (annual average area of projected deforestation by ct during the crediting period)
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	The carbon contents will be expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per hectare.
Source of data	Nivel de Referencia de Emisiones Forestales por Deforestación Bruta del Perú en el Bioma Amazónico. (MINAM, 2022)
Value applied	t CO2-e
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	Ctotfcl,t
Data unit	tCO2e ha -1
Description	Average carbon stock of all carbon deposits in class fcl of non-forest at time t.
Source of data	
Value applied	t Co2-e
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	-

3.3.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	Forestry cover map (July 2021-June 2031)
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.
Data source	Medium resolution satellite images. Use of high-resolution satellite images.
Description of the	Interpretation of satellite images through the use of geographic

measurement methods and procedures to be applied.	information systems software.
Tracking / recording frequency	Annual
applied value	1 ha per forest patch as minimum threshold
Surveillance equipment	Computadora con procesador AMD Ryzen 9 5900X 12-Core 3.70 GHz CPU, 64 GB RAM, monitor de plasma de 27 ”.
QA / QC procedures to be applied	The deforestation map will be validated by field verification of randomly distributed points and/or the use of high-resolution satellite images for the calculation of accuracy and error by commission and omission through a confusion matrix. The minimum precision of the map will be 90%, according to what is specified in the Methodology To avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1. The elaboration of the map will be according to the Standard Operating Procedure elaborated for this purpose.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of the project emissions
calculation method	The classified image of the previous year will be taken as reference, which will be updated with the new "non-forest" areas through the use of satellite image processing software, in addition to the important component given by the remote perception analyst; in this way, the forest area will be delimited for each monitoring event. The accuracy of the map is through validation with the field data and/or the use of high-resolution satellite images.
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	ABSLPAi,t
data unit	ha
Description	Base line annual deforestation area en the stratum I within the project area in year t
Data source	GIS processing
Description of the measurement methods and procedures to be applied.	Results of overlaying of forest coverage maps within the boundaries of the project area
Tracking / recording	Each renewal of fixed baseline period.

frequency	
applied value	Project area boundary in shapefile format
Surveillance equipment	Computer (desktop/laptop) with i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. Software ENVI 5.0 and Arc GIS 9.3.1 Garmin GPS Oregon600
QA / QC procedures to be applied	The Map of deforestation will be validated in the field through non-aligned systematic sampling and/or the use of high-resolution satellite images, and the calculation of accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the methodology specifications for unplanned deforestation avoided VM0015, version 1.1. The mapping will be according to the standard operating procedures developed for this purpose.
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	Base line annual deforestation area in the stratum i within the leakage belt in year t.
Data source	GIS processing
Description of the measurement methods and procedures to be applied.	Results of overlaying of forest coverage maps in the limit of the leakage belt.
Tracking / recording frequency	Each renewal of fixed baseline period
applied value	Limits of the leakage belt in shape file format
Surveillance equipment	Computer (desktop/laptop) i7 processor and 6 GB of RAM. Software ENVI 5.0 and Arc GIS 9.3.1 Garmin GPS Oregon600
QA / QC procedures to be applied	The Map of deforestation will be validated in the field by means of the verification of randomly distributed points and/or the use of high resolution satellite images, and the calculation of the accuracy and errors of commission and omission by a confusion

	matrix. The minimum map accuracy is 90%, according to the methodology specifications for unplanned deforestation avoided VM0015, version 1.1. The allocation will be according to the standard operating procedures developed for this purpose.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of leakage
calculation method	The calculation is done using a spreadsheet
Comments	-

3.3.3 Monitoring Plan

To estimate the amount of emissions avoided during the crediting period, assess the effectiveness of project activities, and collect all the information necessary to ensure the achievement of the project's emission reduction targets.

Task 1. Monitoring changes in the carbon stock and GHG emissions for periodic verifications

a) Technical description of monitoring tasks

Monitoring of forest cover will be carried out annually with satellite images. The deforested area (in hectares) will be calculated within the project area and the flight belt. Once the deforestation map has been generated, it will be validated by verifying points in the field or with high-resolution images.

b) Description of the information to be collected

On-site monitoring will be carried out by the professional monitoring team and will be carried out in coordination and collaboration with the project proponents, who will be responsible for the formation of the teams for data collection in the field, training for this purpose, and advice. technique while carrying out assigned activities. The monitoring of the project will be carried out by a team of professionals in the field and in coordination with the proponents of the project.

c) Description of data collection procedures

The collection processes will be the following

- Selection of Satellite Images
- Satellite Image Processing

- Supervised classification
- Postclassification
- Validation of the classification
- Data storage

d) Quality control and process guarantee

All follow-up activities will be carried out using Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that will be developed by the project team. Staff will receive ongoing training to ensure data quality.

The quality assurance and control team will schedule audit visits to verify the application and compliance with the SOPs.

e) Data files

The monitoring data is processed and stored in Ucayali, under the responsibility of the project proponents.

f) Organization

All monitoring activities will be under the responsibility of the project proponents.

1.1 Monitoring of current changes in the carbon stock and Emissions of Greenhouse Gases - GHG within the project area

1.1.1 Monitoring of project implementation

The implementation of the project will be monitored according to the monitoring indicators established in the project's REDD+ strategy activities.

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

In the absence of a regional, national or jurisdictional monitoring system for the category of change in forest cover during the project design process, the project proponents will be responsible for monitoring

the change of forest cover in the project area and leakage belt. The monitoring will consist of analyzing and determining the forest and non-forest category, which will be carried out by processing satellite images according to the following procedure:

- Medium resolution satellite images will be used. The data collected and analyzed will cover all the following spatial limits.

✓ Reference region: the data will be available for the year of base line renewal.

✓ Project area and leakage belt: the data will be available for the year in which monitoring and verification are being carried out.

a. Input processing:

The input processing involves the acquisition, pre-processing, and processing of the selected satellite images for the change of the forest cover monitoring process.

b. Post-processing and precision evaluation

The post-processing will consist in:

- Define the minimum unit of mapping.

- Calculate the area of change of the “non-forest” category within the project area and the leakage belt. This will also be made for the periodic review of the base line that includes the reference region.

To calculate the change of category (forest to non-forest)

1. At the end of each monitoring period

   • The area of the categories “forest” and “non-forest” will be calculated within the project area and the leakage belt.

   • The maps of forest coverage for the project area and the leakage belt will be updated.

   • The maps of the remaining area of forest for the project area and the leakage belt will be updated.

2. At the time of the baseline revision

- The areas of the categories “forest” and “non-forest” within the reference region, project area and leakage belt will be calculated.
- The maps of forest coverage for the reference region, the project area and the leakage belt will be updated.
- The total area deforested during the historical reference period in the reference region will be estimated.

3. The estimation of the data of the land use change and coverage in areas of no data

- The global precision of the result classification from what is described above will be 90% or more.

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

- Monitoring the changes of carbon existence

Within the project area:

For the project area the ex-ante estimate of the carbon stocks in LU/LC classes, will not change during the base line period. In known that in some areas of the project area is being used wood, under a sustainable forest management and this will maintained during the base line period. Under this scenario, the estimates made were not significant.

Within the leakage management areas:

The leakage management areas will not be subject to the reduction of the carbon stock in the baseline of the project according to the ex-ante evaluation; on the contrary, it is expected that carbon stocks will increase in these areas, as a result of the project activities, but it is being omitted in a conservative way. Therefore, carbon stocks will not be monitored within the areas of leakage management.

Within the leakage belt:

Carbon stocks will not be monitored within the leakage belt, as it is optional.

- Monitoring the non-CO2 emissions from the forest fires

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

1.1.4 Monitoring of impacts of natural disturbances and other catastrophic events

The procedures to map the LU/LC changes will take into account all changes in coverage, whether due to natural or anthropic causes. On the other hand, the field monitoring carried out by the community members, with the advice of the professional team, will emphasize the detection and evaluation of natural disturbances should these occur.

In case that events are recorded within the project area resulting in a degradation of stored carbon (hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, severe droughts, earthquakes), the disturbed area and the area of each post-disturbance stratum will be delimited using the same procedures given to monitor the LU/LC changes; subsequently, the resulting emissions will be estimated.

Depending on the type of disturbance that occurred, it will be decided whether it is conservatively assumed that the reservoir of live and dead post-natural disturbance is equal to zero, or whether it is preferable to measure the post-disturbance carbon content.

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

The relevant tables will be updated with the new measurements of changes in carbon stocks and GHG emissions in each monitoring period.

1.2 Leakage monitoring

1.2.1 Monitoring changes in the carbon stock and GHG emissions associated with leak prevention activities

No changes are expected in the carbon stock or GHG emissions of the activities established for the prevention of leaks because the areas where the activities will be carried out are considered non-forest areas at the beginning of the project, and it is expected that with the activities implemented carbon stocks will increase in these areas. Therefore, changes in the carbon stock and GHG emissions associated with the leak prevention activities will not be monitored.

1.2.2 Monitoring of the decrease in the existence of carbon and increase of GHG emissions due to leakage displacement activities

- Monitoring the changes of carbon stock

Deforestation above the baseline in the leak belt areas will be considered as leakage due to displacement of activities. Activity data for the leak belt area will be determined using the same methods applied for the monitoring of deforestation activity data.

The results of the ex post estimates of the changes in the carbon stocks will be reported using the same format and tables used the ex-ante evaluation of the changes of the carbon stocks of the baseline in the leakage belt.

The leaks will be calculated between the difference of the ex-ante estimates and the leaks measured ex post.

Only leaks due to displacement of ex- ante activities will be monitored.

- Monitoring the increase of GHG emissions

Forest fire emissions were not included in the baseline, therefore they are not monitored.

1.2.3 Ex-post total estimate of leaks

The results obtained from the ex-post estimates of leaks will be summarized in the same formal used in the ex-ante evaluation and will be presented in table 35 (total ex-post leakage estimation).

1.3 Ex-post calculations of anthropogenic GHG net emission reductions

The calculation of ex - post anthropogenic GHG net emission reductions is similar to the ex-ante calculation, with the only difference that the ex - post estimation of changes in the existence of carbon and GHG emissions must be used in the case of the project scenario and leaks.

The estimated ex - post calculations of anthropogenic GHG net emissions and Verified Carbon Units calculations (VCUt and VBCt) will be reported using the same ex - ante table number 36.

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

The baseline established for the project is 10 years and will be revised in the year 2031. It should be noted that if at this date, there is still no regional, national or jurisdictional baseline developed, the proponents of the project will review and will update the baseline again. The following tasks will also be considered in the revision of the baseline:

- ➢ Update information on agents, drivers and fundamental causes of deforestation.
- ➢ Adjustment of the land use change component and land cover of the baseline.
- ➢ Adjust, as necessary, the carbon component of the baseline.

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.

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

The monitoring plan and its results will be presented to those responsible for each community and institutions involved and will be published on the Internet for each verification process that is carried out.

3.4 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

Does not apply

4 COMMUNITY

4.1 Without-Project Community Scenario

4.1.1 Descriptions of Communities at Project Start (CM1.1)

Native community	Description
1. Junín Pablo	It is located in the district of Masisea, Coronel Portillo Province, department of Ucayali, its access is by river. It is one of the six communities that is within the Imiría ACR.The community's territory has property title No. 027-84, with an initial area of 1,610 ha and an extension No. 379-94-DRAG-PETT with 3,550 ha, which add up to an area of 5,160.00 ha It is made up of 590 people grouped into 126 families, spread over 187 homes. They belong to the Shipibo Conibo indigenous people. The community has a board of directors registered in public records. The population accesses basic services such as: educational centers within their community (initial, primary and secondary), medical post, their main source of water consumption is Lake Imiría and 8 wells within the community, some homes have a solar panel, It has telephone service with an antenna from the Movistar company in its urban area. They have a communal premise in good condition where they hold their assemblies, the houses are built mainly with wood and corrugated iron roof, there is a dining room and two evangelical churches. The community has a sanitary landfill that does not use it. Among the productive activities they carry out are agriculture (banana, cassava, sacha potato, pineapple, among others), fishing, livestock, bijao leaf, and timber harvesting for commercial purposes, the latter no longer being carried out as they do not have approval. the management document due to the restrictions that the approval of the ACR Imiría master plan brought with it; They have pilot agroforestry plots with native species. Currently their main source of income is the sale of bijao leaf, the same that families do in the same community or in the city of Pucallpa, with a sale price of S / 30.00 and S / 45.00 respectively for a load of 500 leaves, being the month of June (feast of San Juan) the time of greatest sale. It has some internal organizations such as a bijao committee, a productive economic organization-OEP wood that is currently not in operation, a fisheries surveillance committee-COLOVIPE, a craft committee, and a community forest surveillance and control committee-CVCFC that has the recognition of the forest authority to patrol their forests from the threats of deforestation of their forests. It has threats of deforestation mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers outside the community for the establishment of plantain, yucca, cattle, others. It is identified that the adult population still maintains its cultural identity, they speak in the Shipibo language when they have internal meetings, generally women are the ones who use their typical clothing, make handicrafts which are not commercialized due to the lack of market opportunities and obtain inputs from the forest, the men wear their traditional dress when there are special events. However, it is identified that the new generation uses less and less their traditional clothing and speaks the Shipibo language less. There are some traditional sages / doctors for the spiritual healing of men and women in the community; However, the new generation prefers to use Western medicine and its care in the post, so there is a gradual loss of link with the forest. 4 families of mestizos are identified who come from the mountains of the country settled for more than 10 years, each family has its home, farm and bijao. Their community anniversary is June 24th.

	On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the community are summarized in the following sequence: 1957: José Manuel Gallareta was one of the first inhabitants, settling with family in the hangovers adjacent to the community; then came Messrs. Alfonso Tuesta and Raúl Soto, who founded the community. 1958: Professor Rosendo López, from the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) builds the first school. On June 23, the creation of the community is resolved. 1970: The first communal authorities appear with Pedro Vásquez as Lieutenant Governor and José Salinas as Municipal Agent. 1985: The first communal chief is appointed, falling to Mr. José Santos with his board of directors. 2000: AIDER, with its Community Forest Conservation project, manages their natural resources through forest management plans. AIDER installs a radio system to make calls to other communities and to be in contact with the project's extension agents. 2001: Forest management activities begin with AIDER, demarcation of the communal boundary, inventory of forest recognition and use. 2003: They obtain their permission for the forest use of forest products for commercial purposes. 2006: They carry out forest management for the first time. 2007: Migration of families to Pucallpa for educational reasons. 2011: They obtained the CFV of forest management and chain of custody under forest regency from AIDER and they maintain it until today. They carry out forest use. 2014: They carry out forest use with PMF on a small scale. 2016: Throughout the year there were no communal authorities due to internal conflicts. They carry out low-level forest harvesting (DEMA). 2017: Invasion occurred on the borders of the native community. There was a natural fire on the border with the Nuevo Loreto NPP. 2018: Invasion occurred on the borders of the native community. Start of the Pro-Bosques project to develop a Life Plan and implementation of productive activities. There was illegal logging, which was carried out by residents of the Perla del Imiría village. 2019: They request the approval of the new DEMA from the forestry authority, which was rejected, due to the approval of the master plan, and with them the restrictions on timber harvesting were increased. Covid-19 appeared. 2020: Due to COVID 19, there were many sick people in the community; However, it is unknown if it was due to COVID-19, because a discard test was not performed. The process of physical and legal sanitation began, with the support of the Pro-Bosque project. 2021: Seizure of roundwood from the native Caimito community by the community vigilance committee. Start of the project to strengthen the ACR Imiría, developed by the GOREU Regional Environmental Authority.
2.Nuevo Loreto	It is located in the district of Masisea, Coronel Portillo Province, department of Ucayali, its access is by river. It is one of the six communities that is within the ACR Imiría. The community's territory has property title No. 103-76 with an initial area of 2,435 ha and extension No. 381-94-DRAG-PETT with 3,350 ha, which adds up to a total area of 5,785 ha. It is made up of 191 people that make up 36 families, spread over 36 homes. They belong to the Shipibo-Conibo people. The community has a board of directors registered in public records. The population accesses basic services within the community such as: education (initial, primary and secondary), they do not have a health center where they only have a communal medicine cabinet, they go to the CN Caimito post, their main source of consumption of water is Lake Imiría in addition to some wells. They have a communal premise, the roof of their houses is generally made of sebón or corrugated sheets and the walls of wooden slats, there is an evangelical church.

	Among the productive activities that are carried out within the community are agriculture (cassava, banana, bijao, pineapple, among others), fishing, bijao leaf, and timber harvesting for commercial purposes, the latter no longer being carried out by not have approval of the management document due to the restrictions that the approval of the ACR Imiría master plan brought with it; They have pilot agroforestry plots with native species. Their main source of income is the sale of bijao leaf, the same that families do in the same community or in the city of Pucallpa, with a payment of S / 30.00 and S / 45.00 respectively for a load of 500 leaves, being the month of June (feast of San Juan) the time of greatest sale, in the community there is a bijao committee. There are some internal organizations such as the bijao committee, OEP wood that currently does not work, Local Committee for Fisheries Surveillance-COLOVIPE, fishermen's association, social organizations, Community forest surveillance and control Committee-CCVCF who carry out the patrol of their forests to prevent deforestation by third parties. Deforestation threats are identified mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers and communities outside the community for the establishment of plantain, yucca, cattle, others; as well as by invasion of the territory. It is identified that the population still maintains its cultural identity, they speak in their mother tongue when they have internal meetings, generally women are the ones who use their typical clothing and make crafts. The population maintains its practices of using traditional medicines to treat their ills. Influence of mestizos in the community is not identified. Their festive date is their anniversary, which is November 30. The history of the community is as follows: 1971: Foundation of the community by the Márquez, García and Tenazoa family. 2010: Carry out forest use with the support of the Flooded Forests Project. The same year the ACRI is created, where the community is integrated. 2015: Fire in grassland areas of the C.N. with the limit with the C.N Junín Pablo 2016: Obtained the CFV of forest management and chain of custody under forest regency from AIDER and they maintain it to this day; they begin the use of wood at the DEMA level. The FECONALICH federation is created, with the purpose of making a front of fight before the ACR. They begin conservation and monitoring of tigers, with the support of an institution called "Lupuna Luz" and installed cameras in the community area. 2017: The community's DEMA is approved and they carry out forest use with the OEP, generating benefits. 2018: The community signs an agreement with the PNCB for forest conservation. Request your DEMA. 2019: The Master Plan is approved and forest use for commercialization purposes is prohibited. The forestry authority denied the forest use of the DEMA presented during 2018. 2020: Start of the process of physical-legal sanitation and part of the boundary of its territory, with the support of the Pro-Bosque project. 2021: Start of the project to strengthen the ACR Imiría, developed by the GOREU Regional Environmental Authority.
3.Buenos Aires	It is located in the district of Masisea, Coronel Portillo Province, department of Ucayali. It is one of the six communities within the Imiría ACR. The community's territory has property title No. 382-94-DRAG-PETT with a total area of 6,191 ha. It is made up of 160 people that make up 30 families, distributed in 30 homes. They belong to the Shipibo-Conibo people. They have a board of directors registered in the public records. The population accesses basic services such as: education (initial level in which they only teach once a week and primary level that they do classes every 15 days), their main source of water consumption is Lake Imiría and some wells. It has a communal premise, and houses with wooden walls and a sebón roof and some with

	corrugated iron, there is an evangelical church. Among the productive activities carried out in the community are agriculture (cassava, banana, bijao, sugarcane, rice, among others), fishing, and timber harvesting for commercial purposes, the latter no longer being carried out as they do not have approval. of the management document due to the restrictions that the approval of the ACR Imiría master plan brought with it; They have 2 ha agroforestry plots with native species. Their main source of income is the sale of plantain, cassava and rice that they carry out in the same community or in nearby villages, reaching the commercialization of the cassava sack for between S /. 10.00 and S / .15.00, the banana bunch between S / 5 and S / 6, and the kilo of rice between S / 1.8 and S / 2.00. There are some internal organizations of a social, as well as productive nature such as the craft committee, a wood committee that currently does not work, and others whose purpose is surveillance, such as the CVCFC for the patrol of their forests and the COLOVIPE. Deforestation threats are identified within the community, mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by the Mennonites[35], settlers and neighboring communities for the establishment of coca, rice, banana, papaya, grass; as well as by invasion and opening of roads. It is identified that the population still maintains its cultural identity, they speak in their mother tongue when they have internal meetings, generally women are the ones who mostly dress in their typical clothing and make handicrafts. The population maintains its practices of using traditional medicines to cure diseases. Five mestizo families are identified in the community. Their festive date is their anniversary, which is October 8. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1987: The community is formed with seven families electing their first authorities. The first communal chief was Cesar Sánchez, Lieutenant Juan Barbaran. 2000 to 2006: Illegal fishing by foreigners without considering minimum catch size, in vessels of 3 to 4 tons. Decrease in fish resources. 2003 to 2004: 7 families from the community work with the IIAP Flood Forests project, planting camu camu and bolaina. 2005: ADRA, strengthens the work of planting forest species (mahogany, cedar, ishpingo) inside family plots. 2008: An agreement is established with the Villacorta timber company and 20 thousand pt of the camu camu and caimitillo species are extracted. 20012: AIDER makes a consultation for participation in a REDD + project which the population does not accept, due to the negative trend of REDD + in the country. In 2015: AIDER enters the community with a forest management project financed by the company GRACO. 2015: Obtained the CFV of forest management and chain of custody under forest regency from AIDER and they maintain it to this day. There was a natural burning along the boundary between the community and the Nueva Generación hamlet. 2017: Illegal logging of timber trees was reported on the new highway from Masisea to the Caimito NPP (bordering the community). They sign the agreement with the PNCB for the conservation of forests. 2019: The community has boundary problems, which are not defined on the ground, with the Santa Martha Native Community, a situation that the “Mennonites” take advantage of to carry out illegal logging on the edge of the community. The life plan is drawn up with the support of PROBOSQUES. The Master Plan is approved and the

[35] The Mennonites are settled between the border with the community and the Masisea-Caimito highway and have been planting crops such as soybeans, as well as installing pastures for livestock; They were installed due to ignorance of the limits of the community, that is, due to the lack of legal physical sanitation of their territory.

	use of timber for commercialization is limited. 2020: COVID-19 is announced. 2021: Start of the project to strengthen the ACR Imiría, developed by the GOREU Regional Environmental Authority.
4. Caimito	It is located in the district of Masisea, Coronel Portillo Province, department of Ucayali. It is one of the six communities that is within the ACR Imiría. The community's territory has property title No. 0046-75-DL.20653-, and extension No. 384-94-DRAG-PETT with 4,824 ha, which add up to a total area of 6,795 ha. It is made up of 860 people that make up 265 families, all of them spread over 265 homes. They belong to the Shipibo people. The community has a board of directors registered in public records. The population accesses basic services such as: education (initial, primary and secondary), they have a health post, their main source of water consumption is Lake Imiría in addition to the 5 wells. The predominant material in the construction of the houses is shebón and corrugated iron on the wooden ceilings and walls, it has a communal premises and there is an evangelical church where a large percentage of the population participates. Among the productive activities that are carried out within the community is agriculture (cassava, banana, sacha papa, pineapple, kión, watermelon, cucumber), fishing, as well as the bijao leaf, timber use only for self-consumption purposes; This community had DEMA for commercial use, however, it was paralyzed since the approval of the ACR Imiría master plan, and the community asked the Regional Government of Ucayali to withdraw from ACR Imiría. Its main source of income is the sale of yucca, bijao, banana and pineapple, selling outside the community for S / 70.00 a bag of yucca, S / 40.00 for the load of 500 bijao leaves, and within the community for S /. 12.00-15. 00 the bunch of banana, and S /. 4.00 - 5.00 the pineapple unit. There are some internal organizations of a social nature (indigenous guard, glass of milk, others); as well as productive as the fishing committee, craft committee; and others of an environmental nature, such as the Community Forest Monitoring and Control Committee-CCVCF and the. Threats of deforestation are also identified on the borders of the community, mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by the Mennonites, settlers and neighboring communities for the establishment of coca, rice, banana, papaya, grass; as well as by opening of roads. On the other hand, the population still maintains their cultural identity, they speak in their mother tongue when they have internal meetings, generally women are the ones who dress mostly in their typical clothing and make handicrafts. The population maintains its practices of using traditional medicines to cure their illnesses. 3 mestizo families are identified in the community. Its anniversary is November 26, 1975, the day the community was created. Among the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 2000: They start a project with the cultivation of camu camu, cotton and cocoa, financed by the municipality, which was not sustainable over time. 2004: Start of road construction from Masisea to the Community. 2005: Carries out the cultivation of Higuerilla and Piñón blanco, within the framework of a project with ADRA; however, the lack of technical assistance and the little time did not allow for success in these crops. 2006: The Paiche breeding project started, promoted by GOREU, which consisted of closing hangovers with mesh for breeding in natural environments. 2007-2010: Paiche begins to be raised in galvanized cages. 2010-2011: The Imiría ACR is created.

	2012: Activities begin through the ACRI. 2018: Camera traps are installed for the monitoring of tigers by the Lupuna Luz institution, which lasted only 1 year. 2019: An agreement is signed with the PNCB, the agreement is signed and the CCVC was formed. Activities began with the USAID Pro-Forests project, work began on handicrafts and fishing. The forest authority approves the DEMA. They approve the ACRI master plan. COVID-19 appears in China. 2020: People were infected and had symptoms. At least 4 people died from COVID-19 in the community. The Shipibo Konibo XETEBO-COSHIKOX Council has rapprochement through its proposal for indigenous autonomy. Rangers of the ACR Imiría, carries out intervention of round wood. They denounce the former chief for reasons of logging, which is considered illegal because he is within the ACR Imiría.
5.Nuevo Egipto	It is located in the district of Masisea, Coronel Portillo Province, department of Ucayali. It is one of the six communities that is within the ACR Imiría. The community's territory has property title No. 045-92 with a total area of 2,129 ha. It is made up of 10 people that make up 1 family, who are in 1 home, it has only the communal chief as the highest authority, who is not registered in public records. It belongs to the Shipibo-Conibo people. They do not have basic services within the community such as education and health as it is a small population. Its main source of water consumption is the Tamaya River. Among the productive activities carried out within the community is agriculture (cassava, banana, corn, watermelon, among others) and fishing. His main source of income is the sale of cassava for S / 15.00 a bag to his neighboring community Junín Pablo. A COLOVIPE is identified. The few existing population maintains their cultural identity, they speak in their mother tongue, women are the ones who mostly dress in their typical clothing and make handicrafts. They still maintain the use of ancestral knowledge to cure some diseases. Deforestation threats are also identified within the community, mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers for the establishment of coca and grass. The history of the community is as follows: 1980: Foundation of the community. 1992: Obtaining the title of the community. 2000: Families begin to emigrate from the community, many of whom are heading in search of better education and work, left and settled in the communities (Ceylán, Nuevo Paraíso, among others). 2010: The Imiría ACR is created. 2014: One of the founders of the community Mr. Alberto Rodríguez Pereira, dies at the hands of illegal loggers. 2015: The Cacao project was implemented with the municipality of Masisea, which consisted of the delivery of seedlings, but was not successful due to the lack of technical assistance. 2019: The ACI Imiría Master Plan was approved. Worldwide, the pandemic is reported. 2021: Start of the project to strengthen the ACR Imiría, developed by the GOREU Regional Environmental Authority. Which is the first project that involves the community after ACR Imiría was created.
6.Nueva Yarina	It is located in the district of Masisea, Coronel Portillo Province, department of Ucayali, access is by river. The community's territory has property title No. 038-91 which considers an area of 536,338 ha. It is made up of 121 inhabitants grouped into 40 families, spread over an average of 40 homes. They belong to the Shipibo-Conibo indigenous people. The community has a legally recognized board of directors. Regarding basic services within their community: in education, they have a PRONOEI center (Non-schooled initial education program)

	and the primary level; They do not have a medical post, their main source of water consumption is the Tamaya River, there is an elevated tank structure but it does not work, in the community 3 tubular wells are identified that supply the entire community; They have latrines, there is no drainage or sewerage; It has a generator motor for the entire community, although some homes have solar panels, it has 2G mobile phone service from the operator Movistar but it only works in some parts of its territory, while the internet signal arrives from time to time and is not fluid, it also has radio and frequency signal. They do not have a communal premises, so their communal meetings and assemblies are held in the classrooms of the schools, the houses are built mainly with wood and a roof of palm trees (chambira, shebón, shapaja or Yarina), there is an evangelical church where some participate. families. The population does not carry out waste management, the same that are disposed of in rivers, streams and public spaces in general. The productive activities that are carried out in this community are bijao, agriculture (banana, cassava, sacha potato, watermelon, pineapple and dale dale) and fishing for self-consumption, in the case of agricultural activities these are mainly produced for self-consumption and not for marketing purposes, bananas and pineapples do not have a fluid market. Currently their main source of income is the sale of bijao leaf, the same that families do in the same community or in the city of Pucallpa, with a payment of S / 50.00 to S / 60.00 for a load of 500 leaves, being the month of June (feast of San Juan) is the time of greatest sale. It has some internal social and productive organizations (craft committee), COLOVIPE, CVCFC and the rural round. Deforestation threats are also identified within the community, mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers to establish coca, grass, and to a lesser extent by the community members themselves to establish bijao; as well as by invasion by the Mennonites and opening of roads by a logging company. In the cultural aspect, it is identified that the adult population speaks their language in and continues to transmit their customs and mythologies; however, it is observed that a small percentage of women wear their traditional clothing. Women continue to make crafts that they do not sell due to the lack of market opportunities. Thus, there is also a decrease in the practices of using traditional medicines. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1981: Messrs. Carlos and Lucas Sánchez, from the Puerto Consuelo National Park, arrived in the community in search of altitude. 11 families left on a trip; During the trip, 4 families stayed in the Puerto Purín native community and only 7 families arrived at the Nueva Yarina NPP, when they arrived they found a family in the community. 1982: The first family built the first houses and the first livestock committee was created, for livestock raising activities with the support of the Swiss Mission. 1984: Different people from different origins came to the community, from the Caimito NPP, neighboring villages, among others. 1986: In a communal assembly, Mr. Hidalgo Rango Huayta was elected to teach as a teacher at the CN, in the classroom of a rustic school that was built by the first inhabitants of the community. 1987: The first teacher was appointed by the government and was Professor Juan Ernesto Ríos Ángel. The community recognition resolution is issued. 1990: The population increased, with new people from other places due to the remarking of the community, as well as the fear of the luminous path 1998: Forced sterilization was carried out by the Fujimori government. 2006: With the support of the Swiss Mission, livestock were had in the community, however, it walks through the extensions of grassland that exist in the community, without carrying out grassland management. 2007: The death of the cattle for unknown reasons occurred, which is why the community made the decision to sell them to all.

	2010: The ACR is created, there was not much information regarding the restrictions. 2012: The "Caracha cocha" lake that existed less than 1 hour from the community dried up, during 2011 it was filled with pyramids (huamas, among other aquatic plants) that contributed to dry the lake. 2013: The meander of the river "Tamaya" changed, before you had to go around to get to the "Tamaya", NOW IT IS GOING DIRECT. 2018: The population begins to decrease, for work reasons and in search of other opportunities, some community members go to other communities and to Pucallpa. An agreement is signed to work with Pro Forests to develop productive activities. 2019: The presence of a deadly virus is reported, which arose from China and is affecting worldwide 2020: The virus arrives in the country and people in Pucallpa begin to die, likewise some people in the community become ill and have the symptoms of this virus. 2021: A reforestation project is approved and implemented, promoted by ARAU.
7.Nuevo Paraíso	It is located in the Masisea district, Colonel Portillo Province, Ucayali department. The community's territory has property title No. 880-98[36] with a total of 12,829 ha. It is made up of 1,200 people grouped into 180 families, spread over an average of 180 homes. The population They belong to the Shipibo Conibo indigenous people. The community has access to basic services such as: education (initial, primary and secondary), medical post (3 health personnel), its main source of water consumption is tubular wells, it has a solar panel implemented by the Peruvian State, as well as with a petroleum engine for electric light, where each beneficiary pays the sum of S / 10.00 soles per month, has a mobile phone service from movistar and of course, being movistar with the best signal. They have a communal room, which was created through the support of the PNBC, which is not used by the community, because the population prefers to hold their communal meetings in an area under trees, the houses are mostly with wooden walls and a corrugated roof only a few are with palm leaves, there are three churches (2 evangelical and 1 Adventist). The population does not carry out waste management, the same that are disposed of in rivers, streams and public spaces in general, despite having two garbage cans. Among the productive activities they carry out are agriculture (banana, cocoa and corn), fishing, handicrafts, handicrafts (fabrics, embroidery and jewelry), and forestry, where the extraction of wood is carried out only for use within the community such as house constructions. Its main source of income is the sale of bananas, whose price in the same community is from S / 4.00 to S / 5.00 soles per bunch, the sale price in the main port of the community to resellers ranges from S / 45.00 to S / 50.00 soles per pair (made up of 12 bunches); it is followed by cocoa whose price is between S / 7.00 to 8.00 soles per kilo of grains, and corn between S /. 0.60 to S /. 0.70 per kg, both are sold in a different market in the city of Pucallpa. The community has some social organizations (glass of milk, mothers' club, sports, biblical institute) and other productive organizations such as craft committees, cocoa (10 members) where women participate; a surveillance one (CVCFC) for patrolling the territory, but it is not recognized by DGFFS. Deforestation threats are identified mainly due to agricultural expansion carried out by settlers outside the community for the establishment of pasture, as well as invasion and illegal logging. Men generally do not wear typical costumes in their daily activities, but if in important events when they have a visit from local authorities, in the case of women, the use of typical costumes within the community can still be evidenced in a lower percentage, mainly they are the ones who still maintain the culture inside and outside the community. There are some wise men / traditional doctors who are contributing to the spiritual healing of men and women in the community; However, the new generation prefers to use Western medicine and its care in the post, so there is a gradual loss of

[36] IBC, Directory of Native Communities in Peru 2012.

	link with the forest. Twenty mestizos are identified who have met (marital union) with Shipibo women, who are considered as skilled community members and enjoy the same right in the community, but there is an accelerated loss of culture due to the process of constant transculturation in the community. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1992: Construction of the Primary School begins, with the support of FONCODES. 1993: Creation of the community. 1995: Community titling 1996: Construction of other classrooms at the Primary School. 2003: Installation of tube wells, with the support of a Christian NGO. 2003: Construction of the Evangelical Church. 2005: The company ADENELSA delivers a Solar Panel, within the framework of a project of the Ministry of Energy and Mines 2008: Creation of the Secondary School. 2011: Installation of the Health Post. 2013: Cacao Project (Masisea District). 2019: Construction of the Nuevo Paraíso - Pucallpa CN Highway. 2020: Communal Electrification, with oil engine.
8.Santa Martha de Masisea	It is located in the district of Masisea, Coronel Portillo Province, department of Ucayali. The community's territory has property title No. 378-94[37] with an area of 6,943 ha. The community belongs to the Shipibo-Conibo ethnic group, it is made up of 250 people grouped into 43 families, divided into 43 homes, the entire population being indigenous. The community has access to basic services such as: education (Initial with 1 teacher, and the primary level with 2 teachers), drinking water service through an elevated tank with home connection, which work from 6.30 pm to 9.00 pm; electrification service, through oil engine that generates electrification at home and public lighting, likewise, some community members have generators and solar panels; It does not have a medical post, it is one of the main needs of the community; They do not have communication lines and by no means do they have access to the internet service. They have a communal room and a megaphone to transmit communications to the entire community. The houses are characterized by having a decking (wooden floor at a height higher than the ground level), wooden walls and corrugated iron roof, in exceptions some roofs are made of palm leaf. There is an evangelical church. Among the productive activities carried out is agriculture, with the main crop being bananas, as well as corn, chiclayo and yucca crops; fishing, hunting, and low-level timber harvesting. Its source of greatest income is bananas, which it sells in the same community for S / 5.00 and to intermediaries at a price of S / 50.00 on average for 10 bunches. The organizations that are within the community are of a social nature (committee of water, sports, electricity), and of an environmental nature, such as the vigilance committee, which is financed by the PNCB. Threats of illegal logging by people inside and outside the community are also identified. Men generally do not wear typical costumes in their daily activities, but if in important events when they have a visit from local authorities, in the case of women, the use of typical costumes within the community can still be evidenced in a lower percentage, mainly they are the ones who still maintain the culture inside and outside the community. There are some wise men and women, traditional doctors (shamans) who are contributing to the spiritual healing of men and women in the community; However, some young people prefer to use Western medicine and their care at the post, so there is a gradual loss of link with the forest.

[37] IBC, Directory of Native Communities in Peru 2012.

	On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence. 1987: The community is created. 1988: Construction of the first Primary school. 1989: Construction of the communal premises. 1993: Community titling. 2007, 2008 and 2009: The rising of the river takes the urban center of the community. 2011: The urban area of the community is moved to a high altitude area. 2017: Agreement with the PNCB with a conservation area of 5,580 ha which it maintains today. 2018: Community electrification work begins. 2019: The elevated tank is built. 2019: Wood extraction with the Córdova company. Construction of the communal premises. 2021: The community's timber extraction occurs with the Latorre company.
9.Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	It is located in the district of Masisea, Coronel Portillo Province, department of Ucayali. The community's territory has property title No. 0063-75 counting an initial area of 2,980 ha, and an extension No. 383-94[38] with 5,474 ha, which add up to a total area of 8,454 ha. It is made up of 770 people grouped into 173 families, divided into an average of 173 dwellings, of which 765 are indigenous and 5 are mestizo. They belong to the Shipibo Conibo indigenous people. The population accesses basic services such as: education (initial with 4 teachers, primary with 5 teachers and secondary with 8 teachers), in addition to a medical post, its main source of water consumption is communal tubular wells and it has water facilities up to their homes, they have telephone service as they have an antenna from the Movistar company. They have a communal premises in good condition where they hold their communal meetings, the houses are built mainly with wood, and a corrugated iron roof. The population does not carry out waste management, the same that are disposed of in rivers, streams and public spaces in general. Among the main activities they carry out are agriculture (banana, rice, corn, Chiclayo, yucca), fishing, hunting for self-consumption and intermediate-level timber harvesting in alliance with a company. Its main income is obtained from the sale of bananas that are destined for external commercialization with a price between S / .50.00 - 60.00 - S /. 70 .00 per pair, followed by rice at S / .0.50 per kilo without peeling since they do not have a pile machine, corn at S / .0.80 at S /. 1.5 per kilo, Chiclayo beans at S / 2.50 at S / 3.00 the kilo and yucca at S / 25.00 to S / 30.00 per bag There are internal organizations of a social nature (Sports Club, CUNA MÁS, glass of milk, water committee), and a productive committee such as crafts. Deforestation caused by invasion by settlers and illegal logging by people outside the community is also identified. It is identified that the population is losing its cultural identity, since the community members do not wear the typical costumes within the community, and the loss of knowledge of traditional medicine. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1966: Creation of the community. 1971: I.E. primary with R.D.M. # 021-136 of July 17, 1971. 1975: Community Recognition with R.M. Community Title. 1993: Recognition of the second title of the community.

[38] IBC, Directory of Native Communities in Peru 2012.

	1998: Construction of the health post and school. 2004: Construction of the communal square. 2014: Construction of the elevated tank with household connections. 2015: Expansion of the electrification network. 2016: Construction of new classrooms for the secondary level. 2018: Construction of the mobile phone tower - movistar. 2020: Authorization of a trail by the municipality. Eviction of illegal coca growers and loggers with the support of their indigenous organizations. 2021: Improvement of the trail.
10.San José de Pacache	It is located in the district of Iparía, Coronel Portillo Province, department of Ucayali. The community's territory has property title No. 920-96[39] with a total area of 5,694 ha. It is made up of 217 people grouped into 60 families, spread over 60 homes. The population belongs to the Shipibo-Conibo indigenous people, but 15 mestizos of the Israelite religion are identified as occupying a directive position. The community has access to basic services such as: education (initial, primary and secondary); Its main source of water consumption is from tubular wells, having an elevated tank with 4 water containers; It does not have a health post. It has a communal premise, the houses are built almost entirely, with wood and corrugated iron roof and in some exceptions with palm trees, there is an evangelical church and a cemetery. They have a satellite internet service, where a community resident rents through Wifi at 4 soles per hour. The population does not carry out waste management, the same that are disposed of in rivers, streams and public spaces in general. Among the activities carried out is agriculture (banana, yucca, corn, rice, Chiclayo, sugarcane, pineapple, coriander, and dale dale), fishing and hunting. Their main source of income is the sale of bananas, whose foreign sale price is S / 10.00 which varies by season, occasionally they sell corn at S / 1.20 kg, rice at S / 1.50 kg, and chiclayo beans at S /. 2.00 Kg. The community has social organizations (sports club, glass of milk), productive (transportation committee, for agricultural products) and environmental (vigilance committee supported by PNCB). Has threats of illegal logging by settlers. In the cultural aspect, it is identified that the adult population uses their traditional clothing mostly for important events, they speak the language. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1990: Foundation of the community. 1991: Construction of the primary school. 1992: Titling of the community. 1994: Operation of the PRONOEI program. 2016: Construction of the secondary school. 2017: Installation of an elevated water tank. 2017: Installation of solar panels. Agreement with the PNCB with a conservation area of 5,580 ha which it maintains today. 2018: Installation of public lighting poles. Acquisition of 1 boat and cubot within the framework of the agreement with the PNCB. 2021: Construction of a new Primary school (communal work). Visit of the National Country program coordinator.
11.Utucuro	It is located in the district of Iparía, province of Coronel Portillo, department of Ucayali. The community's territory has property title No. 032-85[40] with an initial area of 3,050 ha

[39] IBC, Directory of Native Communities in Peru 2012.

	and an extension No. 923-96 with 6,183 ha, thus adding a total area of 9,233 ha. According to the community membership list, it has a total population of 646 people (329 men, 317 women), these make up 166 families. It belongs to the Shipibo-Conibo indigenous people. The community has access to basic services, such as: education (initial, primary and secondary), their main source of water is the river, but they have an elevated tank, they have a health post (with a permanent technician), they have some panels solar and oil motor for electricity that do not use it. They have 2g movistar telephony and 2 families have internet. They have a communal premise, sawmills, stadium, lodging, civil registry, church, a bakery that was initially communal, but is managed by a family. Likewise, the predominant construction material in the community is wood (Capirona bajo, Utucuro, Logoño, Catahua, Quinilla, Yacushapana, Lupuna), and in terms of roofs the predominant material is calamine, followed by sheets of yarina, shebón or shapaja. Its productive activities are hunting, fishing, forestry, agricultural crops (banana between 120 to 200 ha, cocoa 12 ha and corn), and timber harvesting without a forest permit. Their main source of income is bananas, sold outside the community at S / 8.00 / bunch, followed by cocoa at S / 8.00 kg and corn at 1.00 sol / kg. It has some social organizations (glass of milk, citizen security, others), and productive (association of banana trees with 46 members, cocoa and crafts committee), environmental (COLOVIPE). The residents manifest the existence of invasion of the territory by a neighboring community that they think the area belongs to them, as well as settlers who rented land for the establishment of farms which they want to appropriate these areas. In the cultural aspect, 30% of women and 1% of men use the clothing of their ethnic group only when there are events and some people still maintain their rituals (events carried out with natural medicine).
12.Caco Macaya	This native community is located in the district of Iparía, province of Coronel Portillo, department of Ucayali, through property title No. 010-86 with an initial area of 4,924 ha and an extension No. 942-96 with 3,927 ha, which they add up to a total area of 8,851 ha. In the community there is a population of 668 people grouped into 160 families. It belongs to the Shipibo-Conibo indigenous people. The community accesses basic services such as: education (initial, primary, secondary), health post, electric light with oil engine and solar panel, its main water consumption is by well and pools within the community, it has 2g telephony of movistar. Their dwellings are dominated by wood and cane walls, with a palm tree roof and in less quantity of corrugated iron, the palm tree floor generally, followed by wood and earth; It has a communal premise, 2 churches (evangelical and Catholic), sawmill, sports field. The productive activities of the Caco Macaya NPP are: high-level forestry in alliance with a third party without community control, agriculture (banana, sugar cane and others, they have some machines to make chancaca that are not in operation) , fishing, hunting and crafts. The harvested products are cassava and plantain, of which only plantain is marketed as / 5.00 per bunch in the community and s / 6.00 in other places, this due to lack of market information and technical assistance, while cassava only It is produced for self-consumption. It has some social organizations (glass of milk, Mothers Club, soup kitchen, citizen security, electrification committee, Control and Surveillance, Sports Club, transporters committee, others), and productive (sawmill association, craft committee). Among the threats of deforestation, the invasion of the territory by settlers, as well as illicit crops, and the opening of the road carried out by the company are identified.

[40] IBC, Directory of Native Communities in Peru 2012.

	Regarding cultural identity, elderly mothers are those who permanently wear their traditional clothing, but the young population is losing this identity both in their clothing and in their knowledge of natural medicine. The founding of the community was in 1976.
13.Nuevo Saposoa	It is located in the Callería district, Coronel Portillo Province, Ucayali department. This community is part of the buffer zone of the Sierra del Divisor National Park. The community's territory has a property title No. 063-76 that covers an area of 5,599 ha. It is made up of 165 people grouped into 55 families, spread over an average of 39 homes. They belong to the Shipibo Conibo indigenous people. The community has a board of directors. The population accesses basic services such as: education (initial, primary and secondary), in addition to a medical post, its main source of water consumption is the Tacshitea River, this community has the infrastructure of an elevated tank, but it is not found operational, therefore, the community members are supplied from a tube well. It has telephone service as it has an antenna from the Movistar 2G company, it also has satellite internet in some homes, radio and frequency signals reach the community. They have a communal premises in good condition where they hold their assemblies, the houses are mostly built with ceilings with long-lasting materials such as corrugated sheets, plank floors and are raised 30 centimeters or 01 meter high from the ground, the walls are made of bolaina wood. Among the productive activities they carry out is agriculture (corn, cocona, others) for self-consumption, fishing and timber harvesting DEMA level for commercialization with a period of 3 years (2019 to 2022). Its main source of income is the wood of the Capirona and Quinilla species, where the price is S / 2.20 and S / 2.50 per board foot respectively, the same that depends on the season. It has some internal organizations of a social nature (Sports Club, APAFA), as well as productive ones (Committee of artisanal fishing, crafts, tourism, breeding of paiches, committee of forest use, as well as COLOVIPE, committee of surveillance and community forest control-CVCFC It consists of 12 partners to patrol their forests from the threats of deforestation of their forests by coca growers, and a citizen security committee. It has threats of deforestation mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers outside the community for the establishment of coca, as well as the expansion of infrastructure, the presence of illegal fishermen threatens the availability of the resource, each year the amount of fish decreases and they no longer benefit economically from the sale. It is identified that the population maintains ancestral customs where the spiritual connection of both man and nature are through communication, which are expressed with large "Anisha" ceremonies, where the participation of the entire community is a manifestation of respect, joy and happiness, along with the "Masha" which is a Shipibo song in honor of the yucca, with local drinks such as masato, guarapos, among others. On holidays it is said that they do not eat fish meat, but come to eat meat provided by the forest (forest animals or commonly called bushmeat), previously hunted by men in the forest. These ceremonies are done in order to thank nature and the forest for providing them with a good harvest and food for each day. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1958: The shortage of agricultural crops causes a group of people located in Mapotai-Yarinacocha to leave their community in search of mitayo to feed the family, reaching the present area of Saposoa. Before settling with their families in the area, they analyzed whether there were natural resources in the area. But they found the presence of a "mestizo" Mr. Brito, who invites them to live with him, over time the clans decide to evict him from the place, even putting his things in canoes, finally achieving his expulsion from community. 1959: 4 families come and decide to form the community: Los Picota, Cairuna, Huaya and Flores. 1960 The community is formed with the name of Nuevo Saposoa, this year the

	bilingual school is created, with Calixto Majin being its first teacher and the procedures to obtain their 100 ha property title begin. 1976: The area of the community expands to 5,599 ha, at the present time the area did not register floods. 1960 - 1976: The community members work wood individually (cedar, lupuna and carahua). In 1979: They made their first sales contract with the PLAYWOOD company, for the commercialization of wood. 1965: They build the infrastructure of the primary school with the first government of President Belaunde. 1983: Nuevo Saposoa begins to suffer the first floods, despite them, the entire population remains united and convinced to continue living in the area. 1990: The agricultural school is created with 30 students. The first director Mr. Vicente Agustín. 1990: The community makes a contract for the extraction of wood with the ML company, of all the wood extracted, 20% is for Saposoa and 80% for the company. The communal percentage was distributed among all the community members. 1993: The community decides to reforest 135 ha with timber species; Engineers Ángel Egoavil and Jorge Chavez were in charge of this activity at the regional level. 2008: With the support of the municipality of Colonel Portillo they build the square and communal premises; pile machine and portable sawmill are purchased. 2011: The elevated tank for drinking water is built with home installation. 2019: He won the equatorial prize for his control and surveillance actions. The community considers that the most important moment in its history is the creation of its community in 1960, where they are recognized by the state as subjects with rights and the saddest are the floods because not only do they lose areas of agricultural crops, but there is also a lot of migration family
14.Santa Rosa de Aguaytía	It is located in the Padre Abad district, Padre Abad Province, department of Ucayali. The community's territory has property title 0042-76 with an initial area of 2,856 ha and an extension of 945-96 with 13,185.3210 ha, totaling a total area of 16,041 ha, has an annex. It is the only community of the Shipibo Conibo people found in this district of Padre Abad. It is a Shipiba community with a fairly large and mixed population (approx. 3,500 inhabitants, representing 40% of the indigenous population), it has access by land and river, access to electricity 24 hours a day and a movistar line and satellite internet. It has two representative figures: mayor and communal chief, who have certain discrepancies in decision-making. The population accesses basic services such as: education within their community, with three levels (initial, primary and secondary), in addition to a medical post, their main source of water consumption is the Aguaytía River and in the community they identify with Communal tubular wells, it has telephone service as it has an antenna from the Movistar company. They have a communal premise where they hold their assemblies, the houses are built mainly with wood and a corrugated iron roof, there is a health center, a Bolaina re-sawmill and an evangelical church, it has more than 4 radio speakers in strategic points. Among the productive activities they carry out are agriculture (cassava, cocoa, banana, corn), fishing, as well as high-level forestry in alliance with a third party (Maderera Velásquez). Currently their main source of income is the sale of cacao and bellaco plantain, the same that families do in the same community or in the city of Aguaytía, with a payment of S / 8.00 and S / 320.00 respectively for a thousand, in winter lowers the price to S / 200.00; the income from wood is complementary and is destined mainly to communal works. It has some internal organizations of a social nature (glass of milk, motorcycle racing association), and productive (banana farming committee, multisectoral Agrarian Development Association, community forestry surveillance and control committee-CVCFC to patrol its forests. Due to the Pandemic) due to COVID 19 and the lack of

	attention of the Health NETWORK to indigenous populations, led to the creation of the Comando Matico and its actions in the communities has also been key to the revaluation of medicinal plants such as "matico" and ancestral knowledge of its preparations that helped slow the advance of COVID - 19, resulting in 0% deaths in the community. The Church also played important roles within the context of the COVID 19 Pandemic, further increasing its followers and maintaining the Calm in the community It has threats of deforestation mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers outside the community to ra the establishment of coca, as well as invasion by producers from Huánuco and San Martin, and the improvement of roads; The town center "Santa Rosa" is identified within the territory, which is recognized by the municipality. Likewise, it has started its process of legal physical sanitation Some institutions have worked in the community, however, they are no longer permanent, however, the communication and contact that at some point they can work again in the community has not been lost. Cases (IBC, ORAU, AIDER, DRAU and the National Forest Conservation Program).
15.Mariscal Cáceres	It is located in the Padre Abad district, Padre Abad Province, Ucayali department. The community's territory has property title 0040-76, with an initial area of 9,696 ha and an extension No. 0244-93-AG with 12,401,6000 ha, which add up to a total area of 22,097 ha, it has an annex. It is an indigenous group of Peru that belongs to the Kakataibo people, with a population of 650 inhabitants, distributed in 150 families. The population accesses basic services such as: education within their community, with three levels (initial, primary and secondary), in addition to a medical post, their main source of water consumption is the Aguaytía River and the community has a well and quebrada, it has satellite phone service in high places. They have a communal place where they hold their assemblies, the houses are built mainly with wood and a corrugated iron roof, there is an evangelical church. The community has a sanitary landfill, however its maintenance remains to be done. Among the productive activities they carry out are agriculture (cassava, cocoa, banana, corn), fishing, as well as forestry activities in alliance with third parties and product marketing. Currently their main source of income is the sale of cacao and bellaco plantain, the same that families do in the same community or in the city of Aguaytía, with a payment of S / 7.00 per kilo in dry grain and S / 220.00 for a thousand respectively, of the latter in winter the price drops to S / 200.00 per thousand. The agricultural area, conservation area (260 ha), forest management area (3600 ha / 7 years), hunting area, clay lick (sachavaca and mammals), cultural area (500 ha of aguajal) and the urban area of the community. The rents of land to colonists for agriculture is also a latent problem and the non-renewal of the same, the presence of illicit crops within the territory of the community generated by these same people, was put as immediate actions. It has some internal organizations such as the craft committee, the banana association, the glass of milk, the fish farming committee, the citizen security committee, and the community vigilance committee to patrol. Due to the COVID 19 Pandemic and the lack of attention of the Health Network to indigenous populations, it led to the creation of the Comando Matico and its actions in the communities have also been key to the revaluation of medicinal plants such as "Matico" and ancestral knowledge of its preparations that helped stop the advance of COVID - 19, resulting in 0% deaths in the community. The Church also played important roles within the context of the COVID 19 Pandemic, further increasing its followers and keeping the community calm. It has threats of deforestation mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers outside the community for the establishment of coca, banana and papaya, as well as invasion by producers from Huánuco and San Martin, and the improvement of roads. The rents of land to colonists for agriculture is also a latent problem and the non-renewal of the same, the presence of illicit crops within the territory of the community generated by these same people, was put as immediate actions. The community has not yet started its process of legal physical sanitation.

	Some institutions have worked in the community, however, they are no longer permanent, however, the communication and contact that at some point they can work again in the community has not been lost. Cases (IBC, ORAU, AIDER, DRAU and the National Forest Conservation Program).
16.Yamino	It is located in the Padre Abad district, Padre Abad Province, Ucayali department. The community's territory has property title R970-97 with 30,537,000 hectares. It is an indigenous group of Peru that belongs to the Kakataibo people, with a population of 300 inhabitants, distributed in 70 families. The population accesses basic services such as: education within their community, with three levels (initial and primary), in addition to a health center, their main source of water consumption is the river and stream, it has internet service and signal mobile in specific places. They have a communal premise in good condition where they hold their assemblies, the houses are built mainly with wood and corrugated iron roof, it also has a restaurant and communal dining room. Among the productive activities they carry out are agriculture (cassava, cocoa, banana, corn), fishing, livestock, as well as forestry activities and product marketing. Currently their main source of income is the sale of cacao and bellaco plantain, the same that families do in the same community or in the city of Aguaytía, with a payment of S / 7.00 and S / 220.00 respectively for a thousand, in winter the price drops to S / 200.00. The forest management area (10,000 ha), conservation area (PNCB - MCC, 26726 ha) (5,000 ha), clay lick (macaws and parrots), fishing area, hunting area, agricultural area (banana) have been identified and differentiated and cacao) and the urban area of the community. It has some internal organizations such as the fish farming committee, the Yamino valley cocoa association, the banana association, the tourism association, the handicraft association, the forest surveillance and control committee to patrol its forests. It has threats of deforestation mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers outside the community who rent their lands and some community cases for the establishment of cocoa, banana and papaya. The community has begun its process of legal physical sanitation. Some institutions continue to work with the community (PNCB-MCC, CIMA, IBC, FENACOKA, Territorial Management of Padre Abad) and others that have worked in the community, are currently no longer permanent, however, communication and contact has not been lost that at some point they can work again in the community. Cases (ORAU, AIDER, DRAU and Toyota).
17.Sinchi Roca II	It is located in the Irazola district, Padre Abad Province, Ucayali department. The community's territory has property title No. 376-94 of 19,895 hectares. It is an indigenous group of Peru that belongs to the Cacataibo people, with a population of 125 inhabitants, distributed in 22 families. The population accesses basic services such as: education within their community, with two levels (initial and primary), their main source of water consumption is the river, it has a clear network signal 300 meters from the urban area, it does not have a health post, also has light meters. They have a small communal premises where they hold their assemblies. Currently all the families are building their houses with wood and corrugated iron, a product of their communal management and natural resources. At the same time, the Electro Ucayali company has been installing public lighting poles and electricity meters in homes, it is projected that until the end of October the community will have 24-hour electricity service. Among the productive activities they carry out are agriculture (cassava, cocoa, banana, corn), fishing, as well as forestry activities and product marketing. Currently their main source of income is the sale of silk banana, the same that families do in the same community or in the San Alejandro area, S / 90.00 for a thousand, in winter the price drops to S / 70.00 and cocoa to a lesser extent and it is not sold in the community, it has a price of S / 7.00 per kg. in San Alejandro. The hunting area, agricultural area (silk banana, corn and cocoa), clay lick (pestles and mammals), fishing area, conservation area (4 ha and 2.5 ha) (copaiba, lupuna and shihuahuaco), have been identified and

	differentiated. forest management zone (14000 ha, 25 families - PGMF) and the urban area of the community. It has threats of deforestation mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers, foreigners for the establishment of coca and plantain, and the improvement of roads. It has some internal organizations such as glass of milk, 65 pension committee, and forest surveillance and control committee to patrol its forests, however, it does not have legal recognition and its work is limited due to lack of logistics and implementation. In the community there are no private institutions that work and support their activities permanently, at the moment they have support from the Municipality of Padre Abad and the logging company that works with them on account of their resources.
18.El Naranjal	It is located in the Tournavista district, Puerto Inca Province, Huánuco department. It is located within the buffer zone of the Sira Communal Reserve and is a member of ECOSIRA[41]. The community's territory has property title No. 550[42] with an area of 12,813.20 ha in 1994. It does not have a forest permit. It is made up of 600 people grouped into 126 families, spread over an average of 121 homes. They belong to the Ashaninka / Yanesha indigenous people. The community has a board of directors registered in public records. The population accesses basic services such as: educational centers within their community (initial, primary and secondary), medical post, their main source of water consumption is a stream, some homes have a solar panel, they have telephone service in some points of the Claro company. They have a communal premise in good condition where they hold their assemblies, the houses are built mainly with wood and a corrugated iron roof, there is a dining room and an evangelical church. The community does not have a sanitary landfill. Among the productive activities that they carry out are agriculture (banana, cassava, cocoa, corn, papaya, among others), fishing, livestock generally carried out by the Israelites, as well as the use of the natural regeneration of white bolaina, an activity that they carry out. in family. Currently their main source of income is the sale of papaya in the same community, with a payment of S / 4.00 and S / 5.00 respectively for a bag containing 4 papayas, the trade being permanent. It has some internal organizations such as a committee of artisan women, a vigilance committee with the recognition of the Federation of native and affluent communities "FECONAPIA", the Sira Communal Reserve and the National Forest Conservation Program, to patrol their forests of threats of deforestation of their forests. It has threats of deforestation mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by settlers outside the community for the establishment of bananas, cassava, livestock, illegal crops, invasion and others. A “Principe de Paz” populated center is identified within the community's territory. Currently Provias Nacional is building a national road that will pass through the community's territory, which is currently paralyzed; In addition, a national road project is identified that connects the capital of the Iparia district with the Tournavista district, which is located near the border of the El Naranjal community and will cross the forest area of the SIRA Communal Reserve. In the cultural aspect, it is observed that women and men use their traditional clothing only in festivities and important meetings. They make crafts which are not

[41] ECOSIRA, Executor of the Administration Contract of the El Sira Communal Reserve - ECOSIRA, is a non-profit association constituted in March 2004, has the Administration contract signed with the Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State - SERNANP on 18 December 2006. Its purpose is to manage the El Sira Communal Reserve, in co-management with the Headquarters of this protected natural area, promoting the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural and landscape resources in favor of the development of the beneficiary communities.

[42] IBC, Directory of Native Communities 2012.

	commercialized due to the lack of market opportunities and obtain inputs from the forest. Thus, there is also a decrease in the practices of using traditional medicines since their primary care is mostly the post. More than 10 mestizo families are identified who come from the mountains and jungle of the country, settled for more than 5 years, each family has its home and farm. Their community anniversary is July 22nd. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1994: The community receives its title from the Huánuco Agriculture Directorate 1996: Beginning of conflicts with Israeli settlers possessed in the communal territory 2017: Signing of the conservation agreement with the National Forest Conservation Program 2018: The District Municipality of Tournavista starts the crafts and recovery projects of Taricayas in the community. 2019: First suspension of the conservation agreement with the PNCB. They sign an agreement for the sale of the forest species topa to an Ecuadorian company. Consultation on the initiation of a national road project from Iparia to Tournavista. 2020: Declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic. Lifting of the suspension with the Forests Program. ECOSIRA, promotes handicraft activity in the community 2021: Second suspension of the conservation agreement with the Forests Program. Start of vaccination against COVID-19.
19.Nueva Alianza de Baños	It is located in the Tournavista district, Puerto Inca Province, Huánuco department. It is located within the buffer zone of the Sira Communal Reserve, and is a member of ECOSIRA. The community's territory has property title No. 551 with an area of 18,982.50 ha. It does not have a forest permit. It is made up of 117 people grouped into 33 families, spread over an average of 33 homes. They belong to the Ashaninka / Yanesha indigenous people. The community has a board of directors registered in public records. The population accesses basic services such as: educational centers within their community (initial and primary), their main source of water consumption is the Baños river, almost all the houses have a solar panel, they do not have telephone service. They have a communal premise in good condition where they hold their assemblies, the houses are built mainly with wood and a corrugated iron roof, there is a dining room. The community does not have a sanitary landfill, only a landfill that is sometimes used. Among the productive activities they carry out are agriculture (banana, cassava, cocoa, corn, among others), fishing, livestock, family vegetable gardens for self-consumption and commercialization, as well as the use of the natural regeneration of bolaina blanca, an activity that perform as a family. Currently its main source of income is the sale of bananas in the town of Tournavista, with a payment of S / 7.00 to S / .9.00 soles respectively for a bunch containing 1 pair, the trade being permanent. They produce vegetables which are not marketed due to the lack of market opportunities and more is for their own consumption. It has some internal organizations such as the bio-garden committee, a vigilance committee with the recognition of the Federation of native and affluent communities "FECONAPIA", the Sira Communal Reserve and the National Forest Conservation Program, to patrol their forests in the threats of deforestation of their forests. It has threats of deforestation mainly due to the expansion of illicit crops carried out by settlers outside the community and a smaller area for the establishment of plantain, yucca and corn. The conservation agreement with the Forests Program is currently suspended; and Provias Nacional is building a national road that connects Tournavista with Puerto Inca, the same one that passes through the community's territory. In the cultural aspect, it is observed that women and men use their traditional clothing only in festivities and important meetings. Likewise, there is a decrease in the practices

	of using traditional medicines since most of their primary care is the Health post that is located in the Las Palmas village. There are 3 families of mestizos who come from the mountains and jungle of the country settled for more than 5 years, each family has its home and farm. Their community anniversary is May 13. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1980: It was founded as a hamlet with the following founders Rubén Arroyo, Teodoro López, Pedro Paúcar, José Navarro, Rafael Paúcar, Antonio Franchine, Franchine Francisco, Luis Valencia, Lino Tarazona, Guillermo Pérez, Luciano Muyarari and Pedro Tarazona. 1990: The school was created with the state teacher Roger Pinedo Limas 1996: Invasion of the coca growers. 1998: The coca growers withdrew due to a disease called seca seca 2016: There was a flood that took houses and destroyed plantations and animals. 2017: The conservation agreement was signed with the national forest conservation program 2018: The congress was held with the FECONAPIA Federation, where the biologist Patricia and other institutions and heads of other communities participated 2020: The conservation agreement with the Forests Program was suspended due to the pandemic.
20.Santa Teresa	It is located in the district of Puerto Inca, Province of Puerto Inca, department of Huánuco. It is located within the buffer zone of the Sira Communal Reserve. The territory of the community has a property title No. 019-8424 with an area of 2,901.47 ha, from its first title in 1984, and a 552-94 extension with an area of 6,791.50 ha in 1994 that add up to total area of 9,692.97 ha. It is made up of 764 people grouped into 126 families, spread over an average of 121 homes. They belong to the Ashaninka / Yanesha indigenous people. The community has a board of directors registered in public records. It has four sectors: Corazón de la Selva, Nuevo Progreso, San José de Limón and Cajón. The population accesses basic services such as: educational centers within their community (initial, primary and secondary), medical post, their main source of water consumption is a stream that has been dammed and transferred through pipes to most houses, some homes have a solar panel, no telephone service. They have a communal premises in good condition where they hold their assemblies, the houses are built mainly with wood and a corrugated iron roof, there is a dining room and an evangelical church. The community does not have a sanitary landfill. Just a dump that they don't use. Among the productive activities they carry out is agriculture (corn, banana, cocoa, cassava, among others), fishing, livestock, as well as the use of the natural regeneration of white bolaina, an activity carried out as a family. Currently their main source of income is the sale of corn in the same community, with a payment of S / 1.00 and S / 1.500 respectively for one kilo, the trade being permanent. It has some internal organizations such as a vigilance committee with the recognition of the Federation of native and affluent communities "FECONAPIA", the Sira Communal Reserve and the National Forest Conservation Program, to patrol their forests from the threats of deforestation of its forests. It has threats of deforestation mainly due to the agricultural expansion carried out by community members of the San José de Limón sector, added to the considerable increase in areas for illicit crops by settlers and the excessive expansion of the agricultural frontier by community members for the establishment of bananas. , cassava, corn, cocoa and others for their local subsistence. Currently Provias Nacional is building a national road that connects Tournavista with Puerto Inca, the same one that passes through the community's territory.

	In the cultural aspect, it is observed that women and men use their traditional clothing only in festivities and important meetings. Thus, there is also a decrease in the practices of using traditional medicines, since their primary care is mostly the post, but some community members continue with the practices of using traditional medicines. More than 20 mestizo families are identified who come from the mountains and jungle of the country, settled for more than 10 years, each family has its home and farm. His community anniversary is September 13th. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1976: Creation of the native community Santa Teresa 1984: Community certification with support from FECONAU 1991: Terrorist attack by the revolutionary movement MRTA 1994: Creation of FECONAPIA, cattle from the Rimanacuy project were also delivered 2000: The San José de Limón and Corazón de la Selva sector is installed 2008: The communal premises are built with the community members 2011: Intercultural bilingual schools are created in all communities 2014: Development of the plan for the good living of the community by the NGO IBC. Transfer of the school to the new educational infrastructure at the headquarters. 2017: Signing of the conservation agreement with the National Forest Conservation program 2018: Start of work with the Forests Program. Start of the process of legal physical reorganization in 2008 with IBC 2019: Community life plan update with support from IBC 2020: Completion of the conservation agreement with the Forests Program due to the pandemic. Start of the COVID-19 pandemic 2021: Start of vaccination against COVID-19
21.Golondrinas	It is located in the district of Puerto Inca, Province of Puerto Inca, department of Huánuco. It is located within the buffer zone of the Sira Communal Reserve. The territory of the community with property title No. 001-2011-GR-DRA-HCO, with an area of 7,885.00 ha, from its title in 2004. It is made up of 32 people grouped into 12 families, spread over an average of 12 homes. They belong to the Ashaninka / Yanesha indigenous people. The community has a board of directors registered in public records. The population accesses basic services such as: an educational center within their community (primary), their main source of water consumption is the Golondrinas river and a surrounding stream, all homes have a solar panel, they do not have telephone service. They have a communal premises in good condition where they hold their assemblies, the houses are built mainly with wood and a corrugated iron roof, there is a dining room and an evangelical church. The community does not have a sanitary landfill. Among the productive activities they carry out is agriculture (corn, banana, peanuts, cocoa, cassava, among others), 2 fish farms in production, livestock. Currently its main source of income is the sale of bananas in the town of Puerto Sira and Puerto Inca, with a payment of S / 8.00 and S / 10.00 respectively for each bunch, the trade being permanent. It has some internal organizations such as a pisiculturist committee that is financed by the Bosques Program in its third year of execution, commercializing the gamitana species. They have a surveillance committee with the recognition of the Federation of native and affluent communities "FECONAPIA", the Sira Communal Reserve and the National Forest Conservation Program, to patrol their forests from the threats of deforestation of their forests. It has threats of deforestation mainly due to areas for illicit crops by settlers on the border with the Santa Teresa native community.

	In the cultural aspect, it is observed that women and men use their traditional clothing. Likewise, some community members continue with the practices of the use of traditional medicines; however, the vast majority of primary care is the medical post. Two families of mestizos are identified who come from the mountains and jungle of the country, settled for more than 7 years, each family has its home and farm. Their community anniversary is September 18. On the other hand, the outstanding milestones in the history of the NC are summarized in the following sequence: 1959: Arrival of Mr. Juaneco Díaz Campaña, accompanied by his families from the Puerto Bermúdez district, located in the lower part where Edwin Huertas is located. 1960: Brother Ernesto Campari Chávez and his wife Rosa Cabello Franchine and children were invited from San Luis de Chinchihuani, they were invited because there were many edible animals, birds, fish, etc. And others arrived after a 3-day trip on the way from Puerto Bermúdez to Puerto Inca. 1985: The Amalia Chávez Tomas family was invited and in that year they organized and moved near the Santa Clara and Golondrinas rivers where the Las Golondrinas native community is now located. 1986: There was a flood that took away the natural pools where fish species were abundant and the section of the streams changed. 1997: There was an abuse of the use of insecticides. 2000: The flow of the rivers and the flow of the streams began to decrease 2005: Invasion by the settlers of the Israeli humans of the cooperative of Puerto Sira in which the urban area is closed and the area is titled out. 2009: Management of FECONAPIA by Mr. Cesar Sebastián, president at that time. 2011: The community is handed the title deed and the authorities of the Sira cooperative want to evict the indigenous brothers from the Las Golondrinas native community. 2015-2016: Management of FECONAPIA of Mrs. Esther Diques and in that year the community tries to recover its area lost by the Israeli settlers. 2018: Start of the process of physical and legal reorganization in 2008 with IBC 2017: I have a forestry permit in 2017. The Israelites sign an agreement between the settlers and community authorities. Signing of an agreement with the PNCB. 2020: COVID-19 pandemic. 2021: The vaccination campaign against COVID-19 begins and work continues with the Forest and Tourism Program with ECOSIRA

4.1.2 Interactions between Communities and Community Groups (CM1.1)

In the institutional aspect, in all the native communities within the scope of the project, a community board of directors is identified, which is led by the communal chief or president, they are the ones who represent the community and carry out the procedures for the community before different institutions. . He is the one who summons a communal assembly, the highest communal decision-making body, to discuss matters of communal relevance or to report on their efforts; In a communal assembly, the different groups that can be formed in the community are recognized, which may or may not be recognized by a state institution, as well as the decision to participate in institutions and / or projects. In the community there are two types of assemblies (ordinary and extraordinary), the extraordinary assemblies are held according to a need or eventuality, and the ordinary ones are held according to the internal regulations (1 or 2 times a year). Likewise, they also have the Municipal Agent and Lieutenant Governor, who are appointed in the

General Assembly for a period of two years, democratically elected by all the inhabitants; In the first case, he is the direct representative of the Municipality of the province, in the second case, he represents the President of the Republic and the Executive Power in the native community, being an ad-honorem position who depends administratively and functionally on the Governor of his respective jurisdiction.

In the social aspect, in the native communities, different groups are identified among them that interact to obtain benefits from some social programs of the State and from the same management carried out by the community, such as: mothers' club, glass of milk club, clubs sports, water committee, electricity / electrification committee, health committee, APAFA, citizen security.

In the economic / productive aspect, in all the communities with the exception of Nuevo Egypt and Santa Martha de Masisea, different productive committees are identified that interact in the same community, which have communal recognition and are the ones who receive training and technical assistance from different institutions public or private for the implementation of projects or programs. These committees group community members who carry out the same productive activity, identifying themselves: committee of fishing, wood, paiche, bijao, hunting, organic garden, banana, cocoa and handicrafts. At the level of associations registered in Public Registries, the Tsonkiro de Junín Pablo artisanal fishing association, the Mariscal Cáceres banana association, 3 associations in Yamino, one of cocoa, banana and crafts, the PROMACER association that groups Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires and Nuevo Loreto for having forest certification. Groups that provide services are also identified, such as the transportation committee in San José de Pacache and an association of motorcycle drivers in Santa Rosa de Aguaytía.

In the environmental aspect, 19 committees for the surveillance and control of the territory are identified, some of them are recognized by the forestry authority; The community of Nuevo Egypt, Utucuro, and Santa Rosa de Denmark do not have this organization figure.The interaction of these groups with the community is in the patrolling of the communal territory, acting in a preventive way to avoid the unauthorized entry of people and affect the forest resource; however, many of them do not have adequate logistics to carry out their functions. Thus, it is also identified that 9 communities have COLOVIPES, of which the six communities that are in the Imiría ACR have the participation of PRODUCE, the function of these groups is to monitor the rivers to avoid illegal fishing.

4.1.3 High Conservation Values (CM1.2)

High conservation value	Areas that meet community needs
Grade attribute	They are supported by the resource use zones of the native communities, such as fishing, forestry and hunting areas, identified in the ecosystem services of the 21 native communities. The attributes of the communities organized by location sectors are presented: Imiría Sector: - Junín Pablo: Fishing area, forest production area (wood and non-timber such as wild cane, shebón leaf, mountain rope, ayahuasca, tamishi and others) and conservation area (flooded area). - Nuevo Loreto: Fishing area, hunting area for self-consumption, forest production area (timber and non-timber such as wild cane, shebón leaf, bijao leaf, mountain rope, tamishi and others), and conservation area.

	- Buenos Aires: Fishing area that includes Lake Imiría, hunting area for self-consumption, forest production area (used for the construction of houses and non-timber such as aguaje, ayahuasca, pona, shebon, tamishi and others) - Caimito: Fishing area that includes the Imiría lagoon, hunting area for self-consumption, forest production area (construction of their houses, non-timber forest species such as wild cane, shebón leaf, tamishi and others) - New Egypt: Fishing area that includes the Tamaya River and the Panuja and Shapaja lakes, hunting area, forest production area (construction of their houses and non-timber such as ayahuasca, bijao, shebon leaf and others) and conservation area. - Nueva Yarina: hunting area for self-consumption, forest production area, (timber and non-timber used for the construction of their homes). Masisea sector: - Nuevo Paraíso: Fishing area that includes the Ucayali River, hunting area, forest production area (timber and non-timber used for the construction of their homes). Conservation area. - Santa Rosa de Denmark: Fishing area that includes the Ucayali River, a lake identifying two bodies of water from where the community fishes for their food, a forest production area (species such as moena, quinila, tahuari among others used mainly for the construction of their homes, there are also non-timber species such as wild cane, shebon and tamishi giving it the use for the construction of their houses) - Santa Martha de Masisea: Fishing area that includes the Ucayali River, a hunting area entirely for self-consumption, a forest production area has timber and non-timber species that use it for the construction of their homes and a conservation area. - San José de Pacache: Fishing area that encompasses the Ucayali River, two lakes, identifying two, hunting area and forest production area Callería river sector: - Nuevo Saposoa: Fishing area that includes water bodies close to the community, lake and forest production area, with timber species such as quinilla, tahuari, yacushapana and non-timber species such as ayahuasca, huairuro seeds, mahogany bark and cat's claw. which are used for the construction of houses, medicine and crafts. Iparia sector - Utucuro: Fishing area includes the Ucayali River, a lake identifying a body of water covered with vegetation, a hunting area, and a forest production area containing timber and non-timber species that are used for the construction of their homes, medicinal, handicrafts. - Caco Macaya: Fishing area comprising the Ucayali river and two lakes and a forest production area identifying timber species that are used for the construction of their houses and non-timber for their homes, medicinal and handicrafts. Padre Abad Sector: - Santa Rosa de Aguaytia: Fishing area in the Aguaytia River, hunting area and forest production area where there are timber and non-timber species that are used for the construction of their houses and medicinal. - Yamino: Fishing area in the Shambo River, hunting area, forest production area where there are timber and non-timber species that they use for the construction of their houses and medicinal, and conservation area. - Mariscal Cáceres: Fishing area in the Shambo River, hunting area, forest production area where there are timber and non-timber species that use it for

	the construction of their houses and medicinal, they also have a conservation area. - Sinchi Roca II: Fishing area in the San Alejandro River, hunting area and forest production area (timber such as ishpingo, moena, shihuahuaco among others, also non-timber species that are used for the construction of their houses and medicinal). Huánuco Sector: - El Naranjal: Fishing area in the Yamiria River, hunting area and forest production area where timber species such as screw, huairuro, copaiba, quinilla, anacaspi among others and non-timber species that use it for the construction of their houses are located , medicinal and crafts. - New Alianza de Baños: Fishing area in the Baños river, hunting area and forest production area where we find timber and non-timber forest species that are used for the construction of their houses, medicinal and handicrafts. - Santa Teresa: Fishing area in the Pachitea river, hunting area and forest production area where you can find timber species such as screw, huairuro, among others, and non-timber species that are used for the construction of their houses, medicinal and handicrafts. - Las Golondrinas: Hunting area, clay lick area and forest production area where there are timber and non-timber species that are used for the construction of houses and medicinals.
Focal area	The areas to be managed to maintain the HCV correspond to the community's territory, mainly the forest area as it is the source of inputs for the population's survival and is the one that is being threatened by deforestation and degradation due to anthropic action, mainly externally. to the communities. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the control and surveillance of the communal territory and productive activities for the valuation of the forest.

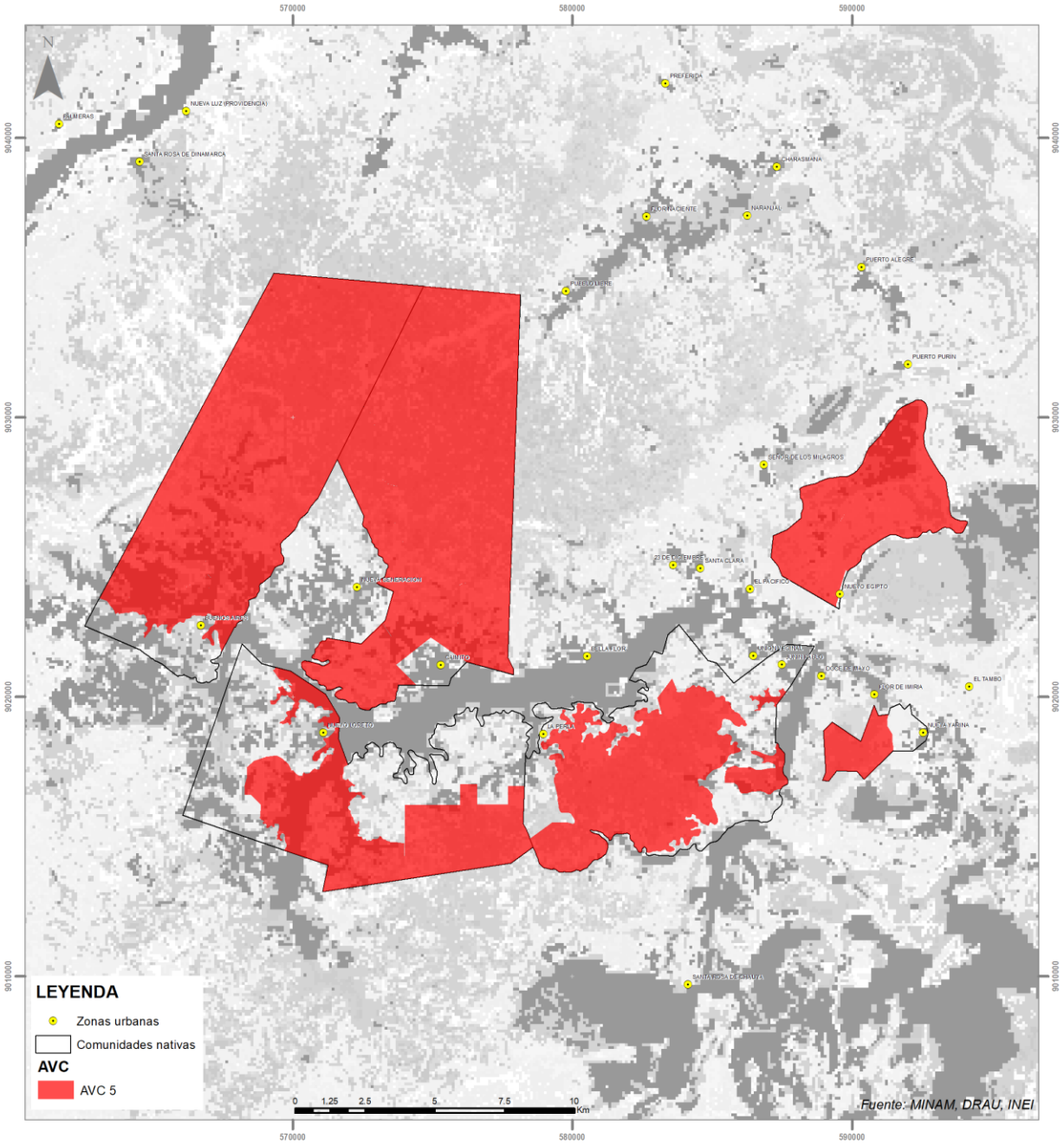


Figure 11. Map covering community needs identified in the native communities of the Imiría area

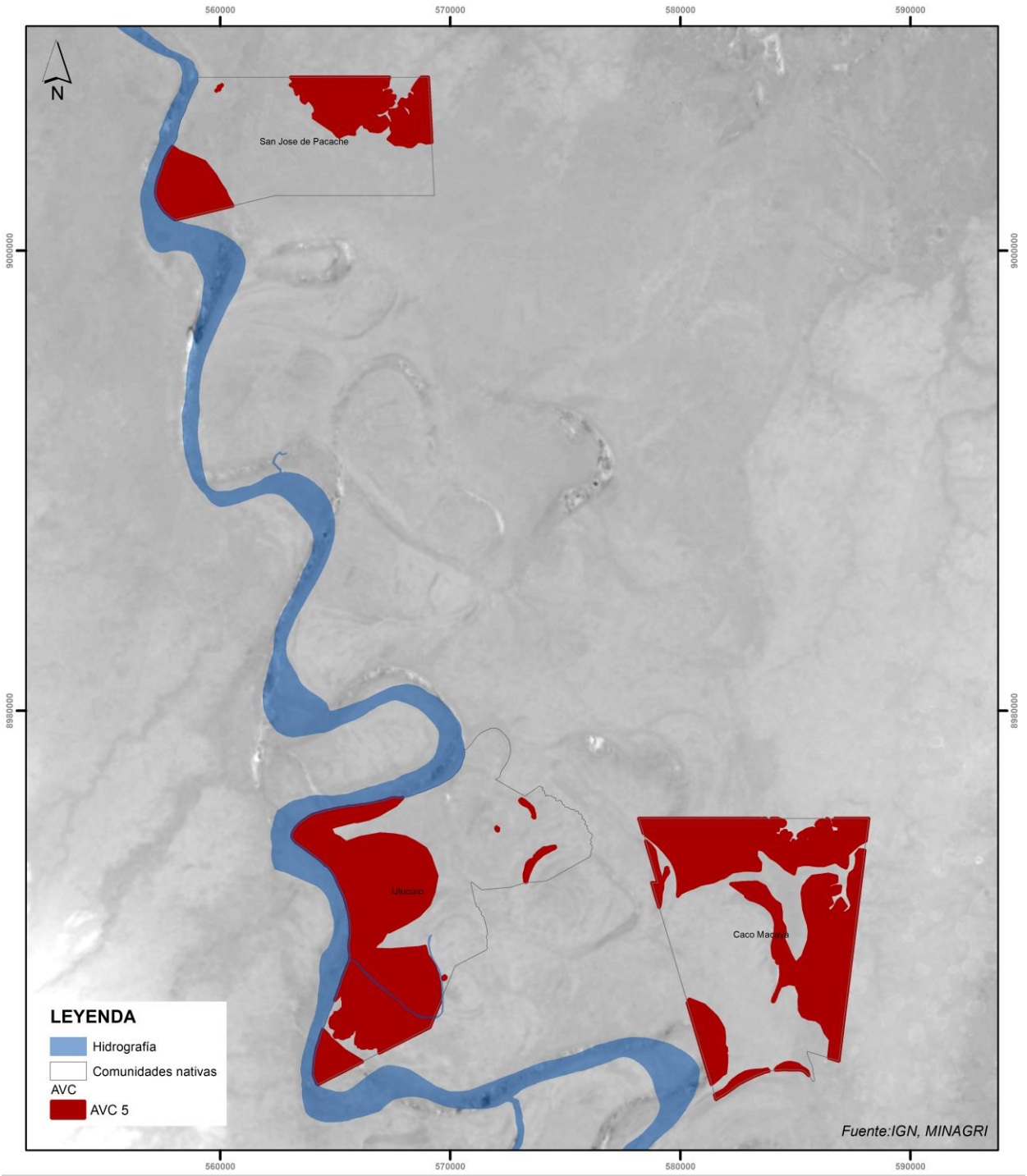


Figure 12. Map covering community needs identified in the native communities of the Iparia area

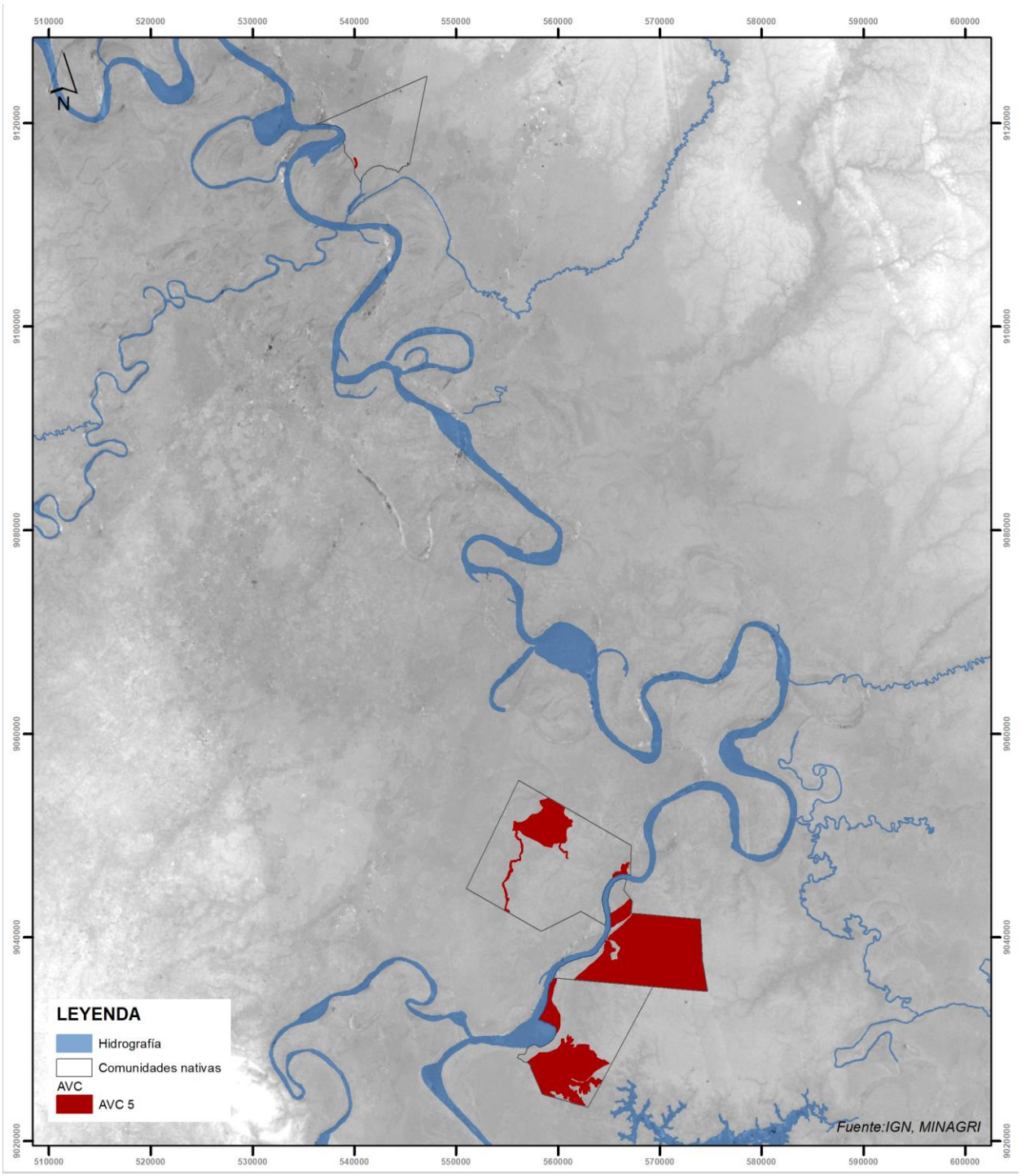


Figure 13. Map covering community needs identified in the native communities of the Masisea area

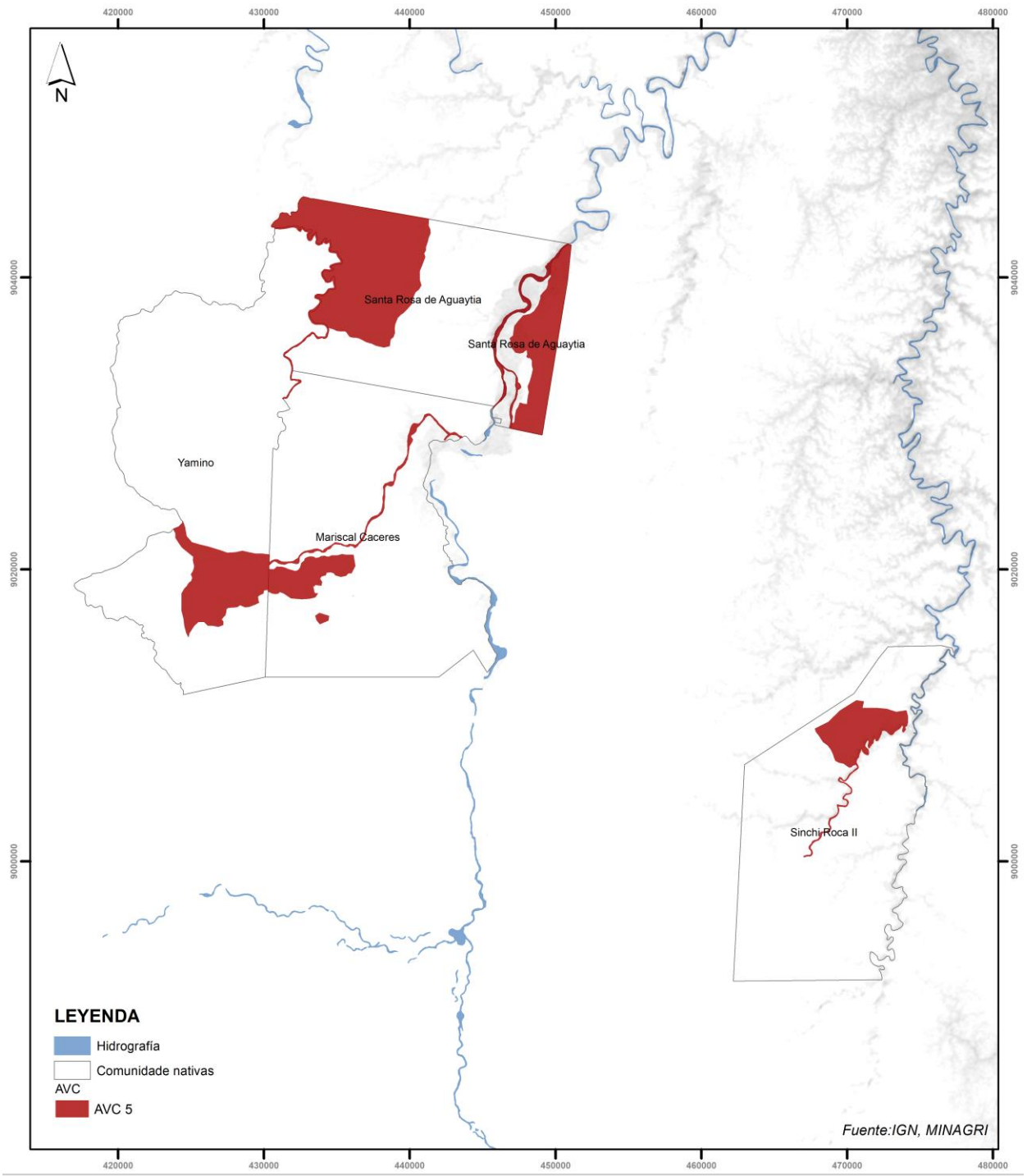


Figure 14. Map covering community needs identified in the native communities of the Padre Abad area

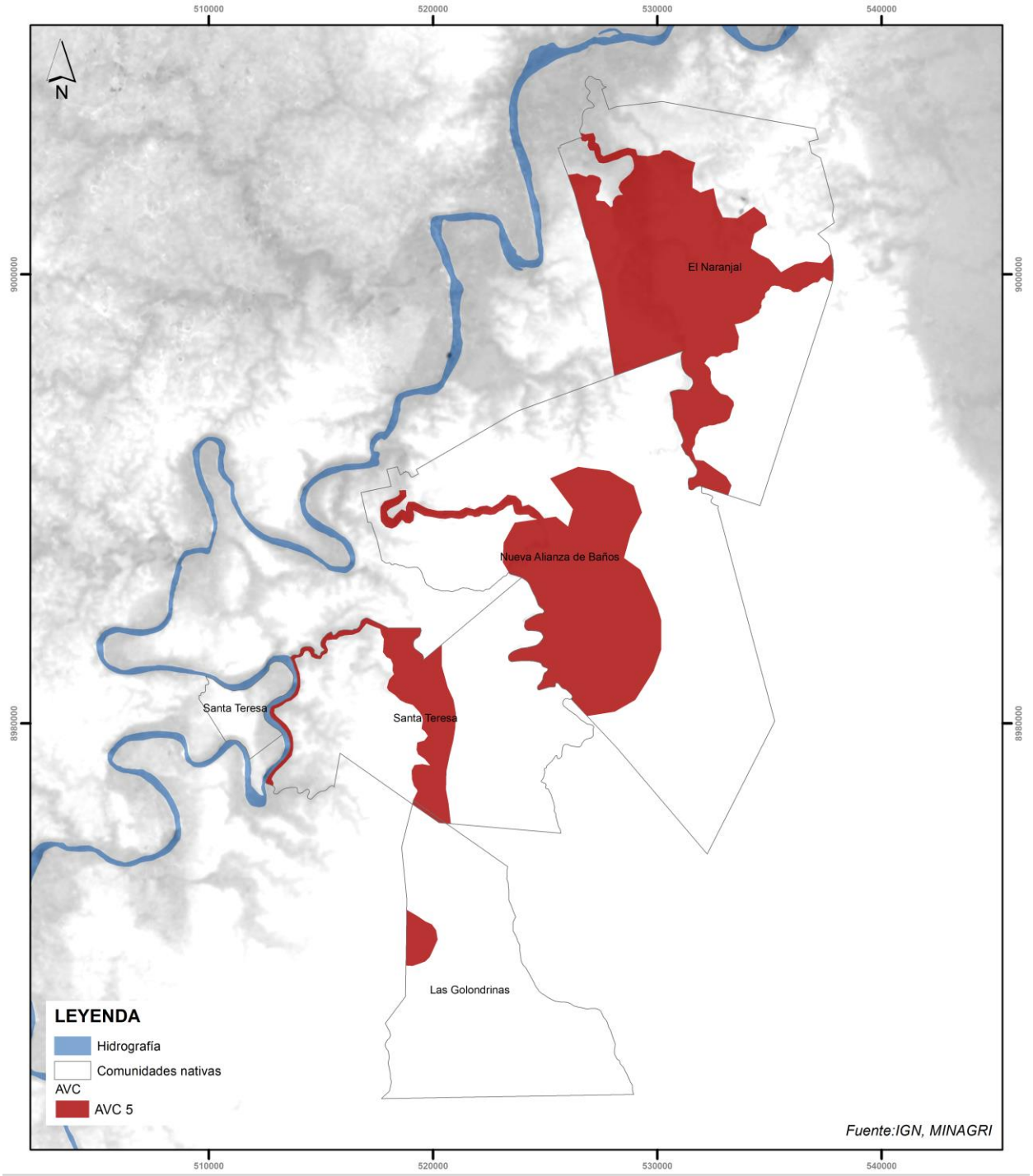


Figure 15. Map covering community needs identified in the native communities of the Puerto Inca area

4.1.4 Without-Project Scenario: Community (CM1.3)

Native community	Wellness information
1.Junín Pablo	Well-being would be maintained in the short term, in a scenario without a project. In the economic aspect, the income that exists from the trade of the bijao leaf will be maintained; However, by not being able to carry out forest use for commercial purposes due to the approval limitations of the ACR Imiría master plan, as well as the low production of handicrafts that is not linked to the market, the diversification of their income and the options for generate economy in the community. On the other hand, although the community has a Community Forest Monitoring and Control Committee-CVCFV formed and with some teams, it has limitations for the logistics for patrolling the territory and the strengthening of capacities due to the change in the members. Likewise, the community began the process of physical-legal sanitation, which is a medium-term process, so the community authorities must be able to continue with the process and with other aspects that have to do with management. of the territory to reduce threats to the forest such as invasions, presence of illegal fishermen. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline of fauna because they had to migrate, as well as the decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for crafts, the balance that still remains would be lost. it can be found in the forest of this community; as well as the reduction of the ichthyological resource necessary to guarantee food security. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of the communal forests for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the development of sustainable productive activities, in this community that has regional importance because it is within the Imiría Regional Conservation area.
2.Nuevo Loreto	Well-being would be maintained in the short term, in a scenario without a project. In the economic aspect, the income that exists from the commercialization of bijao leaf will be maintained, which is carried out by means of a committee; However, the productive activities that generate higher income are limited due to the fact that they cannot carry out forest use because they do not have the approval of the forestry authority, the production of handicrafts is not linked to the market, the fishing that is developed for self-consumption purposes as well as agricultural production, which would limit the diversification of their income. The community has a CVCFC recognized and implemented with materials and basic supplies that are not enough to carry out patrolling of the territory, it also requires the strengthening of capacities for the proper management of equipment such as GPS, map reading, among others. The physical-legal sanitation that the community started is a medium-term process that the community authorities must have the capacity to continue, as well as others that have to do with the management of the territory to reduce threats to the forest such as invasions, presence of illegal fishermen. In this context, deforestation will continue to increase and will be a threat to the conservation of the forest, putting at risk the loss of medicinal plants, tinctorial plants that are used to make handicrafts, other products that are used in the construction of houses; With reference to the fauna, it will decrease and it will occur it will migrate to safer areas. As well as the reduction of the ichthyological resource necessary to guarantee food security. In this sense, the management that is carried out or not in the community's territory

	plays an important role in the conservation of communal forests, as well as for the subsistence of the population, and for the ecological balance and the development of productive activities. sustainable, in this community that has regional importance because it is within the Imiría Regional Conservation area
3.Buenos Aires	In a scenario without a project, well-being could decrease, because the commercialization of bijao in this community is on a smaller scale, and by not being able to carry out forest use for commercial purposes, this would generate limited diversification of economic income because the crafts are commercially insipient. , fishing and agriculture is for self-consumption purposes. They have a CVCFC formed and implemented with some materials, however, this is not enough to carry out patrols since the main deforestation areas are found by the Masisea-Caimito road, and they do not have mobility to go to these areas. Likewise, the physical-legal sanitation that the community started, is a short-term process that the communal authorities must be able to manage and others that have to do with the management of the territory, due to the threats that have been happening in the community boundaries such as invasions, illegal logging and fishing, and coca around the community. Therefore, deforestation will continue to increase and will be a threat to the conservation of the forest, causing the decrease in fauna because they had to migrate, as well as the decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for crafts, others. products for the construction of houses, among others, causing the loss of the balance that can still be found in the forest of this community. As well as the reduction of the ichthyological resource necessary to guarantee food security. In this sense, the management that is carried out or not in the community's territory plays an important role in the conservation of communal forests, as well as for the subsistence of the population, and for the ecological balance and the development of productive activities. in this community that has regional importance because it is within the Imiría Regional Conservation area.
4.Caimito	In a scenario without a project, the well-being of the community could decrease in the short term, because the commercialization of bijao is on a smaller scale, and by not being able to carry out forest use for commercial purposes, it would generate limited diversification of economic income because production of crafts is not articulated to the market, the fishing and agriculture that they develop is for self-consumption purposes. On the other hand, although the community has an indigenous guard, it is in charge of monitoring the communal territory; However, it is not implemented and it lacks the equipment and logistics to carry out the corresponding patrols. The community began the physical-legal sanitation of its territory, which is a medium-term process that the communal authorities have been managing with limitations, and the threats of deforestation that have been happening in the limits of the community by settled settlers (Mennonites) who It has been changing the use of the land to establish crops such as soybeans, corn, and sowing pastures for raising livestock. Therefore, deforestation would continue to increase, and with it the loss of the forest, threatening the biodiversity of the community, such as the decrease in fauna, and different products obtained from the forest, causing the loss of the balance that can still be found in the forest of this community and the development of productive activities in this community that has regional importance because it is within the Imiría Regional Conservation area.
5.Nuevo Egipto	In a scenario without a project, the well-being of the community could decrease in the short term, due to the few options to generate income in the community, since most activities such as fishing and agriculture are carried out for subsistence purposes and do not receive support from public institutions as it is a community with a small population.

	The community does not have a CVCFC formed, nor does it have sufficient resources to carry out patrols, despite the fact that it is known that there is deforestation by third parties on the borders of the community. The community has not started its physical-legal cleaning of the territory, being a factor that contributes to the threats of deforestation. On the other hand, its board of directors still does not have legal recognition since 2017, which makes it difficult to deal with public and private institutions. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase, causing a decrease in fauna because they had to migrate, as well as a decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for crafts, the balance that can still be found would be lost. in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of the communal forests, as well as for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of the region, even more so because it belongs to the Imiría Regional Conservation Area.
6.Nueva Yarina	In a scenario without a project, welfare would be maintained in the short term due to the income that exists from the bijao leaf trade; however, not being able to carry out other productive activities would limit the diversification of their income. Although they have a CVCFC formed and some teams, it has limitations for logistics and capacity building because they were recently formed. The physical-legal sanitation, started recently and is a medium-term process, so the communal authorities must be able to continue with these steps and others that have to do with the management of the territory. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the reduction of forest areas that provide the community with medicinal plants, supplies for crafts and fauna because they had to migrate, the balance that can still be found in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of the communal forests, as well as for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of the region.
7.Nuevo Paraíso	In a scenario without a project, well-being would be maintained in the short term, due to the income from the sale of plantain, which allows them to satisfy their basic needs, as well as income from timber harvesting, but not on a scale that allows to boost production. economy within the community. On the other hand, despite having a vigilance committee, it has limitations due to the fact that they are not recognized by the forest authority, they have equipment and logistics limitations and they are not trained in legal intervention standards. Likewise, the community will continue without starting its physical-legal reorganization process due to a lack of budget and limited capacity of the authorities to manage it. In this context, deforestation caused by external causes would continue to increase, causing loss of forest due to existing threats, causing a decrease in forest species, as well as fauna, as well as a decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, inputs. for crafts, losing the balance that can still be found in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of the communal forests, for the subsistence of the population, the ecological balance and the sustainable

	development of the population.
8.Santa Martha de Masisea	In a scenario without a project, welfare would be maintained in the short term. In the economic aspect, the majority of community members are dedicated to planting and harvesting bananas and this would be maintained, generating income to cover minimum expenses, and maintain the local economy, but without large-scale growth. Despite having a vigilance committee, it continues to have limitations to carry out patrols due to not having appropriate logistics, according to the threats in the territory. Likewise, if the community fails to initiate the process of physical-legal reorganization, the territory will be affected by the loss of the forest, affecting the future of new generations who will not be able to enjoy the goods and services that the forest provides. In this sense, the management that is carried out or not in the community's territory plays a very important role in the conservation of communal forests, the subsistence of the population, the ecological balance and improving the common well-being articulated to the guidelines of good to live.
9. Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	The economic well-being would be maintained in the short term, in a scenario without a project, mainly due to the income from the sale of bananas and from the timber harvesting, it is projected that the social dynamics in the community would grow and without an adequate order the opening of farms could be in forest areas; At the same time, it is projected that forest extraction would continue in partnership with a third party and without adequate control it would cause forest degradation due to the exploitation of species for commercial use. The community has a vigilance committee that is not recognized by the forestry authority, has limited equipment and logistics for patrolling, and is not trained in legal intervention standards; In addition to the fact that it does not have a legal physical sanitation process, the threats of illegal logging, invasion, sowing of coca leaves and extensive livestock would increase. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase, causing forest loss, a decrease in forest species and fauna, as well as a decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for handicrafts, losing the balance that can still be achieved. find in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is carried out or not in the community's territory plays a very important role in the conservation of communal forests, the subsistence of the population, the ecological balance and improving the common well-being articulated to the guidelines of good to live.
10. San José de Pacache	In a scenario without a project, welfare would be maintained in the short term. In the economic aspect, the majority of community members are dedicated to the cultivation of bananas and this situation would be maintained with the generation of income to cover minimum expenses, but without considerably improving the living conditions in the community. On the other hand, the community has a surveillance committee recognized by the forestry authority, however, this requires strengthening; as well as starting the process of legal physical sanitation to reduce the increase in deforestation and the loss of forest. Similarly, strengthening community governance is important for efforts to improve access to basic services. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the reduction of forest areas, reducing biodiversity, such as the fauna and flora that provide inputs for their subsistence, causing the loss of the balance that can still be found in the forest. of this community.

	Therefore, the management that is done or not in the community's territory plays a very important role in the conservation of communal forests, the subsistence of the population, the ecological balance and improving the common well-being articulated to the guidelines of good living.
11.Utucuro	In a scenario without a project, in the short term, economic well-being would be maintained by the income generated by the sale of bananas and in some cases cocoa; However, the agricultural areas will be reduced because almost all the agricultural restingas are in use for the cultivation of plantain and the effective productive time of the soil with this crop is approximately 5 years. On the other hand, there are conflicts with settlers to whom they rented plots of the communal territory for agricultural purposes who do not comply with the agreements and are expanding areas for livestock and are processing their possession, generating a climate of conflict in the community which can be maintained if it is not managed properly. In addition to the existence of illegal loggers that some community members are allowing and the lack of legal physical sanitation. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the reduction of forest areas, reducing biodiversity, such as the fauna and flora that provide inputs for their subsistence, causing the loss of the balance that can still be found in the forest. of this community. Therefore, strengthening the governance and management of the territory is key to conserving the forest and improving the quality of life of the population.
12.Caco Macaya	In a scenario without a project, in the short term, economic well-being would be maintained, because most of the agricultural productive activities are the cultivation of bananas and in very few quantities sugar cane, which would continue; as well as the work of day laborers in the cultivation of the coca leaf and its derivatives. However, since they are illegal activities, they do not guarantee their sustainability and, on the contrary, put the development of the community at risk by reducing their time in activities within the community and generating bad habits in the population. With regard to the use of wood, there is little control of the community over the work carried out by the company, which puts at risk the biodiversity of flora and the impacts on the forest and in the distribution of benefits that it performs to the community, this situation would remain. The community has its community forest surveillance and control committee which needs to be strengthened and have adequate logistics for forest control and patrolling the territory. Added to this is not having the limits defined by not having the legal physical sanitation of its territory. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the reduction of forest areas, reducing biodiversity, such as the fauna and flora that provide inputs for their subsistence, causing the loss of the balance that can still be found in the forest. of this community. Therefore, strengthening the governance and management of the territory is key to conserving the forest and improving the quality of life of the population.
13.Nuevo Saposoa	In a scenario without a project, the economic well-being of the community would be maintained in the short term, due to the income that exists from timber harvesting; However, the presence of illegal fishermen may increase and affect the availability of the resource in the community for the consumption of the population. Although it has an agreement with the PNCB and they have a conservation area, it has a formed CVCFC that has developed capacities, this is a permanent process that must be strengthened by the existence of replacement of members. Physical-legal sanitation is a medium-term process, so the communal authorities must be able to

	continue with these efforts and others that have to do with the management of the territory to reduce the presence of people outside the community for deforestation. and establishment of illicit crops. At the same time, in this community, fishing and hunting is their main source of food supply and the presence of illegal fishermen may be increased. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline of the fauna because they had to migrate, as well as the decrease of the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for crafts, and the ichthyological resource of the bodies of water, so the balance that can still be found in the forest of this community would be lost. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of important ecosystems for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of the region.
14.Santa Rosa de Aguaytía	In the native community Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, economic well-being would be maintained in a short term, in a scenario without a project, because the agricultural productive activities carried out in the community are led in a higher percentage by settlers and the community members are employees. (day laborers) and over time they can lose their farms and productive areas, added to their weak communal governance for their territorial management with invasions and formation of hamlets and populated centers within the territory, they run the high risk of losing their customs and cultural identity. The community has a surveillance committee formed, but without recognition from the regional forest authority; However, this committee is not working on its patrols and monitoring, in addition to the limited equipment and logistics equipment for better control of its resources, there is no control over the logging companies that have been working with the community. It has not yet begun its 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. Therefore, the native community would have continued threats of deforestation due to pressure from settlers through invasions that result from the lack of having their territory completely sanitized. A weak communal governance to be able to stop these activities, the lack of updating of its communal management instruments (Life Plan and Statutes) do not help to clearly define its actions to control its territory. In this sense, the communal authorities must be able to continue with these efforts and others that have to do with the management of the territory. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline in flora and fauna because the latter had to migrate, as well as the decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for crafts, would be lost. the balance that can still be found in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of important ecosystems for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of the region.
15.Mariscal Cáceres	Economic well-being would be maintained in the short term in a scenario without a project, because they generate income mainly from their agricultural crops such as bellaco plantain and cocoa, not having technical assistance to improve production and strengthen capacities for an improvement in production. productivity. The control they carry out on the forestry company that works with the community is

	very low due to the lack of organization and recognition of the forestry surveillance and control committee and not being equipped to carry out its work properly. 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 sanitized. A weak communal governance to be able to stop these activities, the lack of updating of its communal management instruments (Life Plan and Statutes) do not help to clearly define its actions to control its territory. In this sense, the communal authorities must be able to continue with these efforts and others that have to do with the management of the territory. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline of fauna because they had to migrate, as well as the decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, inputs for crafts, the balance that still remains would be lost. it can be found in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of important ecosystems for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of the region.
16.Yamino	Economic well-being would be maintained in the short term, in a scenario without a project, because they generate income mainly from their agricultural crops such as bellaco plantain and cocoa, not having continuous technical assistance to improve production and strengthen capacities for a improvement in productivity. The control they carry out on the forestry company that works with the community is low due to the lack of organization of the forestry surveillance and control committee and the limited logistics to carry out its work properly. It has started its process of legal physical reorganization, but it requires follow-up to make it happen. The community would have continuation of the threats of deforestation due to pressure from settlers who rent their lands and promote invasions, motivated by the lack of legality of their territory because it is not completely healthy. A weak communal governance to be able to stop these activities, the lack of updating of its communal management instruments (Life Plan and Statutes) do not help to clearly define its actions to control its territory. In this sense, the communal authorities must be able to continue with these efforts and others that have to do with the management of the territory. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline in flora and fauna because the latter had to migrate, as well as the decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for crafts, would be lost. the balance that can still be found in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of important ecosystems for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of the region.
17.Sinchi Roca II	It is a fairly young community. Economic well-being would be maintained in the short term, in a scenario without a project, because they generate income mainly from their agricultural crops such as silk plantains and to a lesser extent cocoa, without having technical assistance to improve production and strengthen capacities. for an improvement in productivity. The control they carry out on the forestry company that works with the community is very low due to the lack of organization and recognition of the forestry surveillance and control committee and not being equipped to carry out its work properly. The Sinchi Roca native 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 sanitized. A weak communal governance to be

	able to stop these activities, the lack of updating of its communal management instruments (Life Plan and Statutes) do not help to clearly define its actions to control its territory. In this sense, the communal authorities must be able to continue with these efforts and others that have to do with the management of the territory. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline of fauna because they had to migrate, as well as the decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, inputs for crafts, the balance that still remains would be lost. it can be found in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of important ecosystems for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of the region.
18.El Naranjal	Economic well-being would be maintained in the short term, in a scenario without a project, due to the income that exists from the papaya trade; However, when the virus that attacks this agricultural crop arrives, it will force to look for other areas or places close to ways to install new papaya plantations. Likewise, the committee of artisan women is not linked to the market, generating minimal opportunities for economic income. Although the advance of illicit crops and the agricultural border will weaken communal governance and the vigilance committee by not having its allies to control these threats, added to the limitations for logistics and capacity building due to the fact that there is replacement in the members and little commitment. Physical-legal sanitation is a medium-term process, so the communal authorities must be able to continue with these steps and others that have to do with the management of the territory; conflicts with the existing population center within the community will increase due to the use of the resource. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline of wildlife because they had to migrate, as well as the decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for crafts, the balance that would be lost would be lost. it can still be found in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of important ecosystems for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of this part of the department of Huanuco
19.Nueva Alianza de Baños	Economic well-being would be maintained in the short term, in a scenario without a project, due to the income that exists from the banana trade; However, by not being associated or improving its productivity, it will force the deforestation of new areas to install banana plantations. Likewise, the bio-gardens committee is not linked to the market, generating minimal economic income opportunities for the community members. Although the advance of illicit crops, they will weaken the communal governance and the vigilance committee by not having their allies to control these threats, added to the limitations for logistics and capacity building due to the change in the members. Physical-legal sanitation is a medium-term process, so the communal authorities must be able to continue with these steps and others that have to do with the management of the territory. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline of wildlife because they had to migrate, as well as the loss of the different products they obtain from the forest, such as medicinal plants, the balance that can still be found would be lost. in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of important ecosystems for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable

	development of this part of the department of Huanuco
20.Santa Teresa	The economic well-being would be maintained in the short term, in a scenario without a project, due to the income that exists from the trade of corn and other agricultural products as a result of reaching the depletion of soil fertility in its physical and chemical properties, it will force the community member to seek other areas within the territory, to install new corn crops, generating more deforestation and low profitability for access. Although the advance of illicit crops and the agricultural frontier will weaken communal governance and the vigilance committee by not having the resources of its allies to be able to control these threats, added to the limitations for logistics and capacity building due to to that there is turnover in the members and little commitment to face this situation. Physical-legal sanitation is a medium-term process, so the communal authorities must be able to continue with these steps and others that have to do with the management of the territory. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline of wildlife because they had to migrate, as well as the decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for crafts, the balance that would be lost would be lost. it can still be found in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of important ecosystems for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of this part of the department of Huánuc
21.Golondrinas	Economic well-being would be maintained in the short term, in a scenario without a project, due to the income that exists from the banana trade and other agricultural products as a result of reaching the depletion of soil fertility in its physical and chemical properties, it will force the community member to seek other areas within the territory, to install new corn crops, generating more deforestation and low profitability from accesses. Although the advance of illicit crops and the entry of settlers, they will weaken communal governance and the vigilance committee by not having the resources of their allies to be able to control these threats, added to the limitations for logistics and strengthening of capacities due to the fact that there is replacement in the members. Physical-legal sanitation is a medium-term process, so the communal authorities must be able to continue with these steps and others that have to do with the management of the territory. In this context, deforestation would continue to increase and would be a threat to the decline of wildlife because they had to migrate, as well as the decrease in the different products obtained from the forest, such as medicinal plants, supplies for crafts, the balance that would be lost would be lost. it can still be found in the forest of this community. In this sense, the management that is done or not in the territory of the Community, plays a very important role in the conservation of important ecosystems for the subsistence of the population, for the ecological balance and the sustainable development of this part of the department of Huanuco

4.2 Net Positive Community Impacts

4.2.1 Expected Community Impacts (CM2.1)

The well-being of the population has been estimated based on participatory procedures, in which we have considered important to know the perception that the same actors have on this issue and on the project

activities. Participatory Rapid Diagnostics were developed for the 21 native communities of the project, resulting in a Social Baseline that describes the reality of these human groups found in the project area. In this analysis, social and family organization, socio-cultural characteristics, production and livelihoods have been taken into account.

Following the Forest Trends manual for the application of the CCB methodology, these scenarios have been recreated and projected through the development of conceptual frameworks, in which it has been possible to identify the main problems, the objectives to achieve change, the identification of possible negative impacts produced by the implementation of the project activities, the respective mitigation measures and the premises of a monitoring plan. The tables of impacts, type of benefit, cost, risk and changes in well-being of the 21 scenarios are shown below.

Community group	**Junín Pablo**
Impact (s)	- Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthening the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management, promotion of the participation of women, and promotion of food security through the raising of small birds. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handicrafts, non-timber harvesting (bijao) and forest plantations. • Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Nuevo Loreto**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-

	registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management, promotion of the participation of women, and promotion of food security through the raising of small birds. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handicrafts, non-timber harvesting (bijao) and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Buenos Aires**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management, promotion of the participation of women, and promotion of food security through the raising of small birds. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: non-timber harvesting (bijao), minor poultry raising and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of

	economic importance (cocoa) and food security.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Caimito**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: non-timber harvesting (bijao), forest plantations and fish farming. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Nuevo Egipto**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management, promotion of the participation of women, and

	promotion of food security through the raising of small birds. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: tourism, fish farming and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Nuevo Yarina**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handicrafts, non-timber harvesting (bijao) and forest plantations. - - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Nuevo Paraíso**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handling and assistance in banana, timber harvesting and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Santa Martha de Masisea**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest

	authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handling and assistance in banana, timber harvesting and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Santa Rosa de Dinamarca**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handling and assistance in banana, timber harvesting, handicrafts and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**San José de Pacache**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a

	community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handling and assistance in banana, timber harvesting and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Utucuro**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment.

	- Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handicrafts, timber harvesting and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Caco Macaya**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handicrafts, fish farming, chancaca production and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Nuevo Saposoa**

Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: handicrafts, timber harvesting, tourism, farm management.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Santa Rosa de Aguaytía**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment.

	- Strengthening of inclusive sustainable businesses: crafts, handling and assistance in banana, forest plantation, tourism. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Mariscal Cáceres**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: management and assistance in banana and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Yamino**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community.

	- Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: crafts, non-timber harvesting (Bombonaje), handling and assistance in banana, forest plantations and tourism. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Sinchi Roca II**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management, promotion of the participation of women, and promotion of food security through the raising of small birds. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: crafts, handling

	and assistance in banana and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**El Naranjal**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: fish farming. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Nueva Alianza de Baños**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the

	ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening of sustainable inclusive businesses: organic garden and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Santa Teresa**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening of sustainable inclusive businesses: organic garden and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security. - Business associativity.

Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

Community group	**Golondrinas**
Impact (s)	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a community assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthen the legal security of the communal territory: Re-registration of the property title, boundary and monumentation on the ground. - Strengthening the governance and management of the territory: communal governance, planning of access and sustainable use of land, management and promotion of the participation of women. - Strengthening of capacities for the management of communal forests: articulating technical knowledge with ancestral knowledge. - Strengthening of control and surveillance in the community: formation and recognition of the committee before the forest authority, logistics for the fulfillment of functions, control and surveillance teams, instruments for their management, preparation of field guides and use of equipment. - Strengthening inclusive sustainable businesses: fish farming and forest plantations. - Establishment and maintenance of agroforestry plots: with crops of economic importance (cocoa) and food security.
Type of benefit / cost / risk	Direct profit
Change in well-being	Improved livelihoods.

4.2.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

To mitigate any negative impact, permanent monitoring of the project will be carried out based on a monitoring plan that considers tools to provide information and adjustments corresponding to interrelationships, changes in community structures, and the well-being of the community. In this sense, the participatory rapid diagnosis-DRP play an important role in the evaluation.

Likewise, the activities proposed in the project's REDD + strategy, part of the identification of the current scenario of each community, which was elaborated in a participatory manner with the population involved in different spaces such as meetings, workshops and the application of tools such as productive activities and the matrix of needs. Therefore, the reality of each community is considered in order to reduce the negative impacts.

The following table summarizes the expectations of the populations in a current scenario without a project versus another with a project, which were determined during the preparation of the descriptive documents of the native communities through meetings and interviews carried out with the representatives; the same ones that conform to the REDD + strategy proposed by the project.

Table 9. Matrix of expectations and proposals for activities by native community.

Community	Without project	Expectation of the population	Activities that could be implemented
Junín Pablo	Invasion of territory (boundaries)	Safe territory	• Monitoring of the physical-legal sanitation process. • Strengthen the CVCFC and COLOVIPE. • Articulate actions with ACR Imiría actors and competent institutions for joint patrols.
	Illegal fishing	Greater control of sentry boxes to reduce the presence of illegal fishermen, and coordination with neighboring communities for surveillance.	
	Limited access to basic services (water, health, lighting)	Obtaining elevated tank	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Installation of public lighting with solar panels	
		Implementation of a first-aid kit at the post and mobility for the disposal of the medical post	
	Few sustainable business options	Improve the productive activities carried out by the community	Strengthen the activity of bijao, crafts and others.
Nuevo Loreto	Invasion of the territory	Physical legal sanitation and surveillance of the territory	• Monitoring of the physical-legal sanitation process. • Strengthen the CVCFC and COLOVIPE. • Articulate actions with ACR Imiría actors and competent institutions for joint patrols.
	Illegal fishing	Have logistics for surveillance and frequent patrols	
	Limited access to basic services (They do not have drinking water and medical health care)	Have an elevated tank to have water of sufficient quality and quantity	• Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies. • Participate in the participatory budget.
		Have an emergency medicine kit. Have frequent medical visits.	
	Inefficient quality in the construction of infrastructure in favor of the community	Improve the construction of the community infrastructure.	Manage in the municipality of Masisea.
	Few business options in the community	Improve the productive activities carried out by the community	Strengthen the activity of bijao, crafts and others.
Buenos Aires	Invasion of territory (boundaries)	Have legal physical sanitation.	• Follow-up of the physical-legal reorganization process. • Strengthen the CVCFC and COLOVIPE. • Articulate actions with ACR Imiría actors and competent institutions for joint patrols.
	Illegal fishing	Legal advice for invasion complaints.	
	Illegal logging	Have logistics for surveillance and frequent patrols	
	Limited access to basic services (low quality of education, they do not have	Carry out control and surveillance in vulnerable areas (bordering Santa Marta). Have a Kubota to seize illegal	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.

	drinking water and health services)	logging products.	
		Have a tubular well for water supply in quality and quantity	
		More frequent medical visits in communities that have health personnel.	
	Illicit crops around the community.	Primary education service with the best strategy to face current and post-COVID situation.	Manage new projects that consider agroforestry, crafts, bijao, among others that help improve the quality of life of the population.
Caimito	Invasion of territory, illegal logging	Have financial resources to complete the legal physical sanitation of the territory	Request support in re-enrollment management
		Constant surveillance of the communal territory	Carry out control and surveillance of the communal territory
	Illegal fishing by third parties	Safe lakes	Coordinate fishermen's committee for the surveillance of lakes in their territory
	Limited access to basic services	Water and drainage: Installation materials	Manage competent public and private institutions
		Installation of public lighting with solar panels	
		Educational infrastructure: Improvement of infrastructure	
	Limited access to the territory	Road maintenance	Coordination with logging companies, municipality for road maintenance
Nuevo Egipto	Limited communal governance	Board of directors recognized to carry out negotiations with public and private institutions	Strengthening of communal governance
		Have management documents, such as a life plan and others.	
	Invasion of territory (boundaries)	Have a territory control and surveillance committee with strengthened capacities and equipped with a transport vehicle	• Form and strengthen a CVCFC • Articulate actions with ACR Imiría actors and competent institutions for joint patrols.
		Legal physical sanitation	Request to DRAU legal physical sanitation of the territory
	Limited access to basic services (they do not have potable water)	Access to drinking water with elevated tank	• Manage competent public and private institutions. • Participate in the participatory budget.
		Implementation of post in medicines	
Nueva Yarina	Invasions of the territory (boundaries) and presence of coca growers	Sirveillance committee strengthened and implemented for patrolling the community boundaries.	• Manage with DRAU and other institutions the completion of the legal physical sanitation- • Carry out patrolling with the park ranger of the

			ACR Imiría. • Manage equipment and logistics for patrolling, develop work plan and constant training.
	Limited communal governance	Reduce invasions by third parties.	Strengthening of communal governance
	Limited access to basic services	Complete the legal physical sanitation process	• Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies. • Participate in the participatory budget.
		Have management documents as a life plan and resources to implement it	
		Control and reduce the number of people infectious effect, have a communal first aid kit and training in first aid.	
		Improve the school infrastructure and have a secondary school	
	Access road in poor condition	Have a water system with a home network, a tubular well, with an elevated tank	
Nuevo Paraíso	Limited access to basic services	Drinking water and drainage service (elevated tank and latrines).	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Have lighting service through solar panels	
		Health post working and in good infrastructure conditions and implemented with medicines.	
	Limited access to the territory	Road opening	Coordination with the municipality for the opening of the road
	Invasion of the territory, livestock, illegal logging	Securing the territory for the new generation	• Request to DRAU the legal physical sanitation of the territory • Control and surveillance of the territory.
Santa Martha de Masisea	Lack of legal physical sanitation	Securing the territory for the new generation	Request to DRAU the legal physical sanitation of the territory
	Limited access to basic services	Have a health post in the community	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Improve the educational infrastructure with modern classrooms and trained teachers	
		Have a telephone installation	
	Business	Articulation to the best banana market	Technical assistance and market for the sale of plantain
Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	Invasion of territory	Have legal physical sanitation	• Request to DRAU legal physical sanitation of the territory.

			• Manage support for public and private institutions. • Dialogue with the landowners.
	Lack of equipment at CVCFC	Vigilance committee strengthened and implemented for patrols	Seek support from allies, for the acquisition of a van to facilitate the transfer
	Limited access to basic services	Potable water and sewage service, and latrines	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Electrification network expansion	
	Limited access to the territory	Construction of a concrete bridge to transport basic necessities	
	Limited resources and technical assistance for productive activities	Training and capacity building in production and marketing. Have adequate materials and supplies.	Strengthen the banana activity, control of timber use, and others.
San Jose de Pacache	Limited access to basic services	Have a health post infrastructure	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Have a communications signal installation	
		Improvement of educational infrastructure	
		Population performs good management of the electric fluid machine	Training to the light committee on handling and use of electrical resources in machinery.
	Limited access to the territory	Have a means of transport	Buying a boat
	Lack of legal physical sanitation	Achieve legal physical sanitation, georeferencing	Manage legal physical sanitation before DRAU.
	Few sustainable business options	Improve the productive activities carried out by the community	Strengthen banana activity, timber harvesting and others. Have cargo mobility for the transport of products to be marketed
Utucuro	Lack of legal physical sanitation	Achieve legal physical sanitation, georeferencing, so that neighboring communities know the limits.	Manage legal physical sanitation before DRAU.
	Territory rental	Adequate control of the territory	Strengthen communal governance and control of the territory
	Limited access to basic services	Establishment of water and drainage system	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Establishment, equipping and implementation of health post	
	Few business options in the community	Improve the productive activities carried out by the community	Strengthen activity of banana and others.
Caco Macaya	Lack of drinking water	Have drinking water	Manage competent public and private institutions Coordination with neighboring communities to
		Expansion of the health post and	

		implementation of materials for public and professional care.	manage public institutions and NGOs.
	Limited access to the territory	Opening of a road	
	Lack of legal physical sanitation	Achieve legal physical sanitation, georeferencing, boundaries so that neighboring communities know the limits.	Manage legal physical sanitation before DRAU.
	Few sustainable business options	Improve the productive activities carried out by the community	Strengthen activity of banana, sugar cane, control of timber use and others.
Nuevo Saposoa	Limited access to basic services	Have drinking water and basic sanitation	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Have technical personnel committed to the health of CN	
	Illicit crops	Safe territory, controlling invasions, reducing deforestation	• Follow-up of the legal physical sanitation process. • Strengthen the control and surveillance committee.
	Limited communal governance	United population respecting collective decisions, having good leaders	Strengthening of communal governance
	Few sustainable business options	Improve the productive activities carried out by the community	Strengthen tourism, wood, crafts and other activities.
Santa Rosa de Aguaytía	mited communal governance	Strengthen governance in community leaders and committees	Training and empowerment of leaders.
	Invasion of the territory, illicit crops	Safe territory, controlling invasions and avoiding land rental to reduce deforestation and illicit crops.	• Follow-up of the legal physical sanitation process. • Strengthening of the vigilance committee.
	Illegal fishing	Fishing control	
	Territory rental	Avoid deforestation	Do not renew land rental contracts.
	Limited access to basic services	Drinking water through elevated tank	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies
		Solid waste management and having a micro sanitary landfill.	
	Few business options in the community	Have sustainable businesses	Strengthen the activity of plantain, tourism, agroforestry, and others.
	Limited access to the territory	Have a road in good condition	Manage with the municipality for the improvement of the road and management with the logging companies that the community works
Mariscal Cáceres	Limited communal governance	Strengthen the capacity of community leaders. Have your own mobility for the procedures	Strengthen communal governance

	Invasion of the territory	Safe territory, and less deforestation	• Request legal physical sanitation from DRAU. • Carry out control of the territory and prevent them from continuing to sow illicit crops.
	Territory rental	Stop renting.	Make a rental register and do not renew the contract.
	Illegal fishing	Strengthened lake surveillance	Update those responsible for surveillance and equipment.
	Limited access to basic services	Have public lighting and access to drinking water (water tank), 24 hours a day.	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Access to drinking water, through the arrangement of the water tank and health post implemented for primary care	
		Implementation of health post	
	Forest use	Control, accountability, sale process of the company's wood	Improve the contract with the company. community control
	Few business options in the community	Have sustainable businesses	Strengthen productive activities.
Yamino	Invasion of the territory, illegal cultivation	Territory assurance, legal physical sanitation. Reduce land rent due to deforestation	• Strengthen productive activities. • Follow-up of the legal physical sanitation of the territory to the DRAU. • Linederation and establishment of landmark monumentation. • Strengthen the CVCFC
	Illegal fishing and hunting	Ensure control of fishing and hunting.	
	Territory rental	Stop renting.	Greater control of tenants with agreements in assemblies to take actions
	Limited access to basic services	Have adequate infrastructure for the health post and care for children to reduce malnutrition	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Have telephony in the community	
Sinchi Roca II	Invasion of the territory, illegal logging, illegal crops	Have the legal physical sanitation of the territory	Follow-up to the legal physical sanitation of the territory to the DRAU, Boundary and establishment of monumentation
		Constantly monitor the communal territory, through the community forestry surveillance and control committee in operation.	Recognition of the committee, implement the surveillance committee with basic equipment and strengthen its capacities.
	Territory rental	Reduce rented areas	
	Weak governance	Strengthen the community governance capacity of leaders and develop a life	Strengthen communal governance

		plan	
	Limited access to basic services	Have a health post, communal first aid kit and health promoter	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Have a new educational institution	
		Have internet access	
		Have a micro filler	
	Limited access to the territory	Road maintenance	Agreement and minutes of agreement with the municipality and forestry companies.
	Few sustainable business options	Have sustainable businesses	Strengthen agroforestry, banana, crafts and others.
El Naranjal	Limited access to basic services	Have electricity	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Have drinking water and sewerage	
		Improvement of educational infrastructure and implementation	
		Health infrastructure improvement and implementation	
		Improve the phone and internet signal	
	Low agricultural production	Improvement of agricultural production, based on a territorial order and decrease in the use of chemical products	Strengthening of productive activities and food security (fish farm)
	Overhunting	Raise awareness when they have to hunt.	Formulate the hunting calendar.
	Invasion of communal territory, illicit crops	Coordinate, dialogue with community authorities and monitor.	• Request legal physical sanitation to DRAU • Strengthen the committee for the control and surveillance of the communal territory.
	Weak governance	Community leaders and strengthening of collaborative work	Strengthening of communal governance
Nueva Alianza de Baños	Limited access to basic services	Have a school	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Have a medical post	
		Urbanization	
		Have better hygienic services	
	Limited access to the territory	Improve the road	
	Invasion of territory, illicit crops	Have legal physical sanitation. Have a boundary in good condition	• Request DRAU for legal physical sanitation. • Strengthen the vigilance committee • Articulate actions with competent institutions and

			allies.
	Limited communal governance	Leadership training	Strengthening of communal governance
Santa Teresa	Limited access to basic services	Have a landfill	Carry out procedures in competent public institutions and allies.
		Have mobile telephony and internet	
		Have electric fluid	
		Increase more educational environments at the secondary level	
	Invasion of the territory	Have legal physical sanitation	• Request legal physical sanitation. • Strengthen the vigilance committee • Articulate actions with competent institutions and allies.
	Illegal minery	Prohibit the presence of machinery, signaling of strategic places	
	Illicit crops	Reduce areas	
	Limited communal governance	Support and strengthening of collaborative work	Strengthening of communal governance, participation of OOII
	Limited access to the territory	Improvement of the entrance road	Support with unskilled labor and materials such as rubble
	Few business opportunities	Improvement of agricultural production, based on a territorial order	Strengthening of productive activities and food security (fish farm)
	Little appreciation of previous knowledge	Construction of a communal house, craft classes, language, experiential tourism activities	Sensitize the population
Las Golondrinas	Limited access to basic services	Have a water and drainage system	Manage competent public and private institutions.
		Have electricity for public lighting	
		Have a health infrastructure	
		Internet and mobile telephony	
		Urban area planning	
	Limited access to the territory	Construction of bridge and community transport vehicle	
	Weak territorial security	Expansion of community land. Have a boundary in good condition	• Request legal physical sanitation. • Strengthen the vigilance committee Articulate actions with competent institutions and allies.
	Overlap with the SIRA cooperative	Dialogue and intervention of the competent leaders.	
	Illicit crops	Eradication of illicit crops and drug trafficking within the community	
	Limited communal governance	Support and strengthening of collaborative work	Strengthening of communal governance, participation of OOII

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

The anticipated net welfare impacts of the project will be positive in all native communities involved with improving the quality of life.

In the economic aspect, with the generation of gradual economic income for families, which will be carried out through the implementation of sustainable inclusive businesses according to the potential of each community, agroforestry with a commercial component with stability in the market, business associativity to the articulation and commercialization of prioritized products and the income produced by the REDD + mechanism; under the value chain approach articulating them to the market and with better technical capacities articulating their ancestral knowledge, achieving the sustainability of forest management.

In the socio-organizational aspect, they will be strengthened at the group level that carry out productive activities and leaders at the community level. With better internal relations of the different groups and community leaders with external institutions, reflecting on the priorities to guarantee the well-being of the families. With the strengthening of communal governance for the management of the territory, it will favor the improvement of management capacity with other actors for a better performance in their functions and the search for projects that contribute to improve access to basic services within their community. . Likewise, the development of capacities, awareness and the strengthening of social capital in men and women under the intergenerational approach will allow the sustainability of the development of activities, strengthening the appreciation of the forest and the ancestral and spiritual bond that the indigenous people emphasize.

In the environmental aspect, the conservation of communal forests through legal physical sanitation, control and surveillance of the territory will contribute to land tenure and security, avoiding the loss of critically important biodiversity, which is expected to halt the trend. current pressure that exists in the advance of deforestation, mainly by people outside the community. Likewise, the diversity of activities that the communities will carry out considers aspects of adaptation to climate change, since some are affected by floods.

On the other hand, the REDD + strategy is part of the Communal Forest Management proposal, which contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals-ODS and the Nationally Determined Conditions-NDC that the country has signed, with mitigation measures and adaptation to change. climate.

4.2.4 High Conservation Values Protected (CM2.4)

According to the High Conservation Value study, the critical forests that meet the community's needs are the places where they hunt, fish, forest production and where they collect supplies to make crafts, for their housing and medicines.

The strategy for reducing deforestation and degradation is based on Communal Forest Management, which considers the strengthening of communal governance, based on management documents as a life plan, and planning for the sustainable use of communal land, based on zoning based on natural capital and economic potential and decision-making on land uses that are assigned in a participatory manner, where HCV areas will be taken into account and their conservation and proper use of that space will be promoted.

4.3 Other Stakeholder Impacts

4.3.1 Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.1)

Sector / Native Community	Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
			Positive impacts	**Negative impacts**
Sector ACR Imiría: Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nueva Yarina	Regional and Local Government	. Regional Environmental Authority-ARA. Regional Directorate of Agriculture.	• Support in the fulfillment of the ACR Imiría master plan with productive activities, governance and others. • Contribute to its objectives of legal physical sanitation of the territory of CCNN	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
	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 Production Directorate (PRODUCE), Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon (IIAP), Veterinary Institute of Tropical and High Altitude Research (IVITA)	Strengthen the surveillance and monitoring actions of the water bodies that are within the Imiría ACR.	N/A
	NGO	PROPURUS (Pro-Forest Project): Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires and 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 (FECONALICM): Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Nuevo Egypt and Nueva Yarina.	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	N/A
		Shipibo Konibo Xetebo-COSHIKOX Council: Caimito		N/A
	Others	Adjoining communities		Decrease in income
		Settlers who carry out agricultural expansion (locals, migrants from the		Decrease in income due to loss of established areas

Sector / Native Community	Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
			Positive impacts	**Negative impacts**
		mountains and Mennonites)		
		Coca leaf producers		• Decrease in income due to loss of established areas • Reduction of community labor.
Sector Masisea: Nuevo Paraíso, Santa Martha de Masisea, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, San Jose de Pacache	Regional and Local Government	Provincial Municipality of Coronel Portillo / District Municipality of Masisea / District Municipality of Iparía.	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
	Government organizations	PNCB: Santa Martha de Masisea and San José de Pacache	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
	Indigenous organizations	• Organization of Native Communities of the District of Masisea-ORDIM, base of the Regional Organization AIDESEP Ucayali (ORAU): • .Federation of Native Communities base of Iparia (FECONADIP): San José de Pacache.	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	N/A
	Others	Settlers from neighboring areas who invade territory for agriculture and pasture for cattle (Santa Rosa and Nuevo Paraíso)		Decrease in income due to loss of established areas
		Small agricultural producer who carries out illegal logging and installation of plots		
		Timber company: Santa Rosa de Denmark	Fulfillment of the management plan through community control for the improvement of capacities	
Sector Iparía: Utucuro, Caco Macaya	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

Sector / Native Community	Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
			Positive impacts	**Negative impacts**
		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
	Government organizations	PRODUCE: Utucuro	Strengthen surveillance actions for bodies of water.	N/A
	Indigenous organizations	Federation of Native Communities of the Iparía District- (FECONADIP): Caco Macaya	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	N/A
		Shipibo Konibo Xetebo-COSHIKOX Council: Utucuro		N/A
	NGO	CIPA, CAAAP, AGROSHIPIBO: Caco macaya	Contribute to technical assistance, training in fish farming and agricultural crops.	N/A
	Others	Cocaleros: Caco Macaya		• Decrease in income due to loss of established areas • Reduction of community labor.
		Colonists who carry out agricultural expansion and illegal logging		Decrease in income due to loss of established areas
		Adjoining communities that occupy communal territory due to ignorance of the limit: Utucuro		
		Forestry company: Caco Macaya	Fulfillment of the management plan through community control for the improvement of capacities	N/A
Sector Río Callería: Nuevo Saposoa	Regional and Local Government	GOREU: Through the Regional Forest and Wildlife Management (GRFFS) in Nuevo Saposoa	Contribution to its objectives in improving the quality of life of the population, with the sugarcane value chain.	N/A

Sector / Native Community	Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
			Positive impacts	**Negative impacts**
		Provincial Municipality of Coronel Portillo	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
	Government organizations	National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP) - Sierra del Divisor National Park	Contribute to the management of natural resources and forest conservation in the ANP's buffer zone	N/A
		PNCB: New Saposoa	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
		DIRCETUR: Saposoa	Contribute to its objectives in improving tourism and crafts	N/A
		PRODUCES	Strengthen the surveillance actions of the bodies of water that are within the territory	N/A
	Indigenous organizations	• Federation of Native Communities of Callería (FECONADIC), affiliated to CONAP: Saposoa • Federation of Native Communities of Ucayali and Tributaries (Feconau)	Contribute to its vision of integral sustainable development of indigenous peoples	N/A
	NGO	Global Conservation: New Saposoa	Contribute to its objectives related to agricultural productive activities, tourism and conservation	N/A
	Others	Settlers invading agricultural expansion (locals, migrants from the mountains)		Decrease in income due to loss of established areas
		Coca leaf producers		• Decrease in income due to loss of established areas. • Reduction of the availability of labor.

Sector / Native Community	Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
			Positive impacts	**Negative impacts**
Sector: Padre Abad Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino y Sinchi Roca II	Regional and Local Government	GOREU: Through the GRFFS and the Territorial Management (Santa Rosa, Mariscal, 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
	Government organizations	National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA)	Contribute to its objectives related to productive activities and capacity building to provide alternatives to coca cultivation.	N/A
		MINCUL	Contribute to its objectives related to the conservation of the Kakataibo Territorial Reserve	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
		PNCB: Yamino	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
	Indigenous organizations	Native Federation of Cacataibo Communities (FENACOCA) / ORAU Base: Mariscal Cácers, Yamino and Sinchi Roca II.	Contribute to its vision of integral sustainable development of indigenous peoples	N/A
		Federation of Shipibo Native Communities of the Aguaytia River Basin (FECONASHCRA) / CONAP Base: Santa Rosa de Aguaytía		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

Sector / Native Community	Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
			Positive impacts	**Negative impacts**
	Others	Banking Agencies: Santa Rosa de Aguaytia	Manage credits to residents	N/A
		Community members and external settlers who carry out deforestation for agricultural expansion, invasions		Decrease in income due to loss of established areas
		Coca leaf producers		• Decrease in income due to loss of established areas • Reduction of labor availability.
		Forestry company: Santa Rosa de Aguaytia, 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
		UNDP with the Sustainable Landscapes project: Sinchi Roca II.	Contribute to community governance actions and productive activities.	
Zona: Huánuco El Naranjal, Nueva Alianza de baños, Santa Teresa, 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
	Government organizations	PNCB: Las Golondrinas	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
		SERNANP-El SIRA Communal Reserve	Contribute to the management of natural resources and forest conservation in the ANP's buffer zone in compliance with the master plan.	N/A
	Indigenous organizations	Federation of Native Communities of the Province of Puerto Inca (FECONAPIA), base of ORAU: Santa Teresa and Golondrina	Contribute to its vision of integral sustainable development of indigenous peoples	N/A

Sector / Native Community	Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
			Positive impacts	**Negative impacts**
	NGO	Executor of the Administration Contract of the El Sira-RCES Communal Reserve (ECOSIRA)	Contribute to the assistance and accompaniment in community surveillance and productive activities of the partner communities	N/A
		Institute for the Common Good (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
		Coca leaf producers (Israelites, North, Sierra)		• Decrease in income due to loss of established areas • Reduction of labor availability.
		Colonists who carry out illegal mining: In Santa Teresa		Decrease in income due to loss of established areas
		Cooperativa El SIRA: Overlap conflict with Golondrina	Reduction of conflicts due to the use of the territory of the Golondrina Native Community in the Cooperative.	

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

The impacts of the project are negative, in those actors where they carry out illegal activities, illicit and without the consent of the project communities. Identifying the following:

Like the REDD + project, it contemplates the physical-legal sanitation of the territory, which includes georeferencing, boundaries and monumentation in the field, which will allow community members and their neighbors to have their limits well defined, reducing conflicts over the use of the territory by avoiding the entry of external settlers who carry out deforestation for agricultural expansion, invasions, illicit crops and others identified in the diagnosis. This will be reinforced by the permanent patrolling of the community forestry surveillance and control committee that will be carried out by the members of the communities duly recognized by the forestry authority and with the necessary capacities and logistics to carry out their functions. Likewise, these actions will contribute to the community members having greater control of the areas carried out by the settlers who are within the territory under the modality of renting land with those who have agreements, who could be affected by the decrease in their income due to the reduction of areas where they carry out their farms; who will become aware of the actions of the project and community management for a harmonious coexistence.

Likewise, the conflicts generated linked to illegal logging, carried out by the community members themselves in some cases, neighboring communities who believe they are within their territory, and external settlers, will also be mitigated through patrolling and control of the forest resource where the community forestry surveillance and control committee that is recognized by law by the regional forestry authority fulfills the function of forest custodian. In fact, this control could also generate conflicts due to the decrease in the economic income of some families in the community that carry out this action. This impact is expected to be mitigated through the generation of sustainable activities, which could compensate for the loss of income by reducing the activity of illegal logging of forests; as well as the awareness that will be carried out.

In addition, it is expected that the awareness-raising and governance strengthening actions for the project population may transcend the neighboring communities and the general population of the project scope to carry out legal activities.

4.3.3 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.3)

According to the information contained in the descriptive documents of the native communities of the project and the elaboration of the conceptual frameworks, following the CCB standard, it is possible to affirm that the net impact of the Project is positive, since most of the activities carried out would be affected are illegal.

4.4 Community Impact Monitoring

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

Tabla 2. Matriz de monitoreo

Component	Activity	Indicator	Frequency	Sampling location	Means of verification	Baseline	Results
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	
	Strengthen communal governance	Number of community leaders who carry out territorial management	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, minutes, photographic record	0	
	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	
Economic	Implement sustainable inclusive business	Number of sustainable economic activities led by communities	Biannual	21 CCNN	Reports on productive activities, technical documents, graphic and / or training material	0	
		Number of indigenous business organizations strengthened and operating with a business focus	Annual	21 CCNN	ONI constitution act / attendance lists / work plan / production and sale records	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	
		Number of managed forest plantation areas	Annual	2 CCNN	Producer file (UTM coordinates, technical assistance sheets, production and sale records)		
	Agroforestry.	Number of areas of agroforestry systems managed	Annual	20 CCNN	Producer file (UTM coordinates, technical assistance sheets,	0	

					production and sale records)		
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	
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	
		Number of women participating in productive organizations per community	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, minutes of formation, technical assistance sheets, photographic record.	0	
		Number of women who lead community management actions	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, minutes.	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	
		Number of men and women participating in project actions	Annual	21 CCNN	Technical reports, event reports, photographic record, graphic / audiovisual material	0	
		Number of men and women receiving training and technical assistance	Annual	21 CCNN	Training plan, training attendance lists	0	

Community monitoring activities will be carried out through the review of project reports, field visits, meetings with community boards of directors, committees, minutes of community assemblies or internal agreements, interviews and surveys. They will be carried out permanently, according to the schedule and the reports will be issued days after the completion of each activity. Once a year, a follow-up report and the evaluation of the results obtained will be presented, in order to serve as an early warning and, if necessary, to redirect some activities.

Within the framework of the activities of the project's strategy to reduce deforestation, it seeks to promote productive activities aimed at adapting to climate change. In addition, this strategy has an implementation monitoring plan, with which the impacts of the strategy in relation to adaptation will be evaluated.

Regarding the impacts, the community monitoring plan has contemplated specific levels, activities and objectives to be monitored and that will tell us if the expected net positive impacts are on the way to be achieved. These indicators are transversal to democracy and gender, which will achieve the participation and inclusion of all actors, with personalized criteria, according to the group in which they are found (women, young people, the elderly, managers, etc.). It includes strengthening an economic activity strictly run by women, such as handicrafts. In this way, the monitoring of project risks will also be carried out.

At the time of preparing the Community Monitoring Plan, at the end of the twelve months from the beginning of the project, the baseline of each of the objectives and indicators will be taken, which will allow comparisons according to the determined frequency and, at the end project, impact levels can be measured.

The information gathering tools for community monitoring activities are also expected to be varied. They will be carried out through meetings with community assemblies, meetings with the board of directors, meetings with key informants, a survey by focus groups, collection of means of verification, semi-structured interviews and others, as well as reports on project activities. With this range of tool options, it can be ensured that the community monitoring plan is able to provide information on the impacts of the project on the poorest families.

4.4.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)

The results of the monitoring activities will allow the dissemination of the progress of the project and the process in which it is located, through reports that will be disseminated among the native communities that make up the project and the summaries will be communicated through the internet, seeking sensitize the general population. This dissemination will generate greater awareness about the importance of caring for biodiversity and the benefits of carrying out committed work such as the REDD + project.

4.5 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits

Las actividades del proyecto y las estrategias REDD + están diseñadas de tal manera que sus objetivos produzcan efectos netos positivos en las familias de las comunidades nativas, garantizando el bienestar y la seguridad del territorio comunal de una manera “integral” bajo la propuesta de Manejo de Bosques Comunales. Además, el fortalecimiento de capacidades de la población, la mejora de la gobernanza comunal, los negocios inclusivos sostenibles y la sensibilización tendrán importantes impactos netos

positivos en el hecho de que se busca que potencien las capacidades del manejo de bosque junto con sus conocimientos y valores ancestrales. También garantiza el ejercicio de los derechos de las familias más pobres y el acceso a los recursos.

4.5.1 Exceptional Community Criteria (GL2.1)

The REDD + project will be implemented in the territory of native communities, which have property titles to these areas that were granted by the Peruvian state. The project will contribute to legal physical sanitation, within the framework of Ministerial Resolution No. 0370-2017-MINAGRI "GUIDELINES FOR GEOREFERENCING THE TERRITORIAL DEMARCATION PLAN OF TITLED NATIVE COMMUNITIES", with which the boundaries will be established in the native communities and will remain clearly defined its territory in the field; at the same time, it will allow its registration in the SUNARP with which the granting of rights to another use such as Permanent Protection Forest-BPP will be avoided, which has generated overlapping conflicts. This will make the way of managing forest resources and the communal territory as a whole more efficient, within the framework of the Communal Forest Management proposal.

On the other hand, Peru is a very varied country, with a great cultural, natural and scenic wealth. However, it is among the so-called “developing countries”, with a clear democratic political orientation and initiatives for social inclusion. The concept of poverty can be defined as “the inability of a family to cover a basic subsistence basket with their family expenses”. With this methodological approach, people can be classified as poor or non-poor. The families that make up the native communities linked to the project area that face a situation of poverty are affected by consequences in nutrition, health and the ability to receive education that in many cases cannot be overcome, although income improves. A poor population has a low life expectancy, suffers from high rates of disease incidence, is a low-skilled workforce and, therefore, constitutes an unproductive workforce.

According to the UNDP 2019 report on Human Development Indices by Country, Peru ranks 79, forming part of the group of countries with a “high” HDI. However, according to the INEI 2017, in Peru there are high rates of poverty, but, curiously, they have a geographical dimension: rural communities both in the coastal area, as well as in the rural highlands and native communities in the jungle. This is the result of statistics in which the satisfaction and dissatisfaction of the basic needs of families have been investigated.

Ucayali is located in the eastern part of the Peruvian jungle, this department is accessible by the presence of land communication routes such as the Central Highway, Federico Basadre, Fernando Belaunde Terry and its annexes, also by air you can reach the city of Pucallpa to Capitán FAP David Abensur Pérez airport. During the last years, Ucayali has become a great producer of cocoa, banana, papaya, bijao, fish, wood and other products that promote the economy of the department. Huánuco is located in the central part of the country, between the. Western Cordillera and the Ucayali River, this department is accessible by the presence of land communication routes such as the Central Highway, Federico Basadre, Fernando Belaunde Terry and its annexes. During the last years Huánuco has become a great producer of cocoa, flowers, yacon, banana, potato, quinoa, peas, wood and other products that promote the economy of the department.

According to the results of the 2017 census, Ucayali has a total population of 496,459 inhabitants, in contrast to the total population of 2007 (432,159 inhabitants), presenting an average annual growth rate of 2.4%. Currently, it is ranked 16th as the most populous department in the country. According to the

INEI (2017), it is among the ten departments with the lowest illiteracy rates, having 4.6%, a figure 1.2 percentage points lower than the national average (5.8%). In the case of Huánuco, it has a total population of 721,047 inhabitants, in contrast to the total population of 2007 (762,223 inhabitants), presenting an average annual growth rate of 3.5%; Currently, it is ranked 14th as the most populated department in the country and 22nd in the illiteracy rate, having 12.7%, a figure higher by 6.9 percentage points compared to the national average (5.8%) (INEI, 2017).

In the ACR Imiria and Masisea sector, where the native communities of Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Egypt, Nueva Yarina, Nuevo Paraiso, Santa Martha de Masisea and Santa Rosa de Denmark are located, located in the district of Masisea, Coronel Portillo province, Ucayali department, are part of the social context that we have mentioned above, they are considered strategic places, especially since they belong to the Imiría Regional Conservation Area (135,737.52 ha), a natural area protected by the Regional Government of Ucayali. In this sense, these are communities that are part of the information presented by the INEI, although with some peculiarities, such as the degree of impact on their economic activities as a result of the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, due to that a fundamental part of their income is the product of the trade in their agricultural, fish and wood products through intermediaries or on their own account in the town of Masisea and sometimes to the city of Pucallpa.

In the Calleria river sector, the native community Nuevo Saposoa , located in the district of Calleria, Coronel Portillo province of the department of Ucayali is considered strategic places, they belong to the Buffer Zone of the Sierra del Divisor National Park (1'354,485.10 ha), an area that includes the departments of Loreto and Ucayali, is located in a close distance from the aforementioned communities. Currently, with the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, because a fundamental part of their income is the product of trade and the sale of their agricultural, fish, forestry and handicraft products, to the city of Pucallpa through intermediaries or on your own.

In the Padre Abad sector, the native communities Yamino, Mariscal Cáceres and Santa Rosa de Aguaytia, Sinchi Roca II, located in the district and province of Padre Abad, in the department of Ucayali, are part of the social context that we have mentioned above, They are considered strategic places, especially since they belong to the buffer zone of the Cordillera Azul National Park (1,353,190.85 ha), a protected natural area that includes the departments of Huánuco, Ucayali, San Martin and Loreto. In that sense, they are communities that are part of the information presented by the INEI, although with some peculiarities, such as the degree of impact on their economic activities as a result of the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, due to that a fundamental part of their income is the product of the trade of their agricultural, livestock and derivative products through intermediaries or on their own account in the town of Aguaytia.

In the Huánuco sector, the native communities El Naranjal, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Santa Teresa and Las Golondrinas are located, located in the districts of Tournavista and Puerto Inca, province of Puerto Inca, in the department of Huánuco, they are part of the social context that We have mentioned previously, they are considered strategic places, especially since they belong to the buffer zone of the Sira Communal Reserve (616,413.41 ha), a protected natural area that includes the departments of Huánuco, Ucayali, and Pasco. In this sense, these are communities that are part of the information presented by the INEI, although with some peculiarities, such as the degree of impact on their economic activities as a result of the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, due to that a fundamental part of their income is the product of the trade of their agricultural products and in some ranchers through

intermediaries or on their own account in the towns of Tournavista, Puerto Inca and sometimes to the city of Pucallpa.

The economic characteristics and the production mechanisms of the families of the native communities have been described in G1. The data contained in the DRP and the Social Base Line also make us see the reality that families have to face every day due to the lack of economic and cultural resources, the low educational levels affected to a great extent by the virtualization of the classes, the lack of access to basic systems such as drinking water, electricity, electricity, the absence of communication systems, telephony and internet, a deteriorated health system and a weak organizational system.

This shows that, although the country has a medium-high level of development, according to the UNDP, the project area of the department of Ucayali is located at 21.2% of total poverty, 2.8% of extreme poverty (it is below the line of national poverty (DGSE-MIDIS 2021) In the department of Huánuco according to INEI 2019, poverty decreased slightly from 29.9% in 2018 to 29.4% in 2019, the poverty rate in the region remains above the average national that went from 20.5% in 2018 to 20.2% in 2019.

Likewise, 10 native communities of the project are identified that are classified as "extremely poor" according to Ministerial Resolution No. 277-2014-MIDIS, and Annex No. 1, List of Indigenous Peoples that are located in the Peruvian Amazon, approved by Ministerial Resolution No. 321-2014-MC, issued by the Ministry of Culture.

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

According to the information in G1 and the diagnostic documents that describe the main economic activities of the population in the area and the project area, plus the REDD + strategies document and the social impact monitoring indicators, we can see that the most of the population will benefit from project activities.

The families that make up the native communities of the project intervention area have as their main source of income activities that allow them to survive, such as agriculture (banana, cocoa, yucca and others), bijao leaf and sale of fish; These products are generally marketed to auctioneers who go to the communities paying low prices, in addition to lacking techniques for proper management. Another group of communities receive income from timber harvesting with a management plan in partnership with third parties where the negotiations are not fair. With this classification and according to the REDD + strategy, they will benefit from the implementation of sustainable inclusive businesses, which is based on the natural and social potential of each community; thus also with the business association to achieve commercialization of the main product with better prices; with cocoa in agroforestry systems, which has a growing market and, according to economic projections, generates monthly income from the fourth year after it was established; with the development of technical capacities for productive and management activities; with the legal security of the territory with the establishment of limits on the land added to the permanent patrol that will allow a permanent presence in the territory and thus reduce external threats. All these activities complement each other as part of the management of communal forests, generating awareness of the value of the resources available to the communities, with leaders strengthened to achieve the conservation of the forests and the improvement of their quality of life. These benefits are aimed at the total population, but by sectors and according to the critical spaces identified to be prioritized in their development.

In the short term, community populations will have a better communal organization, better relations with public and private institutions, greater control of the territory, as well as an improvement in food security due to the raising of smaller birds, and economic income from some productive activities. that have a short economic return, such as handicrafts, tourism, wood due to greater control with the company that have an agreement, non-timber, agricultural, and in addition to the income from the sale of carbon.

In the long term, a benefit is the conservation of forests and with it the multiple benefits of goods and services it provides, such as flora and fauna to meet certain needs of native communities, who will be strengthened, thanks to the strengthening of capacities that they will receive as part of the project strategies. Likewise, some residents of the project will have a source of employment generated by the project itself, young people will have access to a better education, better negotiations with companies that take advantage of community resources, they will have implemented agroforestry systems (installed and in production) , and negotiations for direct and transparent ecosystem services.

4.5.3 Community Participation Risks (GL2.3)

With the implementation of the project, it is expected that the families belonging to the native communities in the project's scope of intervention will be improving their income as a result of the sale of sustainable inclusive businesses and agroforestry with cocoa. In addition to managing the territory with an enabling condition such as legal security with physical legal sanitation in accordance with the legislation, the improvement of control and surveillance of the territory, the improvement of communal governance for the conservation of forests; by raising awareness and developing technical, environmental and economic capacities to improve internal communication and the participation of the population in decision-making. All these benefits are aimed at the total population and groups identified to be prioritized in their development.

However, some risks have been identified:

- Conflict over distribution of plots: In the communities, there are two scenarios. I) Comuneros and comuneras have designated plots in their agricultural zone and / or purmas, however, they are not physically delimited and these may overlap with that of another comunero; Therefore, a mitigation measure will be to carry out the delimitation and georeferencing of the plots together with the community member at the beginning of the development of the project activities and thus avoid conflicts. ii) Comuneros and comuneras who do not have designated plots in their agricultural zone and / or purmas; In this case, at the beginning of the activities, the delimitation and georeferencing of the plots that are being worked on with the project will be carried out and the joint distribution will be carried out in a communal assembly. Thus guaranteeing the safety of the areas where the activities will be carried out.

- Conflicts for the support of specific population groups: Some families in the communities are not part of any of the groups organized for business activities, who will probably feel excluded from the benefits. To counteract this negative effect, the internal communication strategy will be used in a communal assembly where the entire population has access to participate. It will be taken into account that for the call there will be priority attention to the poorest families, especially where there are elderly people, single mothers or widows, so that everyone can feel comfortable with the implementation of the project activities.

- Attrition of the population to continue with agroforestry and business activities: To mitigate this risk, it will be promoted that the same population establishes selection criteria for the people who will benefit from the businesses; in addition to the signing of an agreement to manage the forest, which will be with each person and in a communal assembly, the same that reflects their commitment to continue the activity.

- Expansion of spaces for agriculture: The well-being of families could generate the desire to continue growing and, therefore, expand the agricultural frontier. This risk will be mitigated through three processes: The planning of the sustainable use of the land, starting from the zoning of the territory based on the natural capital and economic potential and the decision-making on the uses of the land that are assigned participatively, the training in managing socio-environmental conflicts and the signing of an agreement to manage forests.

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

Together with the members of the communities, a set of tools has been completed, the results of which were systematized through the DRP and which have served to give us a general idea that allows us to identify the key actors, the use of the territory and how they conceive it, and the types of economic activities carried out:

Community Group 1	***Communal Assembly***
Net positive impacts	- Respect for the agreements made by men and women during a communal assembly. - Creation of greater options to obtain economic income for the community. - Strengthening of community and forest governance: incentive for the participation of women and management of community forests - Strengthening control and surveillance in the community: patrolling, training, logistics. - Strengthening of capacities in community forest management. - Strengthening sustainable inclusive businesses
Benefit access	All families in the communities will have access to the benefits obtained from the project, including those who do not participate directly in the activities proposed in the REDD + strategy.
Negative impacts	The native communities are organized in such a way that they are in constant communication and coordination, as families are located within the urban area, where everyone encourages and supports each other. With the project, in coordination with all the communities, we will work to identify the actors who are affected by the activities and together with them we will decide the actions to take in case of detecting negatively affected families.

Community Group 2	Families that depend on the use of forest resources

Net positive impacts	Through the project, inclusive sustainable businesses and agroforestry will be implemented, according to the natural and social capital of each community, which will be able to improve their family income, such as sustainable sales articulated to better markets for cocoa, bijao, banana, handicrafts, among others.
Benefit access	All the families of the participating communities will have access to the benefits obtained in the project, including those that do not participate directly in the activities proposed in the REDD + strategy.
Negative impacts	The native communities are organized in such a way that they are in constant communication and coordination, as families are located within the urban area, where everyone encourages and supports each other. With the project, in coordination with all the communities, we will work to identify the actors who are affected by the activities and together with them we will decide the actions to take in case of detecting negatively affected families.

Community Group 3	Productive committees
Net positive impacts	The forestry, agricultural, cultural, tourism, pisciolas and other activities carried out in the native communities were taken into account by the project; the strengthening of existing groups and the formation of others were proposed; as well as business associations, with the aim of increasing the number of opportunities for women and men in the commercialization of their products and services.
Benefit access	All families in the communities will have access to the benefits obtained in the project, including those who do not participate directly in the activities proposed in the REDD + strategy.
Negative impacts	The native communities are organized in such a way that they are in constant communication and coordination, as families are located within the urban area, where everyone encourages and supports each other. With the project, in coordination with all the communities, we will work to identify the actors who are affected by the activities and together with them we will decide the actions to take in case of detecting negatively affected families.

4.5.5 Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)

To facilitate the REDD + design process in the communities, the participation of stakeholders was promoted, who were appointed in a commune assembly, which has the participation of women. In addition, there are women who are part of the board of directors and / or leaders with whom the development of workshops was coordinated and participated in the process of strengthening community governance capacities.

Another measure taken in the design of the project is to take into account the activities carried out by women, to contribute to sustaining the home, one of them is handicrafts, which is exclusively for women; However, other activities are also contemplated in which mostly women participate, such as tourism,

organic garden and the raising of small birds. For this reason, the project contemplates allocating funds for the development of these activities.

On the other hand, the community monitoring plan has contemplated specific levels, activities and objectives to be monitored and which will tell us if the expected net positive impacts are being achieved. These indicators are cross-sectional of governance and gender, which will achieve the participation and inclusion of all actors, with personalized criteria, according to the group in which they are found (women, age group, managers, etc.).

4.5.6 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)

The proposal for benefit sharing mechanisms has been developed in a participatory manner. Taking into account that one of the main challenges related to the implementation of REDD + is the way to guarantee the equitable distribution of the benefits generated among all the actors, which depends to a large extent on the way in which the actions are linked in the different scales to promote adequate accounting of results and execution of actions.

For this, it is considered that the main objective of REDD + is the reduction of emissions and the activities that must be carried out to achieve it, so that the distribution of benefits as a priority "must reinforce the objectives of REDD +", that is, ensure that the budget covers the investment for the development of the strategies and activities proposed by the project.

The same that 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.

4.5.7 Benefits, Costs, and Risks Communication (GL2.7)

During the preparation of the DRP, social and environmental baseline, as well as the REDD + strategy workshops, the threats of deforestation and the strategies to avoid it have been identified, as well as the costs, benefits, risks and possible ways of mitigation. This has ensured the participatory work of the communities in the project design document development process. Therefore, the minutes of assemblies, lists of participants, as well as photographic testimonies, constitute proof that the information has been transmitted by the technical team and that it has been studied and evaluated by the communities, hoping that in future work it could be conduct input and output tests on REDD + to ensure understanding.

4.5.8 Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)

The project has a participatory management structure between the technical team and the native communities through the different instances of the project, which are summarized in the following organization chart:

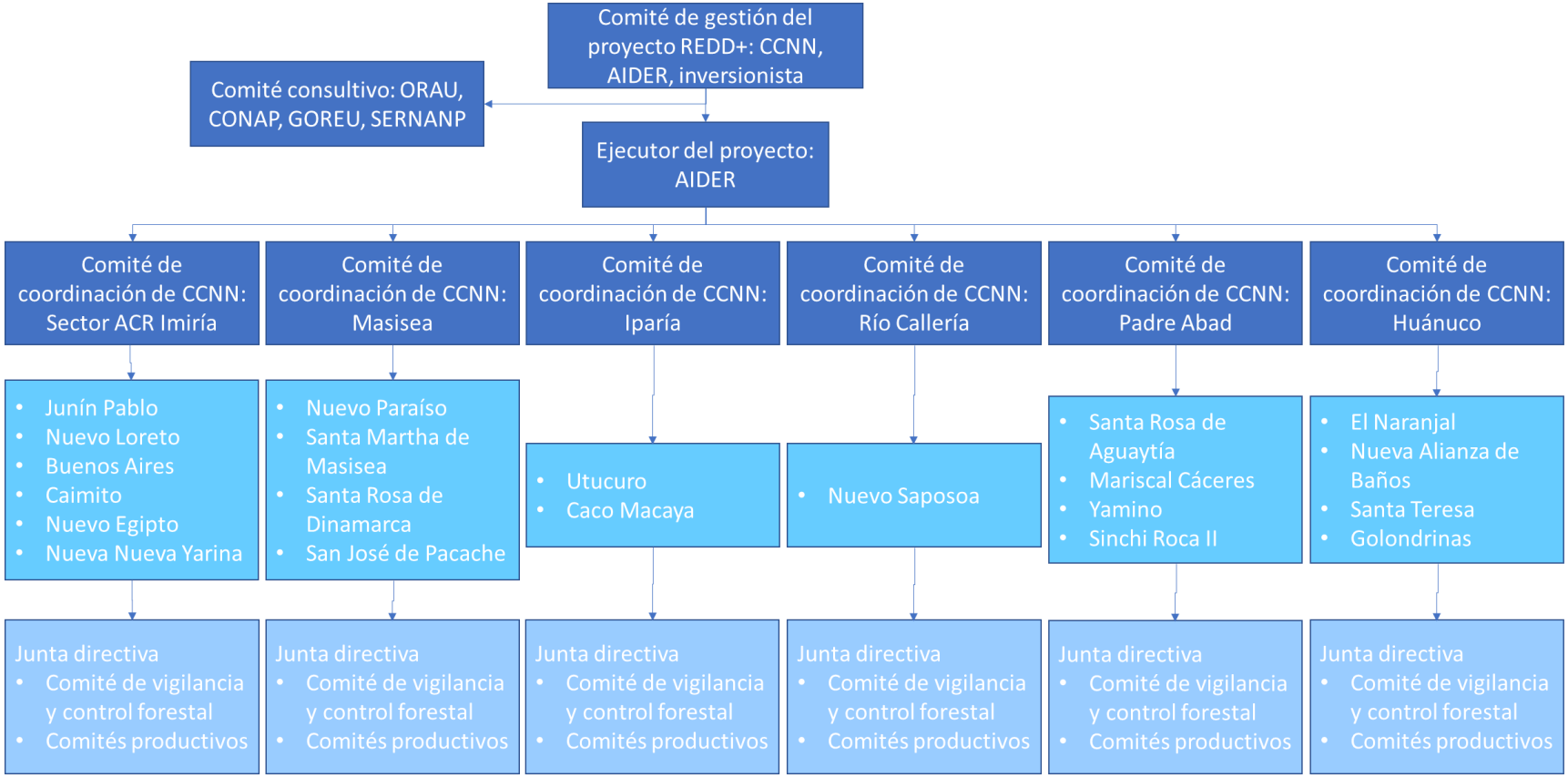


Figure 16. Project management organization chart

The functions are described in the following table:

Instance	Participantes	Features
REDD + project Management Committee	AIDER, Native Communities, investor (company)	Coordinate the strategic actions for the implementation of the REDD + project among the directly interested parties.
REDD + project advisory committee	ORAU, CONAP, GOREU, SERNANP	Advise the alignment of the project with regional and national policies, as well as with other initiatives regarding REDD +, forest conservation and indigenous rights. Facilitate the resolution of controversies in the implementation of the project, if they occur.
Project executor	AIDER	Technical advisor to native communities, keep administrative records.
Coordination committees of the REDD + project sectors	21 CCNN	- Coordinate REDD + project activities in the sectors to increase efficiency. - Organize the representation of CCNN in the Project Management Committee. - Decision-making in a communal assembly.
Board of directors, forest surveillance and control committee, productive committees	21 CCNN	- Participate in the project's REDD + strategy activities. - Project management

Likewise, the management structure of the project executor is presented, in the following graph:

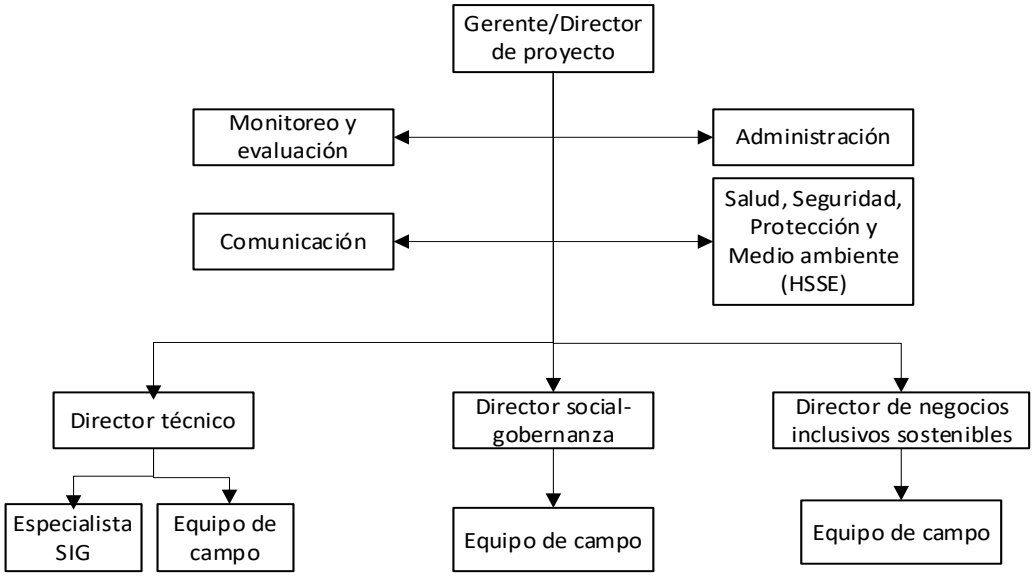


Figure 17. Management structure of the Project executor

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

The project will develop capacities of men and women from native communities, through participatory workshops and field work, which will allow them to learn about the different processes and put them into practice, with the aim of generating self-management and empowerment. For which a training plan in Community Forest Management will be prepared, which will include thematic areas that articulate components of sustainable development, such as: such as social / governance, economic, environmental, legal and technical; the same that will be for the different groups with whom the project will work.

It should be noted that throughout the process of preparing the project documents for the development of the PDD, the technical team and the native communities have worked together at different stages, with the leaders, in a communal assembly and with the group. of work that was formed for the gathering of information and coordination, who received training on issues of community forest management and REDD + issues, in which men, young women and the elderly participated without distinction.

5 BIODIVERSITY

5.1 Without-Project Biodiversity Scenario

5.1.1 Existing Conditions (B1.1)

The project is located between the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco, in the ecoregions of Amazonian tropical forests and Peruvian Yungas. The project area in the department of Ucayali presents a rainy and warm climate; while, in the department of Huánuco, a very rainy climate prevails, from warm to temperate; both areas are characterized by presenting humidity throughout the year (SENAMHI, 2020).

According to the effective precipitation index, the project area reaches values of 4.17 to 4.85 IPE and abundant humidity in all seasons of the year. The climate ranges from rainy to very rainy. (SENAMHI, 2020).

From the collection of primary information, collected through identification cards of flora and fauna, participatory workshops, semi-structured interviews with the local population of 21 native communities and secondary information extracted from biological inventories (flora and fauna), forest management plans, fauna studies, current regulations on categorized flora and fauna species, the red book of endemic plants of Peru, the red book of threatened wild fauna of Peru, digital platforms (red list-IUCN and CITES), among other necessary inputs to collect biological information.

In this sense, it is reported that within the scope of the project 108 species of mammals, 234 species of birds, 12 species of amphibians, 28 species of reptiles, 50 species of fish and 187 species of flora interact with the environment. It also houses nine species of endemic flora, distributed in the department of Ucayali, two (02) in critical condition (CR) and three (03) in danger (EN). With a predominance of families; Acanthaceae, Apocynaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Connaraceae, Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae and Gesneriaceae.

Both departments share 14 endemic species, represented by Acanthaceae, Annonaceae, Apocynaceae, Araliaceae, Asteraceae, Cucurbitaceae, Ebenaceae, Fabaceae, Gentianaceae and Gesneriaceae.

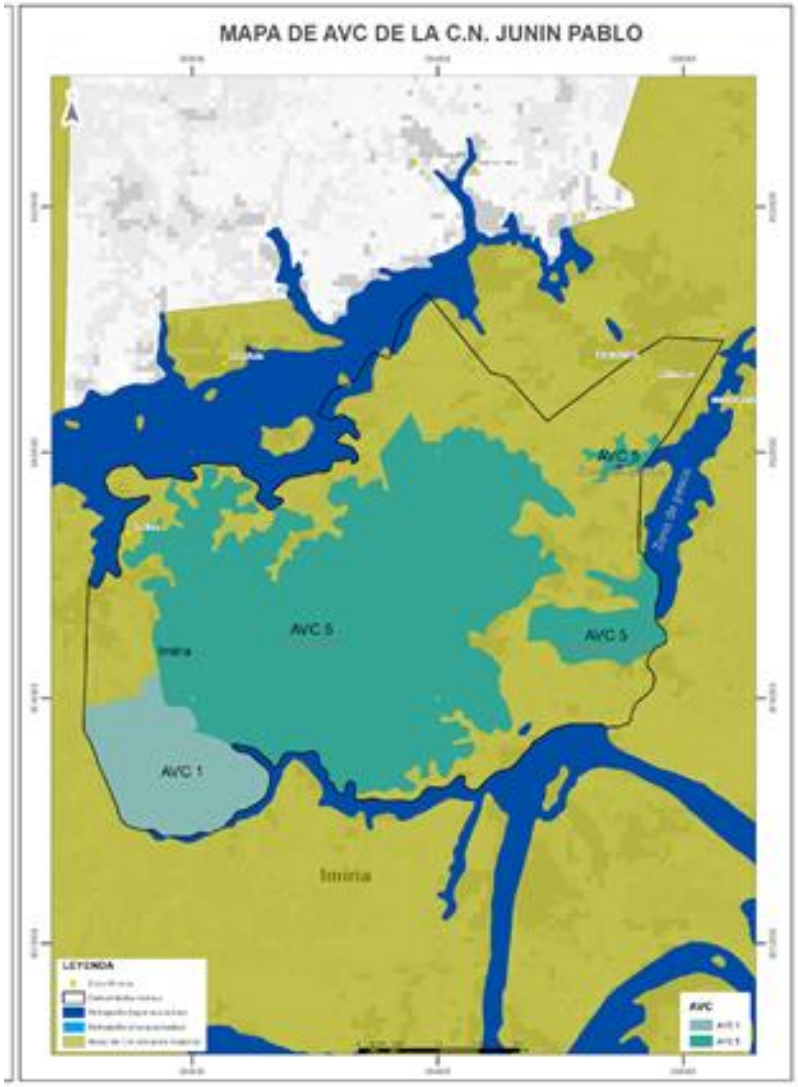
The communal territories of the project area present conditions that guarantee basic ecosystem services, supply, regulation and culture, with hunting and fishing areas being essential and fundamental for good living. The quality and availability of the resources guarantee the establishment of the species of the different taxonomic groups. In the project area, local populations are supplied with various species of wildlife, mainly Nasua nasua "achuni", Dasyprocta fuliginosa "añuje, Dasypus kappleri carachupa / armadillo, Potos flavus" chosna ", Alouatta seniculus" coto mono ", Phalacrocorax brasilianus “cushuri”, Ardea alba “garza”, Tayassu pecari “huangana”, Melanosuchus niger “black caiman”, Cuniculus paca “majás”, Ateles chamek “maquisapa”, Cebus albifrons “white machín”, Pithecia monachus “black monkey”, Chelonoidis denticulata motelo, Crypturellus undulatus "panguana", Neochen jubata "wild duck", Mitu tuberosum "paujil", Crypturellus cinereus "partridge", Penelope jacquacu "pucacunga", Tigrisoma lineatum "puma garzacocha", Hydroischaeris ronso "puma garzacochaer" terrestris "sachavaca", Pecari tajacu "sajino", Podocnemis unifilis "taricaya", Psophia leucoptera "trumpeter" and Mazama americana "deer".

5.1.2 High Conservation Values (B1.2)

High Conservation Value Area of the Junín Pablo Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *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, 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 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. 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: Cycnoches peruviana (CR), Chaubardia heteróclita (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 altilis (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", "paña", "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 2000 thousand 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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. JUNIN PABLO
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 1
Imiria
LEYENDA
AVC

	Source: • Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral. 2017. Declaración de Manejo Forestal. Comunidad Junín Pablo. 19 pags. • Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral. 2015. Estudio de Fauna del Bosque de siete comunidades Shipibo-Conibo del Departamento de Ucayali- Perú. 34 pags. • Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral. 2011. Plan General de Manejo Forestal para el aprovechamiento de madera a baja escala, en la comunidad nativa Junin Pablo. Pucallpa. 11 pags. • Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. • Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban la categorización de especies de flora amenazadas de flora silvestre. • Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. págs. • Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. págs. • Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. • León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. • Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla • Registry of identification of communal flora and fauna, carried out in the native community Junín Pablo, 2021. • National Forest and Wildlife Service. 2018. Red Book of the Threatened Wild Fauna of Peru. First edition. Serfor (National Forest and Wildlife Service), Lima, Peru, pp 1-548. • Shapefile of ANP's from SERNANP. Retrieved from https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# • Shapefile of RAMSAR sites from MINAM. Obtained from https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ • IGN hydrography shapefile.

Table 10. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the C.N. Junin Pablo

HCV	Type	Existence	Apecific reason	Area (ha)	Comment
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests.	YES	100% of the Junín Pablo National Park is located within the Imiria Regional Conservation Area.	5,473.20	Contributes to the conservation of hydrobiological species and wetland ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened, or endangered species -RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna have been identified that have been categorized in danger: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	3,378.40	The calculation of the area was carried out by joining the forest production zones, protection zones and fishing zones.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	Customary forest status	-	Area under definition of wetlands, with natural forest cover area.
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	(Located in the area of an indigenous community).	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012)
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory.	2,660.24	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes, and wetlands	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	243.87	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

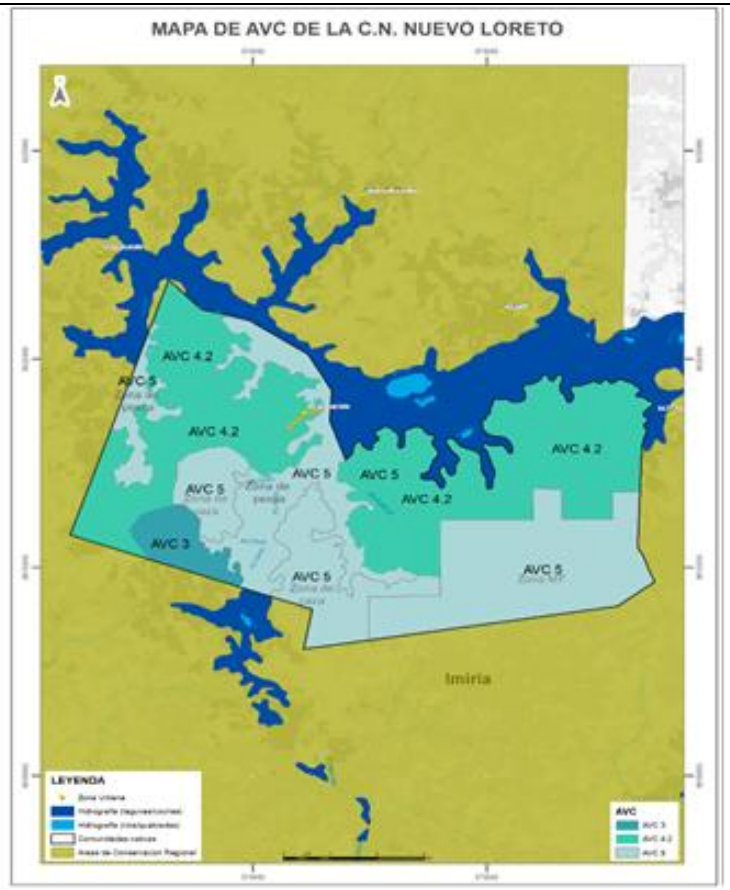
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	The communal territory comprises a humid ecosystem and borders the Imiria lagoon, Caño Imiria and Cocha Junín.	2,904.12	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services, fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the forestry and fishing production zones.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	It includes forest production areas and fishing areas (streams, lagoons and lakes). Although it was not possible to tacitly identify the hunting area, it was identified that the community consumes the meat of the following species: "maquisapa", "coto mono", "pato de monte", "añuje", "huangana", "majaz" , "Sachavaca"; among other animals.	-	According to the MINCU information booklet (2020).

Source: Own elaboration, 2021

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 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. 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: Cycnoches peruviana (CR), Chaubardia heteróclita (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 altilis (VU), Minquartia 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, Marañon 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	

	Source: ● Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral. 2018. Declaración de Manejo para el Aprovechamiento Forestal con fines de transformación y comercialización. Comunidad Nuevo Loreto. 34 pags. ● Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral. 2015. Estudio de Fauna del Bosque de siete comunidades Shipibo-Conibo del Departamento de Ucayali- Perú. 34 pags. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban la categorización de especies de flora amenazadas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. págs. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. págs. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. Perú. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Nuevo Loreto, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 11. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Nuevo Loreto Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	100% of the Junín Pablo National Park is located within the Imiria Regional Conservation Area.	6,254.05	Contributes to the conservation of hydrobiological species and wetland ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	6,254.05	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	1,230.12	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	YES	Customary forest status (located in the area of an indigenous community)	2,442.27	Area under the definition of wetlands, with an area of natural forest cover and bodies of water.
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	YES	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 in lesser proportion.	239.17	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012), aguajal represents 0.004% of aguajales and swamps at the national level.
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	1,230.12	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	The communal territory includes a humid ecosystem and borders the Imiria lagoon and its resacas (Putaya, Marañón and Champanaya).	243.87	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

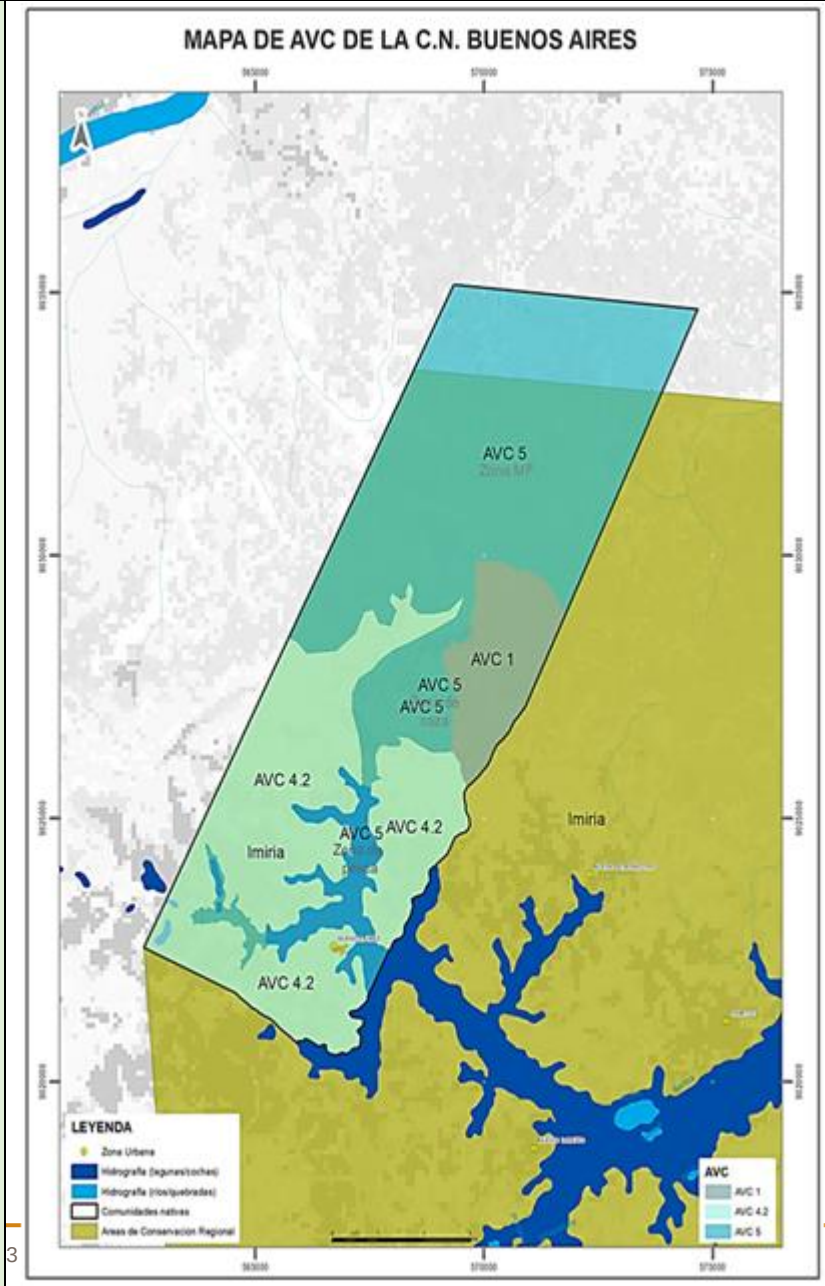
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Imiria lagoon and its hangovers). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	3,320.09	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the forestry and fishing production zones.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value has not been identified, despite the fact that the territory is home to the Shipibo Konibo people who are dedicated to crafts and textiles.	-	According to the MINCU information book (2020)

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

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), 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** 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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. BUENOS AIRES
AVC 5
AVC 1
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 4.2
AVC 5
AVC 4.2
Imiria
Imiria
AVC 4.2
LEYENDA
Zona Urbana
Hidrografia (lagunas/cochas)
Hidrografia (rios/quebradas)
Comunidades nativas
Areas de Conservacion Regional
AVC
AVC 1
AVC 4.2
AVC 5

	Source: ● Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral. 2017. Declaración de Manejo - DEMA. Comunidad Buenos Aires. 19 pags. ● Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral. 2015. Estudio de Fauna del Bosque de siete comunidades Shipibo-Conibo del Departamento de Ucayali- Perú. 34 pags. ● Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral. 2013. Plan General de Manejo Forestal para el aprovechamiento de madera con fines de comercialización a baja escala, en la comunidad nativa Buenos Aires. Pucallpa. 13 pags. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Buenos Aires, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 12. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Buenos Aires Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	80% of the Buenos Aires National Park is located within the Imiria Regional Conservation Area.	7,611.11	Contributes to the conservation of hydrobiological species and wetland ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	7,611.11	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	5,210.14	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	YES	Customary forest status (located in the area of an indigenous community)	687.77	Area under the definition of wetlands, with an area of natural forest cover and bodies of water.
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	5,210.14	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	firewall	YES	The communal territory includes a humid ecosystem and borders the Imiria lagoon and its resacas (Huanaya and Champanaya).	687.77	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

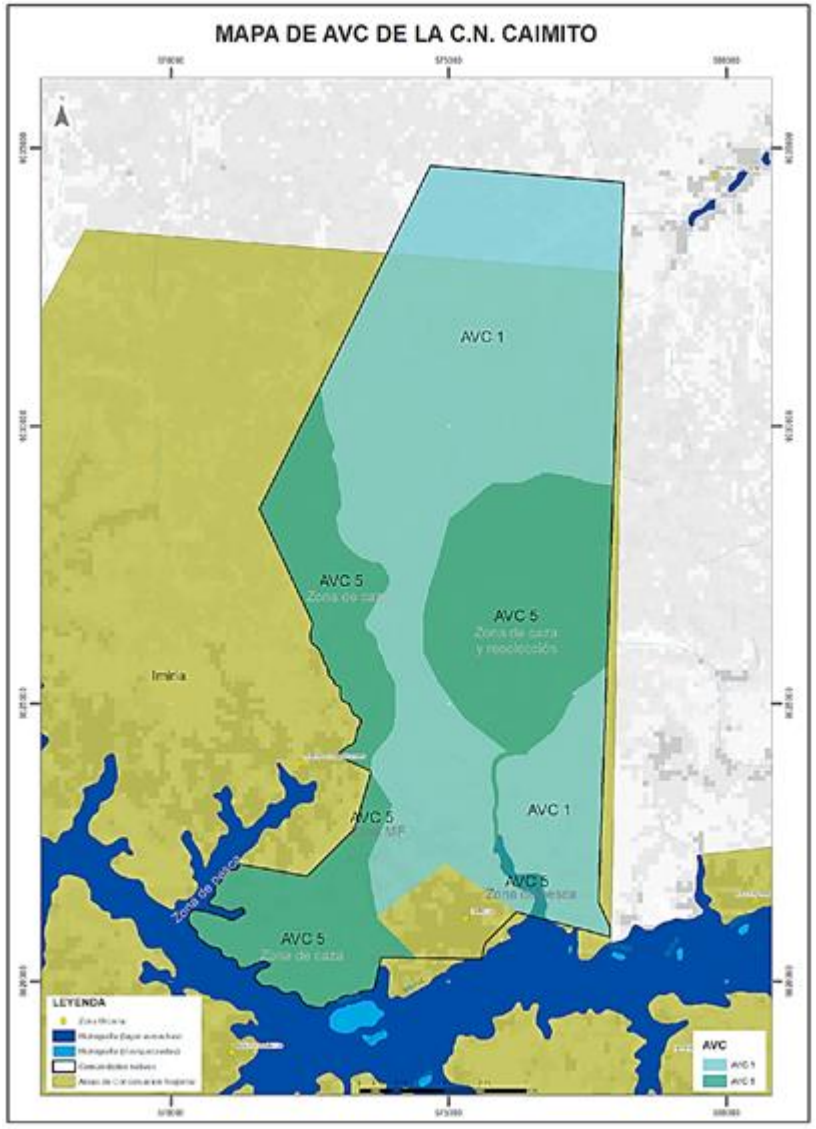
5	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Imiria lagoon and resacas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	6,989.73	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, hunting area, clay lick and fishing.
6	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value has not been identified, despite the fact that the territory is home to the Shipibo Konibo people who are dedicated to crafts and textiles.	-	According to the MINCU information book (2020)

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

Area of High Conservation Value of the Caimito 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%) 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, Marañon 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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. CAIMITO
AVC 1
AVC 5
Zona de caza
AVC 5
Zona de caza
y recolección
Iriri'a
AVC 1
AVC 5
AVC 5
Zona de caza
LEYENDA
AVC

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Caimito, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 13. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Caimito Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	80% of the Caimito National Park is located within the Imiria Regional Conservation Area.	7,405.16	Contributes to the conservation of hydrobiological species and wetland ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	7,405.16	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	4,433.39	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	YES	The communal territory presents the condition of customary forest (located in the area of an indigenous community). It includes the forest production area.	4,433.39	Area under definition of wetlands, with natural forest cover area.
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	4,433.39	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	NO	The communal territory borders the Imiria lagoon and its hangovers (cantina and s / n).	67.51	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Imiria lagoon and resacas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	7,155.47	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, hunting ground, and fishing.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value has not been identified, even more so, despite the fact that the territory is home to the Shipibo Konibo people who are dedicated to handicrafts and textiles.	-	According to the MINCU information book (2020)

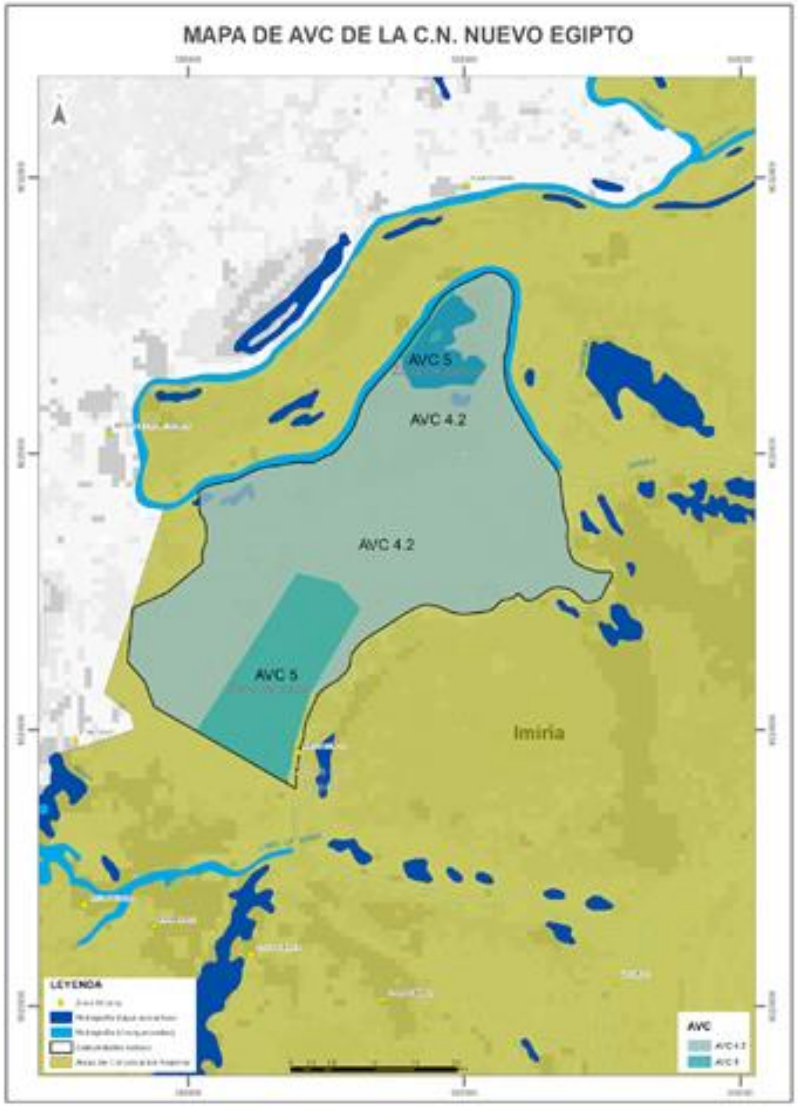
Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

High Conservation Value Area of Nuevo Egipto 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 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 nancymaae (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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. NUEVO EGIPTO
AVC 5
AVC 4.2
AVC 4.2
AVC 5
Imiria
LEYENDA
AVC

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Nuevo Egipto, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 14. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Nuevo Egipto Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	100% of the Nuevo Egipto native community is located the Imiria Regional Conservation Area.	2,195.34	Contributes to the conservation of hydrobiological species and wetland ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	2,183.78	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	2,084.62	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	YES	The communal territory presents the condition of customary forest (located in the area of an indigenous community). It includes the forest production area.	497.90	Area under definition of wetlands, with natural forest cover area.
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	NO	It is located in the forest production zone.	497.90	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	The communal territory borders the Caño Imiria (a tributary of the Tamaya River) and the Panuja and Shapajal lakes.	1,754.39	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

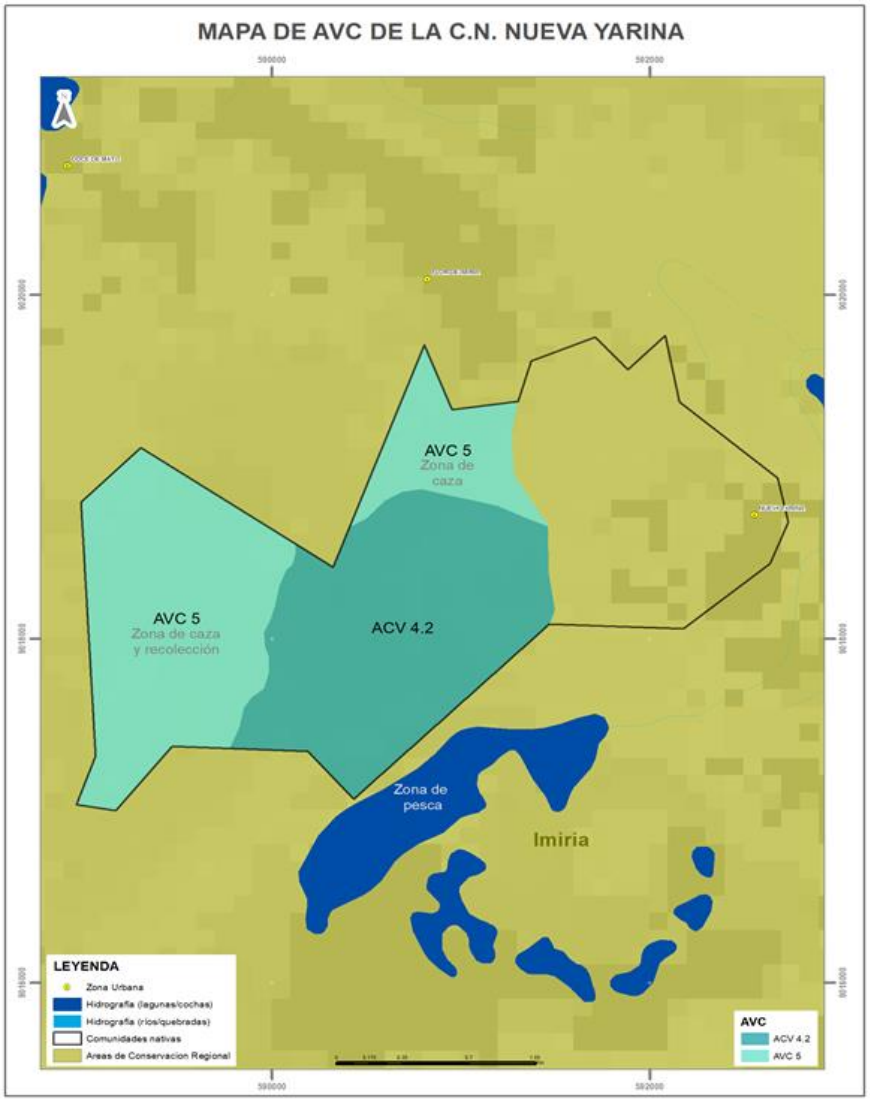
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes the forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Tamaya river / Caño Imiria and cochas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	2,183.78	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, protection, hunting ground, and fishing.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value has not been identified, despite the fact that the territory is home to the Shipibo Konibo people who are dedicated to crafts and textiles.	-	According to the MINCU information booklet (2020).

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

Area of High Conservation Value of the Nueva Yarina 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 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 nancymaae (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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. NUEVA YARINA
AVC 5
Zona de caza
AVC 5
Zona de caza y recolección
ACV 4.2
Zona de pesca
Imiria
LEYENDA
Zona Urbana
Hidrografia (lagunas/cochas)
Hidrografia (rios/quebradas)
Comunidades nativas
Areas de Conservacion Regional
AVC
ACV 4.2
AVC 5

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Caimito, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 15. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Nuevo Yarina Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	100% of the Nuevo Yarina is located within the Imiria Regional Conservation Area.	557.94	Contributes to the conservation of hydrobiological species and wetland ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	386.37	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	322.61	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	YES	The communal territory presents the condition of customary forest (located in the areaof an indigenous community). It includes the forest production area.	322.61	Area under definition of wetlands, with natural forest cover area.
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	NO	It is located in the forest production zone.	322.61	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	The communal territory is adjacent to the Yarina channel (a tributary of the Tamaya River) and the Chauya lake	386.37	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

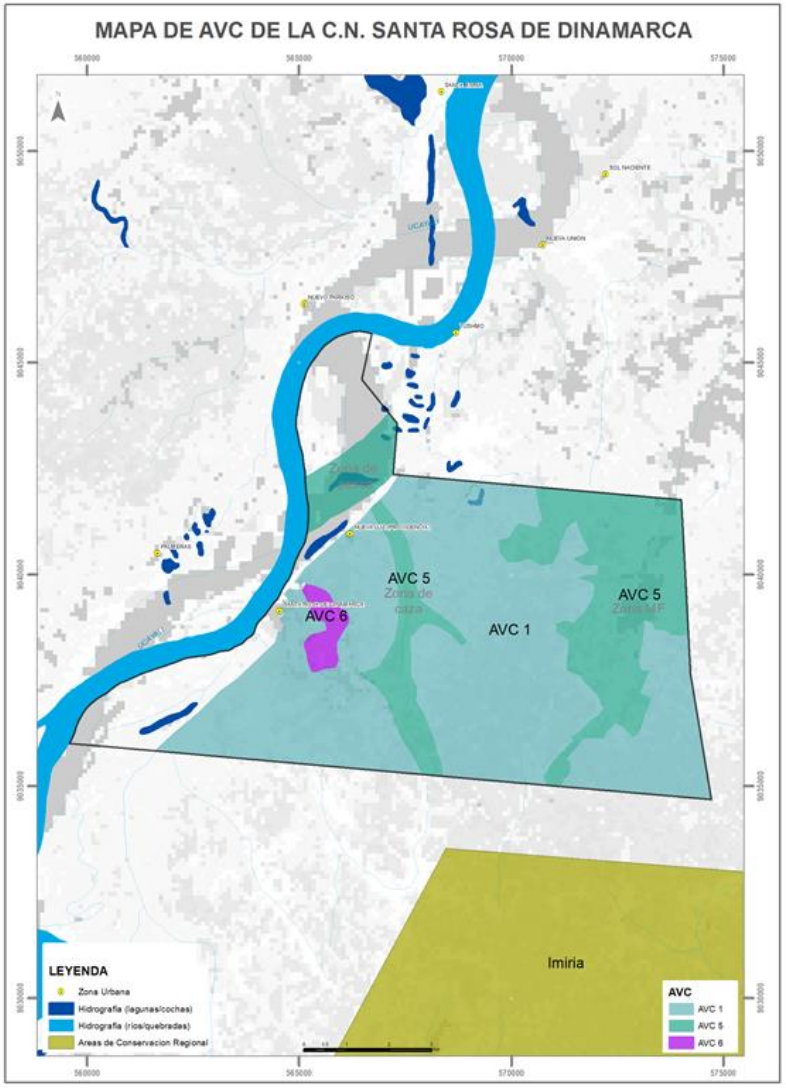
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Tamaya River / Yarina channel and Chauya lake). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	386.37	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, and hunting area.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value has not been identified, moreover, the territory is home to the Shipibo Conibo people who are dedicated to crafts and textiles.	-	According to the MINCU information book (2020)

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

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

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs* *HCV 6: Cultural values*
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: 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) 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 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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. SANTA ROSA DE DINAMARCA
AVC 5
AVC 6
AVC 1
AVC 5
Imiria
LEYENDA
Zona Urbana
Hidrografia (lagunas/cochas)
Hidrografia (rios/quebradas)
Areas de Conservacion Regional
AVC
AVC 1
AVC 5
AVC 6

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Nueva Yarina, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 16. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Santa Rosa de Dinamarca Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	It is located near or adjacent (buffer zone) to the Imiria Regional Conservation Area.	8,279.27	Contributes to the conservation of hydrobiological species and wetland ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna have been identified classified as endangered: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	6,973.73	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 6255.71 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	It does not present humid ecosystems.	-	None
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	NO	It is located in the forest production zone.	-	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	By adjoining the Ucayali River, the same that feeds the Amazon River.	297.36	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

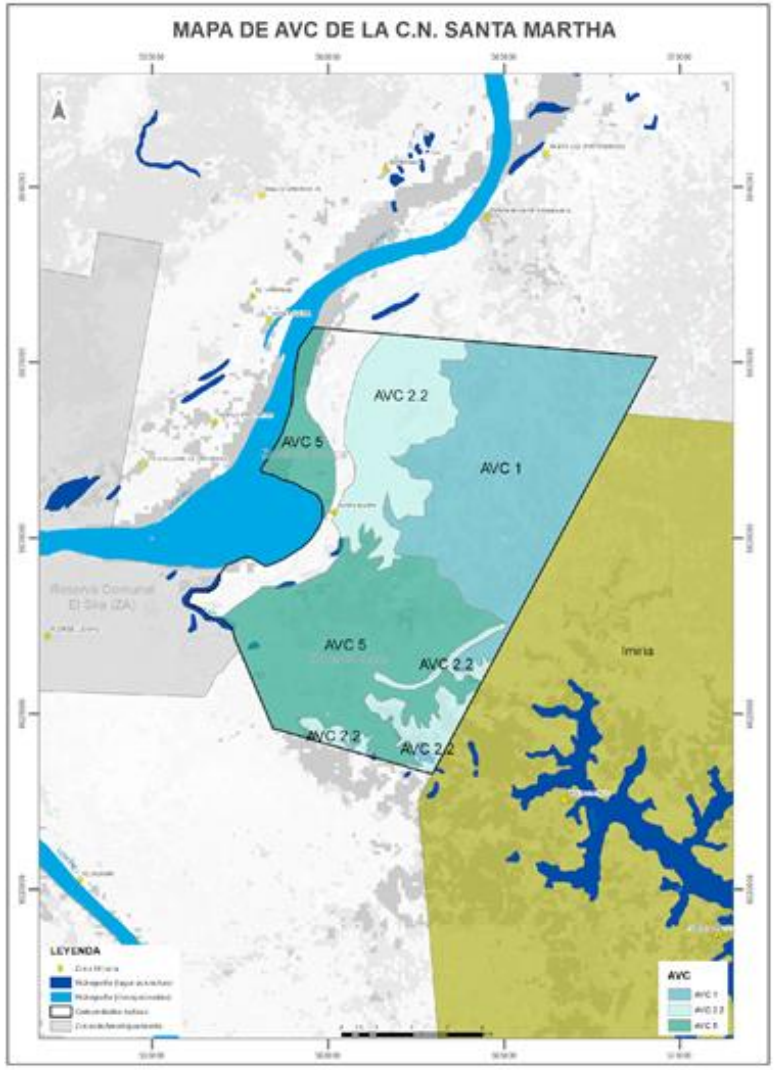
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Ucayali river and lakes). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	6,973.73	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services, fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production and hunting area.
6	Cultural places of local importance	YES	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value has been identified, used for tourism, which promotes landscape spaces and the identity of the Shipibo Konibo people who are dedicated to crafts and textiles.	135.22	According to the information booklet of the MINCU (2020) and the participatory maps of the community.

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

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: 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), 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 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 "," paña "," 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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. SANTA MARTHA
AVC 2.2
AVC 5
AVC 1
AVC 5
AVC 2.2
AVC 2.2
AVC 2.2
Reserva Comunal El Sira (ZA)
Imiria
LEYENDA
AVC

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Santa Martha, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN. ● *Imágenes satelitales Sentinel-2.*

Table 17. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Santa Martha Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	It is located near (buffer zone) to the El Sira Communal Reserve and the Imiria Regional Conservation Area.	9,436.50	Contributes to the conservation of hydrobiological species and wetland ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	8,596.77	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 3,450.81ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	YES	Customary forest status (located in the area of an indigenous community). Hydrophytic grassland (herbaceous swamp) close to the Imiria ACR and the Ucayali river	1,889.50	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012)
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. This forest is located in the forest production zone.	3,450.81	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	By adjoining the Ucayali River, the same that feeds the Amazon River.	450.1	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Ucayali and cochas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	8,596.77	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, and hunting area.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value has not been identified, despite the fact that the territory is home to the Shipibo Konibo people who are dedicated to crafts and textiles.	-	According to the MINCU information book (2020)

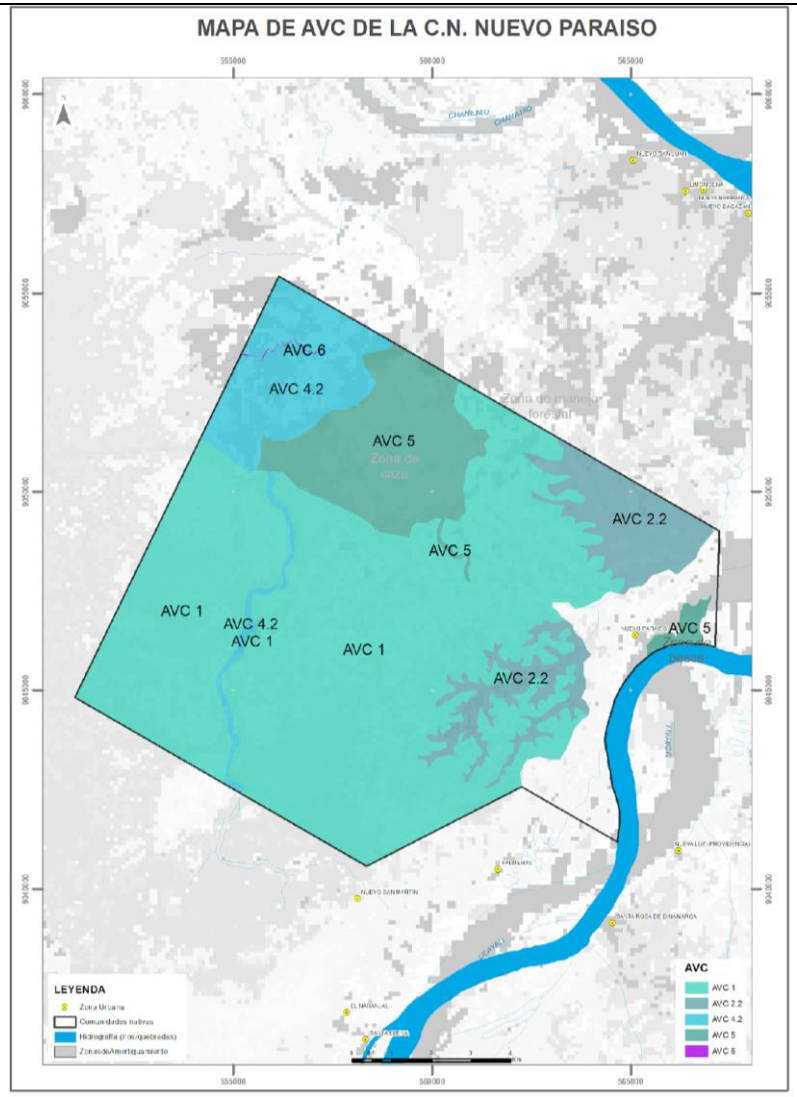
Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

High Conservation Value Area of the Nuevo Paraíso 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* *HCV 6: Cultural values*
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: 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) 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 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	 MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. NUEVO PARAISO AVC 6 AVC 4.2 AVC 5 Zona de caza AVC 2.2 AVC 5 AVC 1 AVC 4.2 AVC 1 AVC 1 AVC 5 AVC 2.2 LEYENDA AVC AVC 1 AVC 2.2 AVC 4.2 AVC 5 AVC 6

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Nuevo Paraíso, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 18. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Nuevo Paraiso Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	NO	Communal area is not within and / or close to any ANP.	-	None
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	14,114.95	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 11,337.70 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	YES	Customary forest status (located in the area of an indigenous community). Hydrophytic grassland (herbaceous swamp).	505	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012)
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory, which plays an important role in reducing rain erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	11,337.70	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.

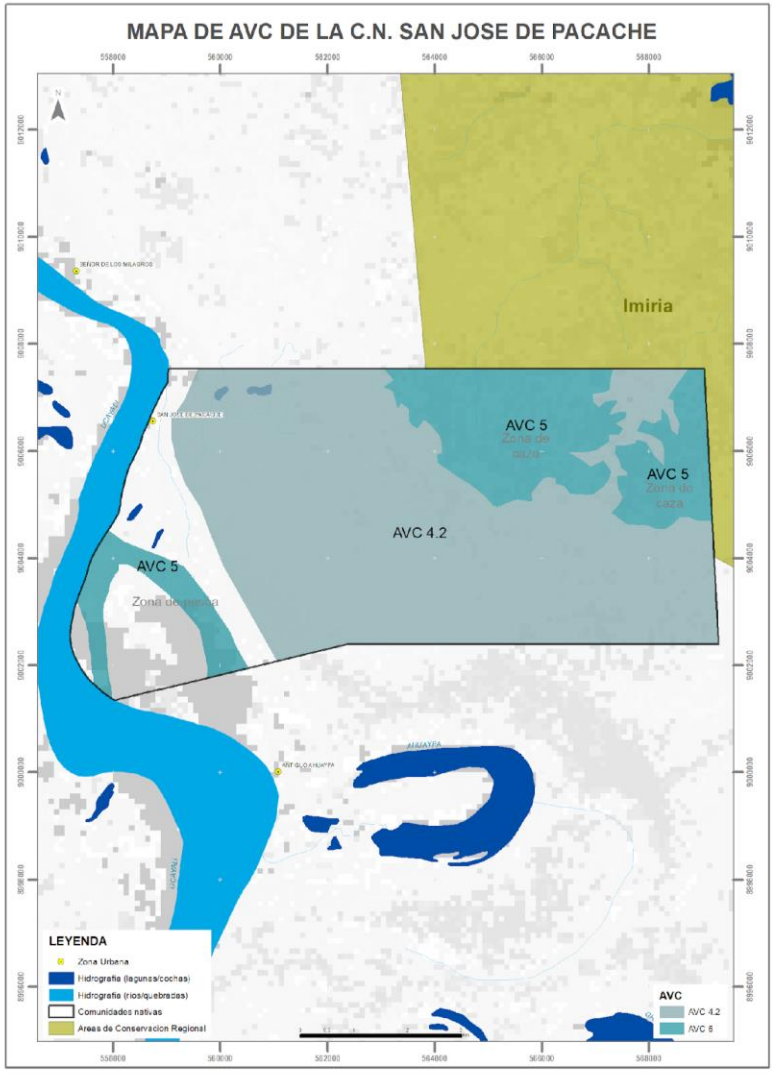
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	By adjoining the Ucayali River, the same that feeds the Amazon River.	1324.01	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Ucayali and cochas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	13,009.13	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the forest production areas and the hunting area.
6	Cultural places of local importance	YES	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value (sacred zone) has been identified, which promotes landscape spaces and the identity of the Shipibo Konibo people who are dedicated to crafts and textiles.	135.22	According to the information booklet of the MINCU (2020) and the participatory maps of the community.

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

High Conservation Value Area of the San José de Pacache 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 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: 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) 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**

	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	

Source

- Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504.
- Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre.
- Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags.
- Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags.
- Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria.
- León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre.
- Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla
- Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa San José de Pachache, 2021.
- Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548.
- Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/#
- Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/
- Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 19. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the San José de Pacache Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	The communal area borders the Imiria Regional Conservation Area.	6,017.30	Contributes to the conservation of hydrobiological species and wetland ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	5,191.1	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 3,738.13 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	YES	Customary forest status (located in the area of an indigenous community). Hydrophytic grassland (herbaceous swamp).	1,132.70	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012)
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	3,738.60	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	By adjoining the Ucayali River, the same that feeds the Amazon River.	659.8	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

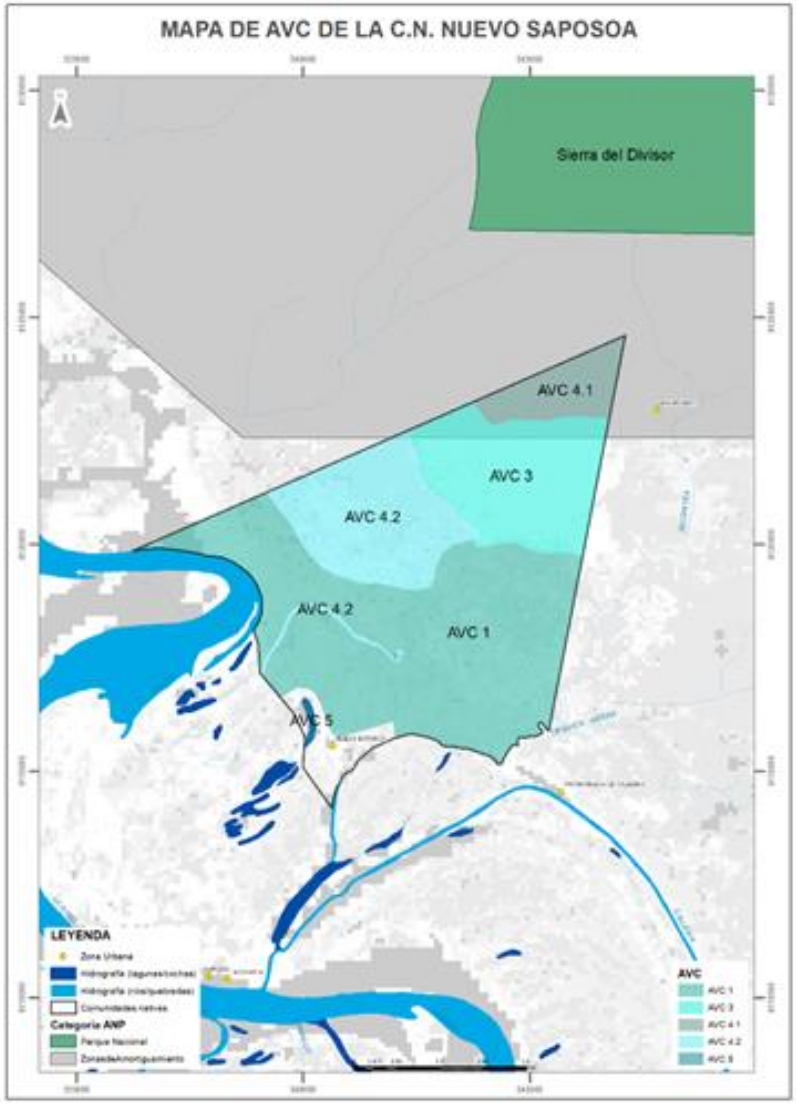
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Ucayali and cochas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	5,591.1	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the forest production areas, fishing areas and hunting areas.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value has not been identified, despite the fact that the territory is home to the Shipibo Konibo people who are dedicated to crafts and textiles.	-	According to the MINCU information book (2020)

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

High Conservation Value Area of the Nuevo Saposoa Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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: 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) 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 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 Callería 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	 MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. NUEVO SAPOSOA Sierra del Divisor AVC 4.1 AVC 3 AVC 4.2 AVC 4.2 AVC 1 AVC 5 LEYENDA Zona Urbana Categoría ANP Parque Nacional AVC AVC 1 AVC 3 AVC 4.1 AVC 4.2 AVC 5

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Nuevo Saposoa, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 20. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Nuevo Saposoa Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	It is located in the buffer zone of the Sierra del Divisor National Park. It comprises 30% of the communal territory.	1,586.61	Contributes to the continuity of ecological and evolutionary processes.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	5,158.67	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 5,018.24 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	Customary forest status (located in the area of an indigenous community). Hydrophytic grassland (herbaceous swamp).	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	YES	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.	1,023.13	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012), aguajal represents 0.02% of aguajales and swamps at the national level.
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	336.94	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	By adjoining the Ucayali River, the same that feeds the Amazon River.	960.80	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Callería and cochas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	5,070.90	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, and hunting area.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value has not been identified, despite the fact that the territory is home to the Shipibo Konibo people who are dedicated to crafts and textiles.	-	According to the MINCU information booklet (2020).

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

Area of High Conservation Value of the Utucuro Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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: 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) 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). **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.

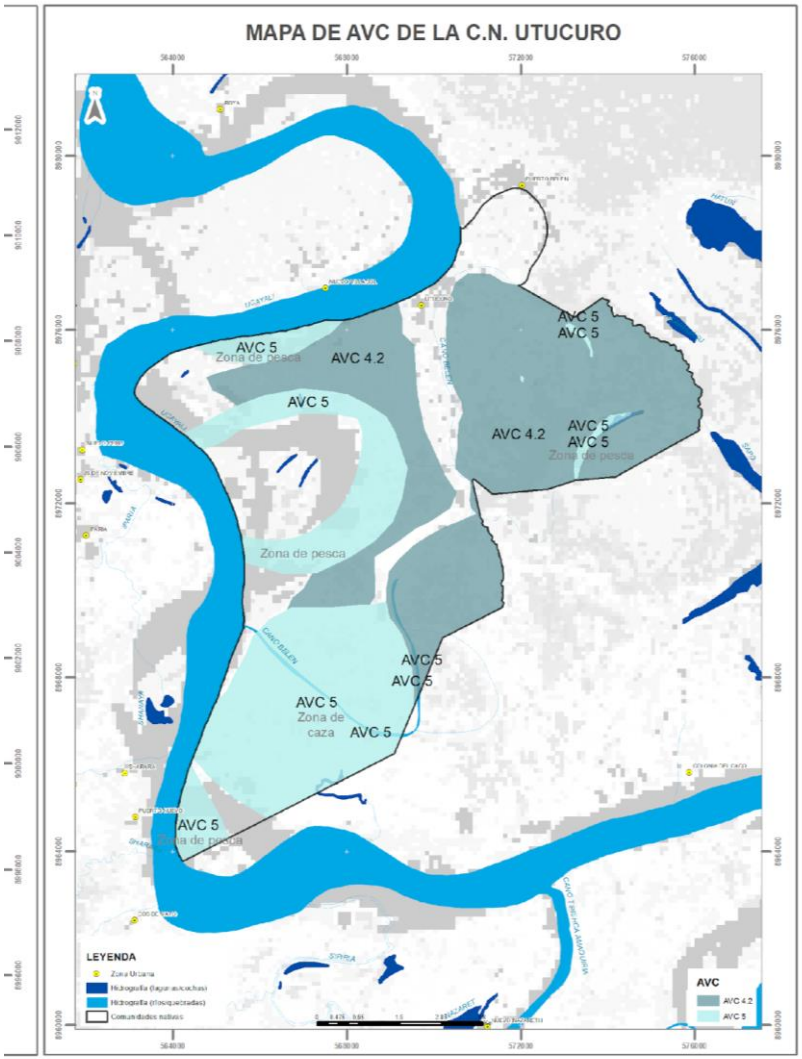
Focal area		**Source:** • Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. • Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. • Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. • Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. • Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. • León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. • Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla • Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Utucuro, 2021. • Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. • Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# • Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ • Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 21. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Utucuro Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	NO	Communal area is not within and / or close to any ANP.	-	None
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	7,756.6	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal area compared to the area of the “Amazon rainforest” Ecoregion is too small to be a priority forest at the landscape level.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 5,309.9 ha. Large intact forests> 20,000 ha are concentrated
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	It does not present a wet terrain condition.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012)
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	The type of forest predominates bank complex, swampy areas, rivers, islands and secondary forest.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012),
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	3,799.55	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	By adjoining the Ucayali River and natural channels, the same one that feeds the Amazon River.	2,446.7	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.

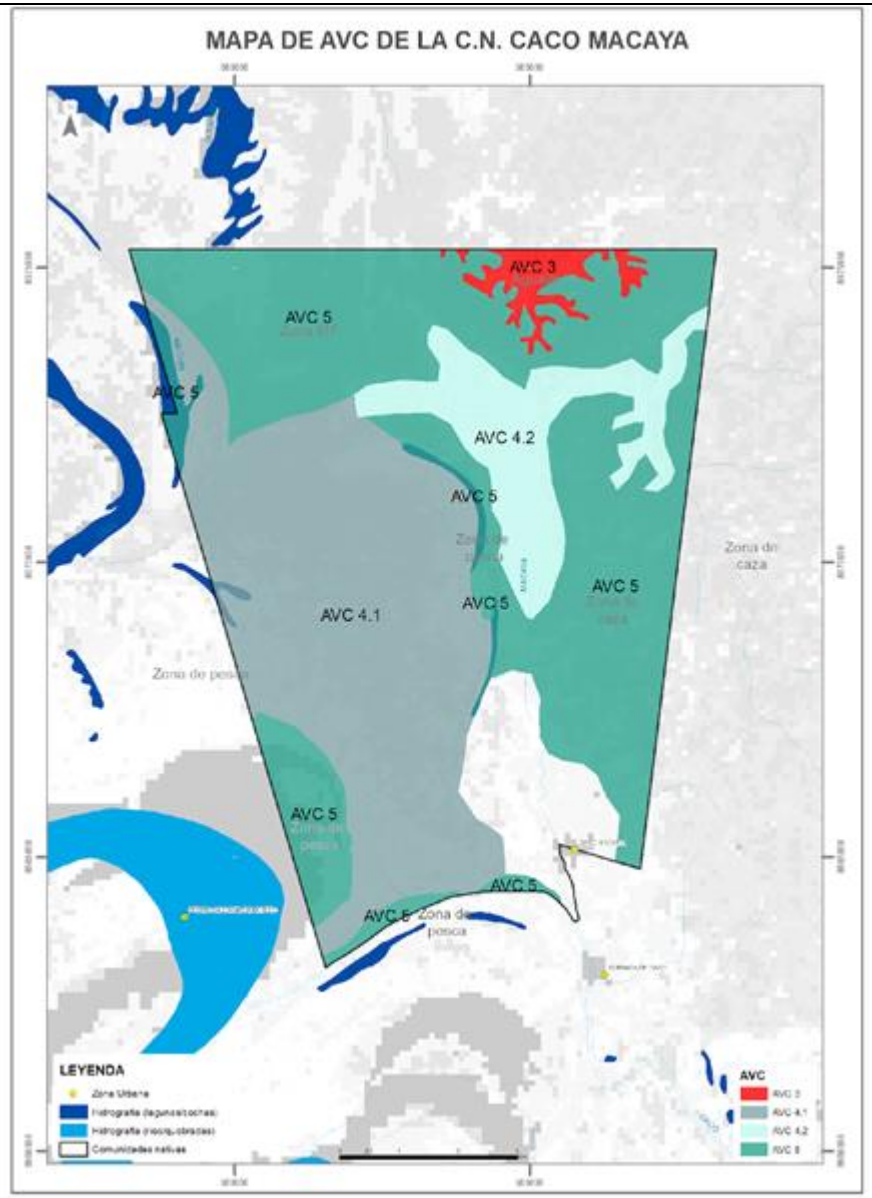
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Ucayali and cochas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	7,756.6	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the forest production areas, fishing areas and hunting areas.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value (sacred zone) has not been identified, to promote the landscape spaces and the identity of the Shipibo Conibo people.	-	According to the MINCU information booklet (2020).

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

High Conservation Value Area of Caco Macaya Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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: 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) 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). **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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. CACO MACAYA
AVC 3
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 4.2
AVC 5
AVC 4.1
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 5
Zona de caza
LEYENDA
AVC

	Source: ● Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral. 2015. Estudio de Fauna del Bosque de siete comunidades Shipibo-Conibo del Departamento de Ucayali- Perú. 34 pags. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Caco Macaya, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 22. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the C.N. Caco Macaya

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	NO	Communal area is not within and / or close to any ANP.	-	None
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened, or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	8,128.62	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, protection areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal area compared to the area of the ecoregion "Amazon rainforest" is too small to be a priority forest at the landscape level.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 5,959.37 ha. Large intact forests> 20,000 ha are concentrated
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	It does not present a wet terrain condition.	-	None
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	YES	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.	185.23	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012), aguajal represents 0.03% of aguajales and swamps at the national level.
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	5,774.13	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.

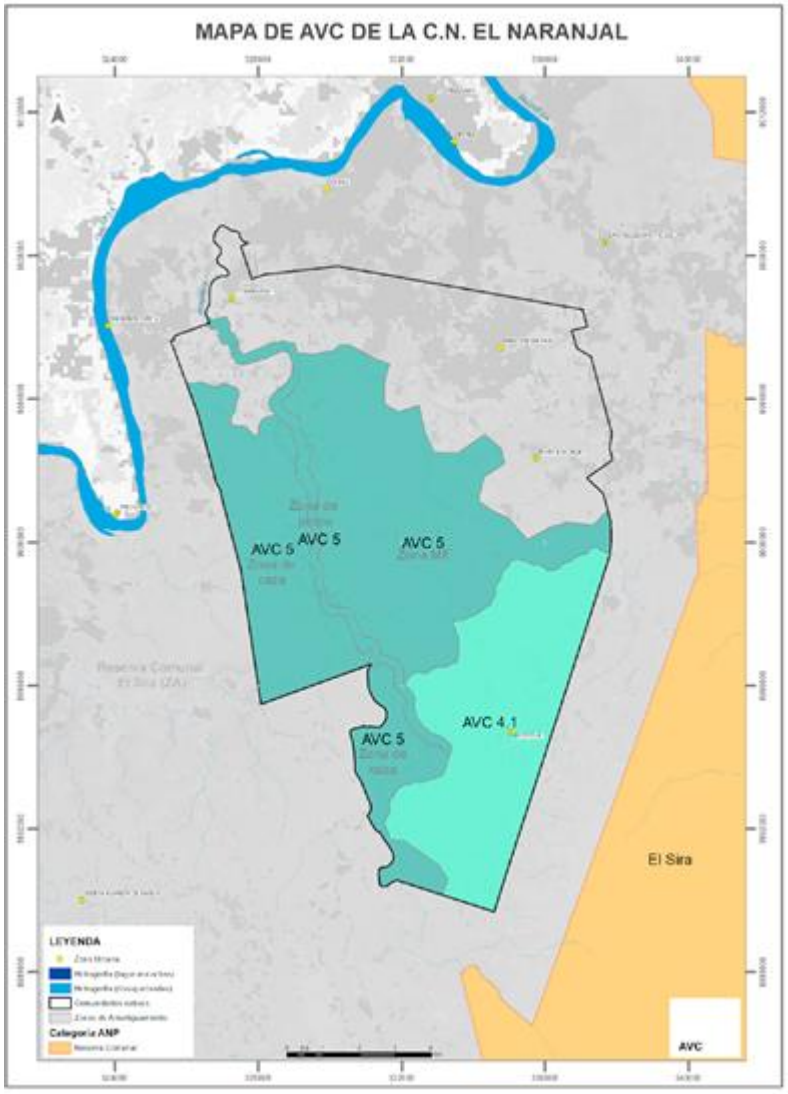
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	By adjoining the Ucayali River and natural channels, the same one that feeds the Amazon River.	2,169.26	It represents a wetland ecosystem with natural forest cover.
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Ucayali and cochas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	8,128.62	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services, fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the forest production areas, fishing areas and hunting areas.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	In the communal territory, an area with high cultural value (sacred zone) has not been identified, which promotes the landscape spaces and the identity of the Shipibo Konibo people.	-	According to the MINCU information booklet (2020).

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

High Conservation Value Area of the El Naranjal Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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 nancymaae (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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. EL NARANJAL
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 4.1
El Sira
LEYENDA
Categoria ANP
AVC

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Naranajl, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 23. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the El Naranjal Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	The NC is located within the buffer zone of the El Sira Communal Reserve	14,479.13	Contributes to the conservation of endemic species and mountain ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna have been identified as endangered: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventrisima; and a critically endangered bird species: Pauxi koepckeae	9,870.54	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 6,748.34 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	It does not present a wet terrain condition.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012)
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).

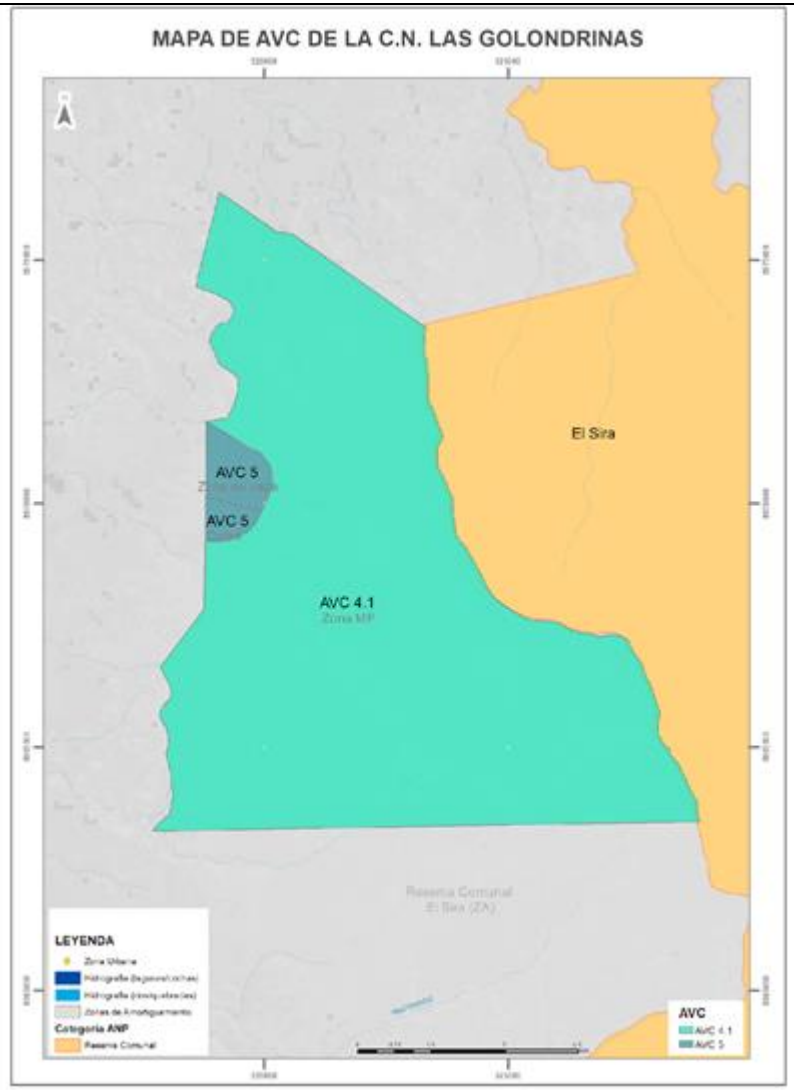
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	6,748.34	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	By adjoining the Pachitea River, a tributary of the Ucayali River, the same one that feeds the Amazon River.	485.31	Represents bodies of water (rivers).
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas, hunting areas and fishing areas (Ucayali and cochas). These areas supply food resources to local populations.	9,870.54	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, and hunting area.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	Not identified	-	None

Source: Own elaboration, 2021

Area of High Conservation Value of the Las Golondrinas Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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 nancymaae (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 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 "bagre", "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	 MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. LAS GOLONDRINAS El Sira AVC 5 AVC 5 AVC 4.1 LEYENDA Categoría ANP AVC

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna comunal, realizado en la comunidad nativa Las Golondrina, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 24. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Las Golondrinas Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	The CN is adjacent to the El Sira Communal Reserve	7,995.21	Contributes to the conservation of endemic species and mountain ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna have been identified as endangered: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventrisima; and a critically endangered bird species: Pauxi koepckeae	7,844.4	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, clay lick area and forest production areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 4,795.60 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	It does not present a humid ecosystem condition.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	7,600.7	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.

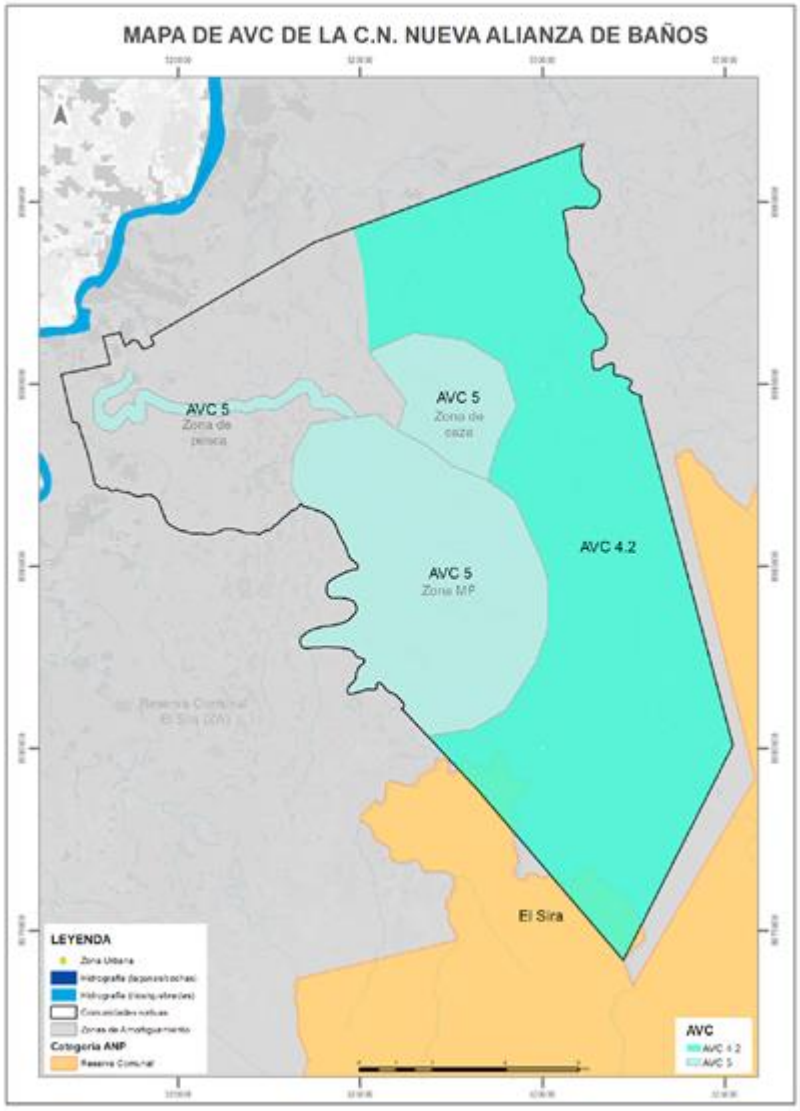
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	Within the communal territory there are streams (tributaries) that feed the Pachitea River, a tributary of the Ucayali River and which is a tributary of the Amazon River.	7,600.7	Represents the hides of waters (streams) that are born and located within the forest production zone
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas and hunting areas. These areas supply food resources to local populations.	7,844.4	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the forest production areas, the clay lick area and the hunting carriage.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	Not identified	-	None

Source: Own elaboration, 2021

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

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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 nancymaae (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), 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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. NUEVA ALIANZA DE BAÑOS
AVC 5
Zona de pesca
AVC 5
Zona de caza
AVC 5
Zona MP
AVC 4.2
El Sira
LEYENDA
Zona Urbana
Hidrografía (lagunas/cochas)
Hidrografía (ríos/quebradas)
Comunidades nativas
Zonas de Amortiguamiento
Categoría ANP
Reserva Comunal
AVC
AVC 4.2
AVC 5

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna Alianza de baños, realizado en la comunidad nativa Nueva Alianza de baños, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN

Table 25. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Nueva Alianza de Baños Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	The CN is adjacent to the El Sira Communal Reserve	19,286.92	Contributes to the conservation of endemic species and mountain ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna have been identified as endangered: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventrisima; and a critically endangered bird species: Pauxi koepckeae	7,463.38	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, clay lick area, forest production areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 17,485.06 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	It does not present a humid ecosystem condition.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012)
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	17,485.06	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.

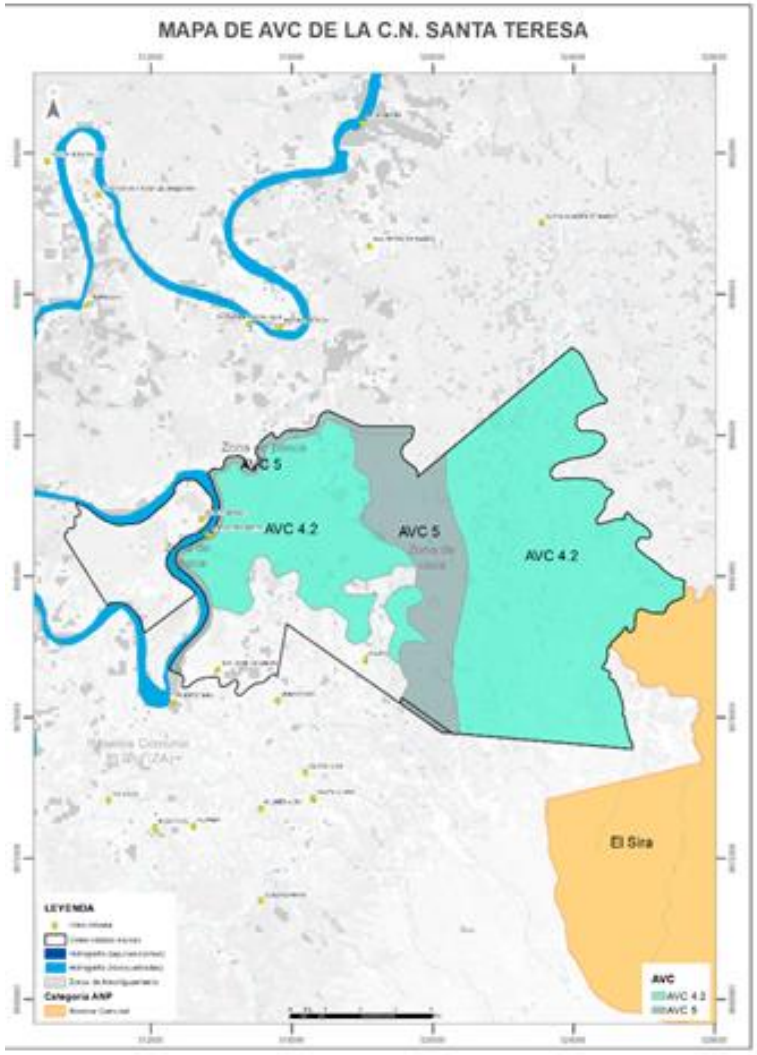
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	Within the communal territory there are streams (tributaries) that feed the Pachitea River, a tributary of the Ucayali River and which is a tributary of the Amazon River.	336.23	Represents the hides of waters (Pachitea river and streams)
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas and hunting areas. These areas supply food resources to local populations.	18,809.69	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, clay licks and hunting carrots.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	Not identified	-	None

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

High Conservation Value Area of the Santa Teresa Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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 nancymaae (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), 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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. SANTA TERESA
AVC 5
AVC 4.2
AVC 5
AVC 4.2
El Sira
LEYENDA
Categoria ANP
AVC
AVC 4.2
AVC 5

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna Alianza de baños, realizado en la comunidad nativa Santa Teresa, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN

Table 26. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Santa Teresa *Native Community*

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	The CN is adjacent to the El Sira Communal Reserve	10,494.5	Contributes to the conservation of endemic species and mountain ecosystems.
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna have been identified as endangered: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventrisima; and a critically endangered bird species: Pauxi koepckeae	8,399.5	The area calculation was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, forest production areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 6,762.2 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	It does not present a humid ecosystem condition.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	6.762.2	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.

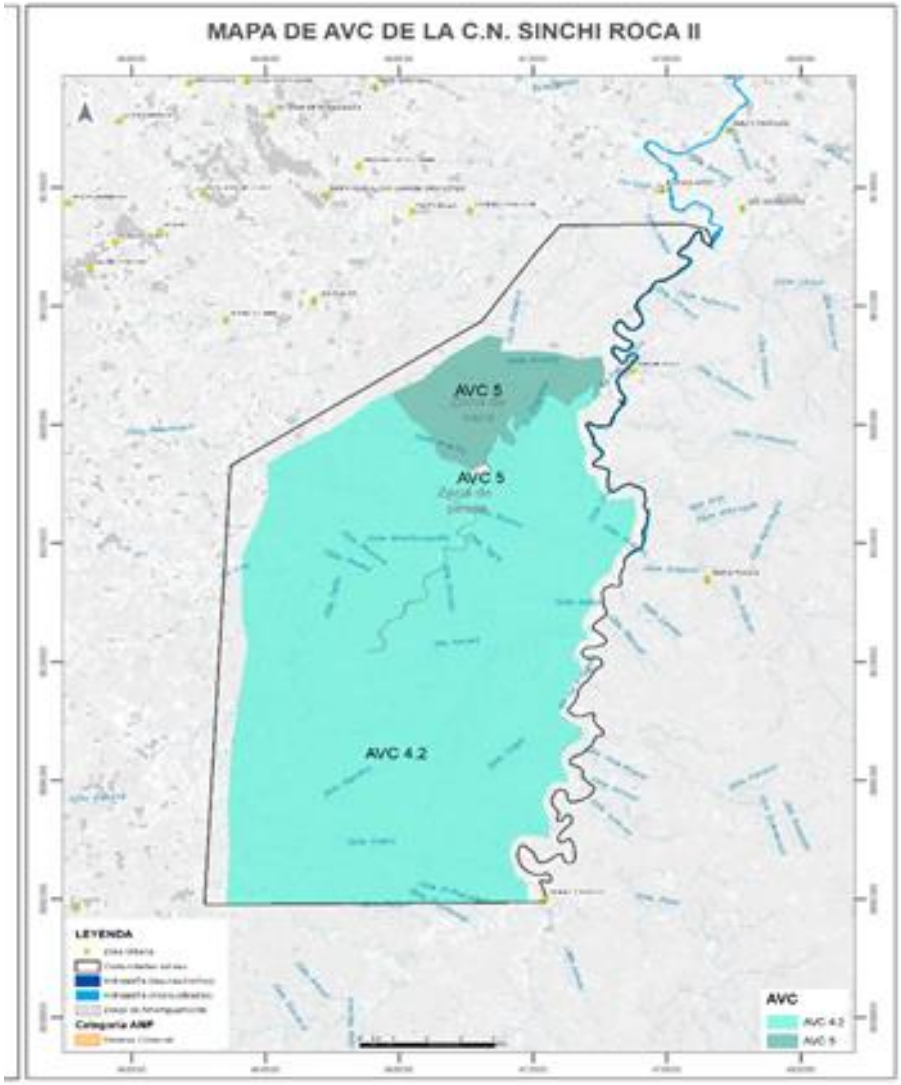
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	The community borders the Pachitea River, a tributary of the Ucayali River and a tributary of the Amazon River.	245.5	Represents the hides of waters (Pachitea river and streams)
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas and hunting areas. These areas supply food resources to local populations.	8,399.5	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the forest production areas, the fishing area and the hunting area.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	Not identified	-	None

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

High Conservation Value Area of the Sinchi Roca II Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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: 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) 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). 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 Chanantía 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", "anguill", "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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. SINCHI ROCA II
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 4.2
LEYENDA
AVC
AVC 4.2
AVC 5

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna Alianza de baños, realizado en la comunidad nativa Santa Teresa, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 27. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Sinchi roca II Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	NO	The communal area is not within and / or close to any ANP.	-	None
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	21,748.85	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, clay lick area, forest production areas, clay lick and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 17,233.47 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	It does not present a humid ecosystem condition.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012)
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	15,812.03	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.

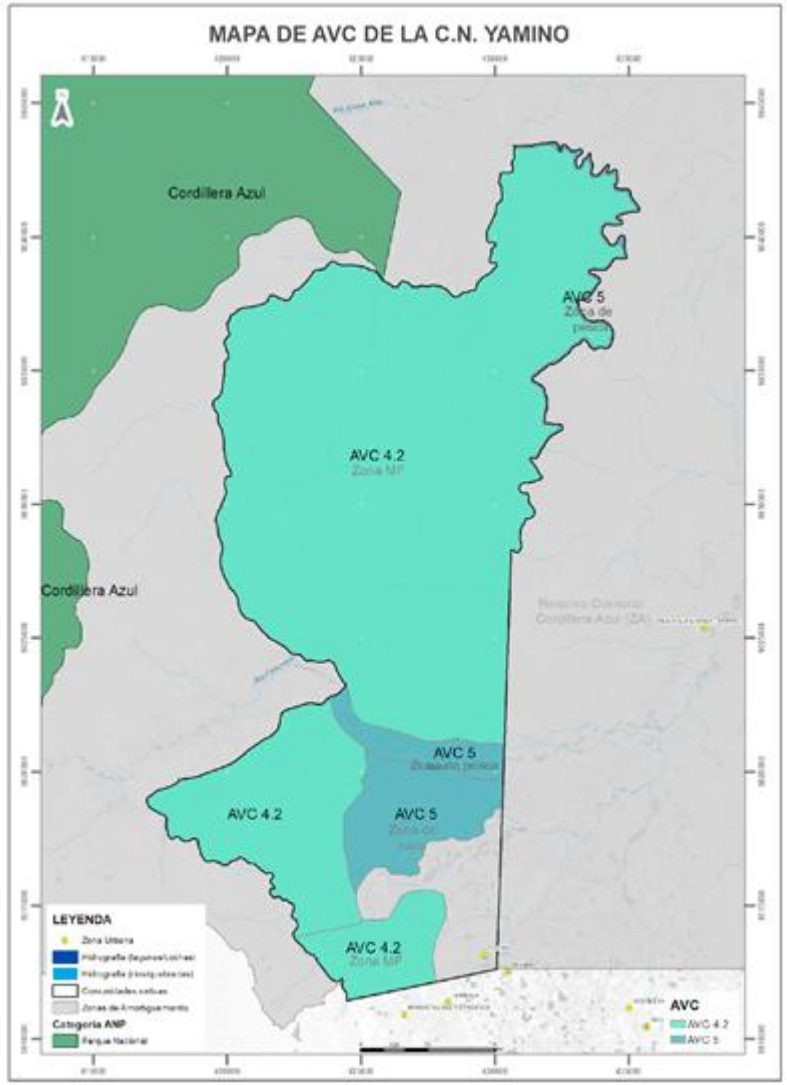
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	The community borders the Chanantía River and the San Alejandro River, tributaries of the Ucayali River and which is a tributary of the Amazon River.	118.14	Represents water hides (rivers; Chanantia and San Alejandro and streams; Achote, Anguila, Moena, Tigre, Mashihuaquillo, Shamiro, Piedra and Shimbillo)
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas and hunting areas. These areas supply food resources to local populations.	17,351.61	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, clay licks and hunting carrots.
6	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	NO	Not identified	-	None

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

Area of High Conservation Value of the Yamino 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:** 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: 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) 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). 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	 MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. YAMINO Cordillera Azul AVC 5 AVC 4.2 Cordillera Azul AVC 5 AVC 4.2 AVC 5 AVC 4.2 LEYENDA Categoría ANP AVC AVC 4.2 AVC 5

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Portal del SERNANP obtenido de: https://www.sernanp.gob.pe/cordillera-azul. ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna Alianza de baños, realizado en la comunidad nativa Santa Teresa, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 28. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Yamino Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	YES	The communal area is within the buffer zone of the Cordillera Azul National Park.	29,409.83	Contributes to the protection of the largest amount of intact high forest in the country and is home to unique plants and animals in the world
1.2	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	27,771.7	The area calculation was made by joining the forest production zones, conservation zones, hunting zones, and fishing zones.
2.1	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	The communal territory concentrates significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is greater than 20,000 ha.	21,192.87	The forest cover of the communal territory has a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.2	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	NO	It does not present a humid ecosystem condition.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
3	Cultural places of local importance	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory.	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	21,192.87	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.

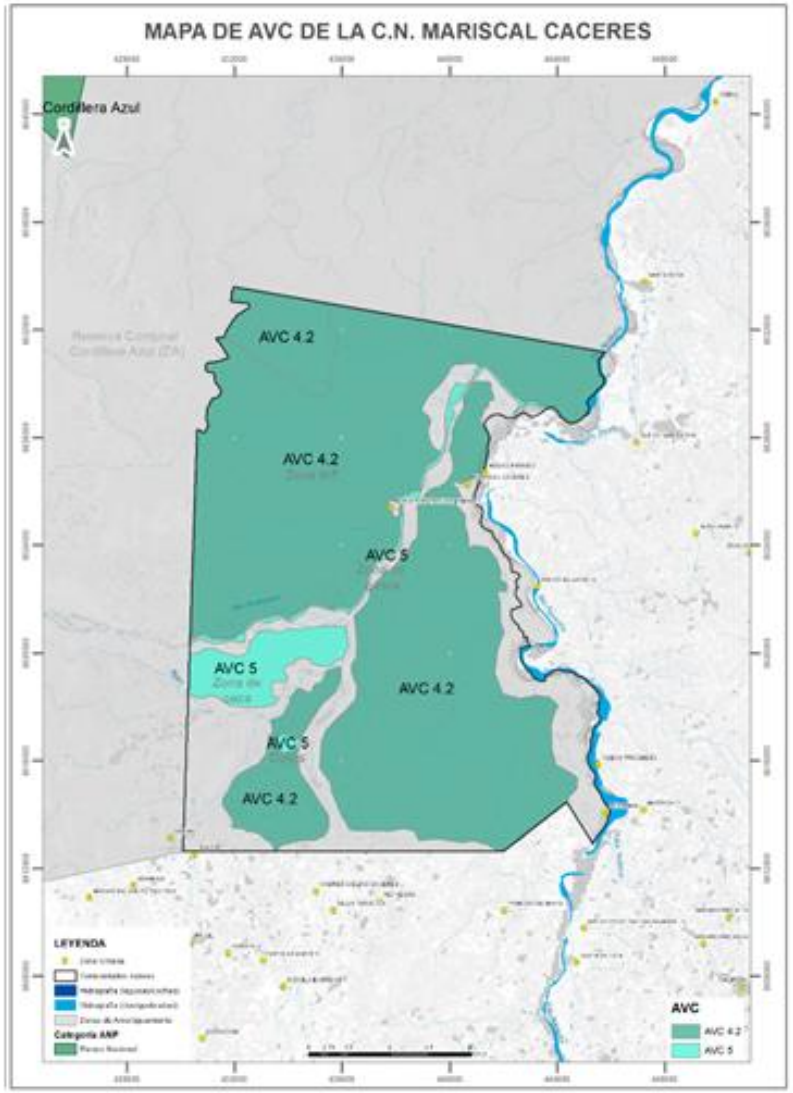
4.2	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The community borders the Santa Ana and Pintuyacu rivers, tributaries of the Ucayali river and which is a tributary of the Amazon river.	970.5	Represents the water hides (rivers; Santa Ana and Pintuyacu)
5	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	It includes forest production areas and hunting areas. These areas supply food resources to local populations.	23,979.4	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding; forest production areas, fishing areas and hunting areas.
6	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	NO	The native community has been promoting tourism within the urban area of the communal territory.	-	None

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

Area of High Conservation Value of the Mariscal Cáceres Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI* *AVC 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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: 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) 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). 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	

MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. MARISCAL CACERES
Cordillera Azul
AVC 4.2
AVC 4.2
AVC 5
AVC 5
AVC 4.2
AVC 5
AVC 4.2
LEYENDA
AVC
AVC 4.2
AVC 5

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Portal del SERNANP obtenido de: https://www.sernanp.gob.pe/cordillera-azul. ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna, realizado en la comunidad nativa Mariscal Cáceres, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 29. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Mariscal Cáceres Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	The communal area is within the buffer zone of the Cordillera Azul National Park.	25,755.45	Contributes to the protection of the largest amount of intact high forest in the country and is home to unique plants and animals in the world
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	20,695.7	The calculation of the area was carried out by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, clay lick area, conservation areas and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	YES	The communal territory concentrates significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is greater than 20,000 ha.	20,424.3	The forest cover of the communal territory houses a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
2.1	Wetland ecosystem (ecosystem transition between wetlands and drylands)	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 19,980.86 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).

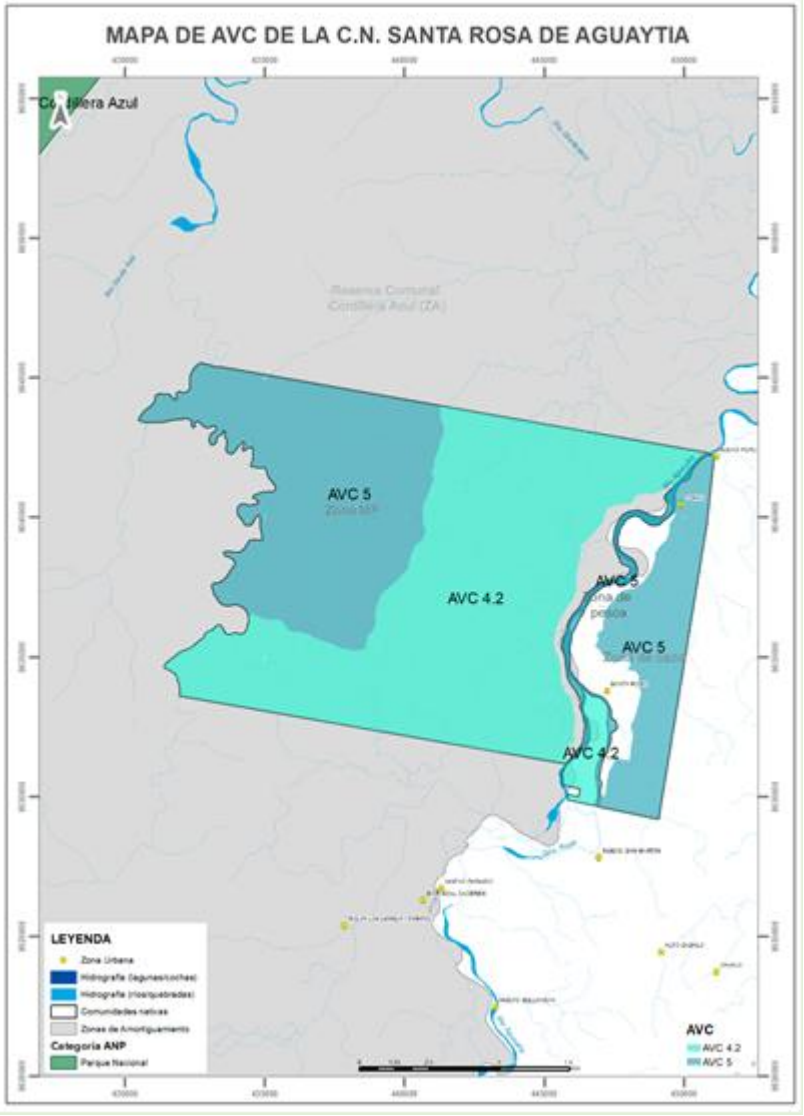
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	18,275.4	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	The community borders the Aguaytía and Pintuyacu rivers, tributaries of the Ucayali river and which is a tributary of the Amazon river.	271.38	Represents the water hides (rivers; Aguaytía and Pintuyacu)
5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas and hunting areas. These areas supply food resources to local populations.	19,620.2	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, clay licks, fishing and hunting carrots.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	It is not located in the communal territory	-	None

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

High Conservation Value Area of Santa Rosa de Aguaytía Native Community

High conservation value	*HCV 1: Species diversity* *HCV 4: System Services* *HCV 5: Community needs*
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: 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) 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). 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	 MAPA DE AVC DE LA C.N. SANTA ROSA DE AGUAYTIA AVC 5 AVC 4.2 AVC 5 AVC 5 AVC 4.2 LEYENDA Zona Urbana Comunidades nativas Categoría ANP Parque Nacional AVC AVC 4.2 AVC 5

	Source: ● Decreto Supremo (D.S.) N°004-2014-MINAGRI.Aprueban la actualización de la lista de clasificación y categorización de las especies amenazadas de fauna silvestre legalmente protegidas. El peruano, 2014: 520497 - 520504. ● Decreto Supremo (D.S) N°043-2006-AG. Aprueban categorización de especies de flora amenazas de flora silvestre. ● Dominguez, E. 2016. Estudio de Bosques de Alto Valor de Conservación (BAVC) en Siete comunidades nativas certificadas de la región Ucayali. Pucallpa-Perú. 208. pags. ● Flores, Y. 2014. Árboles Nativos de la Región Ucayali, Perú. Primera Edición. 439. pags. ● Gobierno Regional de Ucayali. 2019. Plan maestro del Área de Conservación Regional Imiria. ● León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, M; y Cano, A. 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre. ● Ministerio de Cultura. 2020. Cartilla Informativa sobre pueblos indígenas u originarios. Obtenido de: https://centroderecursos.cultura.pe/sites/default/files/rb/pdf/cartilla ● Portal del SERNANP obtenido de: https://www.sernanp.gob.pe/cordillera-azul. ● Registro de identificación de flora y fauna, realizado en la comunidad nativa Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, 2021. ● Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre. 2018. Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre Amenazada del Perú. Primera edición. Serfor (Servicio Nacional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre), Lima, Perú, pp 1- 548. ● Shapefile de ANP´s del SERNANP. Obtenido de https://geo.sernanp.gob.pe/visorsernanp/# ● Shapefile de sitios RAMSAR del MINAM. Obtenido de https://geoservidor.minam.gob.pe/recursos/intercambio-de-datos/ ● Shapefile de hidrografía del IGN.

Table 30. Summary Areas of High Conservation Value (HCVP) of the Santa Rosa de Aguaytía Native Community

HCV	Type	Existence	Specific reason	Area (ha)	Commet
1.1	Protected Natural Areas: Conservation Area and Protection Forests	YES	80% of the Santa Rosa de Aguaytía is located within the Cordillera Azul National Park.	20,496.06	Contributes to the protection of the largest amount of intact high forest in the country and is home to unique plants and animals in the world
1.2	Concentrations of rare, threatened, or endangered species - RAP (Critically Endangered Species - CR and Endangered - IUCN EN).	YES	In the communal territory, 10 species of flora and fauna classified as endangered have been identified: Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme, Speothos venaticus, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Ateles chamek and Ameerega rubriventriste.	19,170.63	The calculation of the area was made by joining the forest production areas, hunting areas, clay lick area, forest production areas, clay lick and fishing areas.
2.1	Large intact forest> 20,000 ha	NO	The communal territory does not concentrate significant extensions of intact forests. The forest production area is less than 20,000 ha.	-	The forest cover of the communal territory only reaches 18,837.15 ha. It would be necessary to have a large intact forest> 20,000 ha
3	Rare, threatened or endangered (RAP) ecosystems, habitats or refuges.	NO	RAP ecosystems are not located in the communal territory	-	According to the map of wetlands of Peru (2012).
4.1	Natural ecosystems or landscape features that function as firebreaks	YES	The primary forest that houses the communal territory plays an important role in reducing rainfall erosion. It is located in the forest production zone.	18,837.15	According to the erosion map of Peru (2014), the communal territory is located in the erosion range of 0 - 0.01 tn / ha and year.
4.2	Ecosystem of rivers, lakes and wetlands	YES	The community borders the Aguaytía River, tributaries of the Ucayali River and which is a tributary of the Amazon River.	333.50	Represents the water hides (Aguaytía river).

5	Sites and resources essential to meet the basic needs of local communities or indigenous peoples	YES	It includes forest production areas and hunting areas. These areas supply food resources to local populations.	19,170.66	The primary forest found within the communal territory is the main source of supply ecosystem services; fresh water, meat, wood and fruits. The area was calculated by adding the areas of forest production, clay licks and hunting carrots.
6	Cultural places of local importance	NO	It is not located in the communal territory	-	None

Source: Own elaboration, 2021.

5.1.3 Without-project Scenario: Biodiversity (B1.3)

The threats identified in the project area are unplanned agricultural and migratory activities, illegal activities (coca and illegal logging) and invasions. The alluvial mining activity inside the El Sira Communal Reserve puts the security and conservation of communal forests at risk. Illegal logging in the Tamaya basin threatens the resources of terrestrial fauna and fish fauna. As well as the construction of roads between Iparía and Tournavista, which would encourage the invasion of resource extractors and colonist settlements, which, in turn, would complicate the environmental situation, and would also increase social conflicts in the area. Likewise, the excessive and irrational fishing of the water bodies of the lakes of the ACR Imiria puts at risk the survival of the fish resources and the feeding of the local population. In other words, in a scenario without a project, existing threats could trigger a deterioration in the ecosystems present in the scope of the project, which, in turn, would affect biodiversity, causing a decrease in the value of the forest's environmental services, such as are carbon fixation and regulation of the hydrological cycle.

5.2 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

5.2.1 Expected Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

Biodiversity Element	Ecosystems present in the Project area
Estimated change	Recovery of deforested areas, improvement of soil quality and increase in the populations of forest species of commercial interest to the local population.
Justification of the change	The increase in extractive activities through the exploitation of natural resources from deforestation, soil degradation, the decrease and contamination of water bodies and other negative processes for the environment, derived from anthropic activity, have caused negative environmental impacts in the medium and long term, such as droughts, loss of crops and homes. The deforestation process is manifested in the progressive degradation of natural resources due to the indiscriminate felling and burning of forests, to dedicate it to productive subsistence crops and in some areas to the cultivation of coca, generally for drug trafficking, which affects the balance of the ecosystems and the quality of life of the settlers settled in the communities of the project area. That is, if activities are not implemented to recover deforested areas, which favor the proper functioning of ecosystems, the loss of ecosystem services for the provision of goods (water, food, wood) and regulation (climate, erosion, risks,); that will produce prolonged droughts and the subsequent desertification of the project area. Therefore, the project proposes recovery actions through the

	reforestation of forest species (timber and non-timber) of interest to the population; By combining reforestation strategies with native species in conjunction with natural regeneration management within the planted areas, it will allow an increase in tree cover. Alternatives that, through the development of adequate silvicultural practices, as well as the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, will allow the ecological improvement of the ecosystem.

Biodiversity Element	Wild fauna (woolly monkey, monkey preserve, sajino, huangana, deer, sachavaca, taricaya, etc).
Estimated change	Maintenance and conservation of wildlife species of interest to the population.
Justification of the change	The use of wildlife is of special importance for feeding the population of the project communities. But due to various environmental crimes such as illegal hunting, deforestation, the increase in anthropic activities, logging, among others; they cause the decrease and in many cases the loss of wildlife species important for the ecological functioning of ecosystems. It is, therefore, that the project intends to maintain the population balance and the displacement of the species, even more so of those animals with a category of threat resident in the scope of the project, through conservation agreements, implementation of guidelines for the use of the natural resources, community surveillance and participatory monitoring of fauna. As well as, include as far as possible a type of management plan according to current regulations and the reality of the communities, since the project is not alien to the customs and idiosyncrasies of the population.

5.2.2 Mitigation Measures (B2.3)

According to what is stated in item 1.1, it is necessary and indispensable to propose strategies to maintain the HCVs in the project area, taking into account the identified threats, which could easily alter the ecological functioning of the ecosystems, even more if the risk increases. deforestation or logging, the excessive hunting of wild fauna, and the disorderly and excessive growth of agricultural activity;

Therefore, the implementation of measures is proposed to meet the requirements of the conservation attributes in a general way.

Table 31. Measures for the conservation of HCVs

Attributes	Measures adopted for the conservation of HCVs
Presence of threatened species	Implement conservation agreements and / or guidelines for the use of natural resources in the project communities. Periodically assess threatened wildlife of local importance such as: Ateles chamek "maquisapa"; Lagothrix lagotricha "woolly monkey", Tapirus terrestris "sachavaca", Podocnemis unifilis "tariaya", etc; by monitoring and recording sightings. Exclude from forest harvesting areas that host sites of importance for wildlife. Implement an adequate community monitoring and control system.
Area with a significant concentration of a species during any time of its life cycle	Identification of exclusion areas for timber forest use. Reduced impact extraction. Recover and / or reforest deforested areas that 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 use of natural resources in the project communities. Implement an adequate community monitoring and control system.

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

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

The project area includes a total of 21 native communities from the Ucayali and Huánuco regions; that retain their attributes of high biological and ecological value due to the presence of HCV1, HCV2, HCV3, HCV4, HCV5 and HCV6; In other words, the species of wild fauna important for the ecosystem and for the local population are maintained; as well as the diversity of natural landscapes, the naturalness of the forest.

In a scenario with a project, the richness and diversity of the species will be conserved, which are related to the diversity of habitats and the abundance of food, fundamental elements to guarantee the stability of animal populations, as well as the maintenance of the needs and quality of life of the communities.

Likewise, the activities and / or strategies proposed in the project will be carried out under the following approaches: ecosystem, gender, participatory and interculturality; fundamental pillars that are the basis for the success of a project; Since the area not only has a diversity of flora and fauna, the cultural wealth of the Shipibo-Conibo, Yanesha, Asháninka and Cacataibo indigenous peoples is also present.

5.2.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

The activities and strategies of the project are designed to strengthen the conservation and effective management of the resources of the communities involved, in this context the High Conservation Values have assured activities that guarantee their preservation and adequate management for the conservation of the species and elements. of the landscape identified in the sections. Community control and surveillance systems will be established, through conservation agreements and communication programs that involve the population, with the strengthening of forest governance. The development of productive economic activities that ensure their sustainability, such as forest management and agroforestry, all of this will allow the reduction of existing pressures on resources due to inappropriate practices. A better use of the current agricultural and forest areas will be originated, maintaining the state of primary forests, increasing plant cover through the implementation of agroforestry systems, reducing the effect of fragmentation and destruction of forests.

Forest conservation and good management practices will favor the High Conservation Values (priority species and landscape elements) in the scope of the project, contributing to the population status and extending to the surroundings of the work area. Likewise, by conserving forests, species and processes, it will be possible to continue making the sustained use of natural resources. All this allows us to conclude that negative impacts on the High Conservation Values are not contemplated.

5.2.5 Species Used (B2.5)

The project will use mainly native species for the productive activities that will be 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.

5.2.6 Invasive Species (B2.5)

The project will use mainly native species for the productive activities that will be 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.

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

The project, for the activities it proposes, will use only native species, characteristics of the forest.

Regarding the species to be used for crops, the project proposes to use species adapted to the climate of the reference region of the project, specifically to the climates of Ucayali and Huánuco, these species are agricultural, which have already been used in the regions and that they have not caused problems to other crops or to the forest.

5.2.8 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)

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

5.2.9 Inputs Justification (B2.8)

Fertilizers or biological control agents will not be used.

5.2.10 Waste Products (B2.9)

For the identification, classification and management of all waste resulting from project activities, a Waste and Solid Waste Management Plan will be developed, which will serve as a waste management tool. This tool will identify, organize and systematize waste for proper management during project execution.

5.3 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

5.3.1 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B3.1) and Mitigation Measures (B3.2)

The implementation of control and surveillance activities in the project area could generate those threats such as illegal hunting, illegal logging, invasion of land and burning could be displaced, for this, it is necessary to take into account that many of the surrounding areas of the communities they are already deforested and / or degraded due to the use of high commercial value timber. This displacement could generate the invasion of private properties and other communal territories that are in the vicinity of the project, mainly those that do not have a permanent presence of their owners (private properties) and are not geo-referenced (native communities).

Negative Offsite Impact	Mitigation Measure(s)
Coca leaf	With the promotion of productive activities or bio-businesses in the native communities within the scope of the project, the activity of coca cultivation may be discouraged, reducing its supply within and outside the communal territories and ANPs of the project area.
Illegal logging	Certification, good community forest management and the implementation of a

	control and surveillance strategy in the project area will allow formalizing the activity and generating territorial and forest governance in the communities and the landscape of the project's area of influence.
Invasions (rural settlement and agriculture)	With the georeferencing of the territory of the native communities within the scope of the project, the boundaries will be physically delimited, this will make it possible to stop the expansion of agricultural activities and rural settlement.

5.3.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

With the maintenance of these landscapes, the flora and fauna resources distributed in the Natural Protected Areas, such as; The Sierra del Divisor National Park, the Cordillera Azul National Park, the El Sira Communal Reserve and the Imiria Regional Conservation Area, which they share with the project area, will promote structural (landscape) and functional connectivity (species displacement, flow genetic, etc).

5.4 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

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

The set of native communities that make up the project do not have monitoring documents, therefore, a monitoring plan will be prepared.

By monitoring important species/elements of the landscape and monitoring their population fluctuations/conservation status, we can demonstrate the effects on these species and their processes, having enough information to establish early warnings and execute feedback actions for the project and the development and implementation of appropriate management measures. These important species or landscape elements present in the project area can be listed as follows:

a. Timber trees of commercial interest

They are a group of species that, due to their high commercial value, require monitoring and establishing conservation and protection programs. The conservation of these species maintains the continuity of the forest and avoids fragmentation, avoiding indiscriminate logging is an action that prevents a series of illegal activities within the forests such as hunting.

The monitoring of valuable species will be carried out based on the information of the annual forest censuses, the harvest reports sent to the forest authority, the reports of the supervisory body of forest concessions (OSINFOR), among others.

b. Fauna and flora sighting

For the monitoring of fauna, a direct and indirect observation methodology will be detailed, with which records of the fauna and flora present in the project area will be obtained.

5.4.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

5.5 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

5.5.1 High Biodiversity Conservation Priority Status (GL3.1)

The scope of the project is home to many species of flora and fauna that are threatened and protected according to national legislation: Approval of the Categorization of Threatened Species of Wild Flora (Supreme Decree No. 043-2006-AG); and Updating the list of classification and categorization of legally protected endangered species of wild fauna (Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI); as well as those reported by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to know the status of species worldwide; and the International Convention of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora - CITES (for its acronym in English), to know those species that have suffered a drastic change or decrease in their populations due to excessive hunting or trade in their derived products. (Skins, teeth and bones).

The species of wild flora threatened in the scope of the project, the following is mentioned:

The S.D. N ° 043-2014-AG, a critically endangered species (CR) is reported: Cycnoches peruviana; ten (10) vulnerable species (VU): Chaubardia heteróclita, Masdevallia weberbaueri, Manilkara bidentata, Amburana cearensis, Copaifera paupera, Aniba rosaedora, Caraipa altilis, Cedrela odorata, Cedrela fissilis, Swietenia macrophylla; and three (03) almost threatened species: Maytenus macrocarpa, Ceiba pentandra and Clarisia racemosa.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reports four (04) endangered species (EN): Amburana cearensis, Aniba rosaedora, Ocotea fragrantissima, Caryocar amygdaliforme; six (06) vulnerable species (VU): Bertholletia excelsa, Dipteryx charapilla, Aniba perutilis, Cedrela odorata, Cedrela fissilis, Swietenia macrophylla; and a near threatened species (NT): Minquartia guianensis.

The International Convention on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), reports six (06) species in Appendix II: Chaubardia heteróclita, Masdevallia weberbaueri, Aniba rosaedora, Cedrela odorata, Cedrela fissilis, Swietenia macrophylla.

Table 32. List of species of wild fauna with category of threat

Flora							
N	**Order**	**Family**	**Scientific Name**	**Common name**	**DS N°043 -2006- AG**	**UIC N**	**CIT ES**

1	Asparagales	Orchidaceae	*Cycnoches peruviana*	Orquidea	CR		
2	Asparagales	Orchidaceae	*Chaubardia heteroclita*	Avispilla	VU		II
3	Asparagales	Orchidaceae	*Masdevallia weberbaueri*	Copitas	VU		II
4	Celastrales	Celastraceae	*Maytenus macrocarpa*	Chuchuhuasi	NT	LC	
5	Ericales	Lecythidaceae	*Bertholletia excelsa*	Castaña		VU	
6	Ericales	Sapotaceae	*Manilkara bidentata*	Quinilla, quinilla colorada	VU		
7	Fabales	Fabaceae	*Amburana cearensis*	Ishpingo	VU	EN	
8	Fabales	Fabaceae	*Copaifera paupera*	Copaiba	VU	LC	
9	Fabales	Fabaceae	*Dipteryx charapilla*			VU	
10	Fabales	Fabaceae	*Dipteryx micrantha*	Shihuahuaco		DD	
11	Laurales	Lauraceae	*Aniba perutilis*	Moena negra		VU	
12	Laurales	Lauraceae	*Aniba rosaedora*	Palo rosa	VU	EN	II
13	Laurales	Lauraceae	*Ocotea fragrantissima*	Anis moena		EN	
14	Malpighiales	Caryocaraceae	*Caryocar amygdaliforme*	Almendro		EN	
15	Malpighiales	Clusiaceae	*Caraipa altilis*	Aceite caspi	VU		
16	Malvales	Malváceas	*Ceiba pentandra*	Lupuna, lupuna blanca	NT	LC	
17	Rosales	Moraceae	*Clarisia racemosa*	Mashonaste	NT	LC	
18	Santalales	Coulaceae	*Minquartia guianensis*	Huacapú		NT	
19	Sapindales	Meliaceae	*Cedrela odorata*	Cedro	VU	VU	II
20	Sapindales	Meliaceae	*Cedrela fissilis*	Cedro blanco	VU	VU	II
21	Sapindales	Meliaceae	*Swietenia macrophylla*	Caoba	VU	VU	II

The endangered wildlife species in the scope of the project, the following is mentioned:

D.S N ° 004-2014-MINAGRI and the red book of threatened species of Peru, reports for:

- Mammals: Three (03) endangered species: Ateles chamek, Pteronura brasiliensis and Lagothrix lagotricha; eight (08) vulnerable species: Trichechus inunguis, Alouatta seniculus, Priodontes maximus, Atelocynus microtis, Callimico goeldii, Cacajao calvus and Dinomys branickii; and four (04) almost threatened species: Panthera onca, Terrestrial Tapirus, Puma concolor and Tayassu pecari.

- Birds: A critically endangered species: Pauxi unicornis koepckeae; three (03) vulnerable species: Harpia harpyja, Neochen jubata and Primolius couloni. And nine (09) near threatened species: Phaethornis koepckeae, Jabiru mycteria, Mitu tuberosum, Pteroglossus beauharnaesii, Amazona festiva, Ara chloropterus, Ara macao, Spizaetus ornatus and Tangara phillipsi.

- Reptiles: Three (03) endangered species: Paleosuchus palpebrosus, Podocnemis expansa and Boa constrictor; two (02) vulnerable species: Podocnemis sextuberculata and

Podocnemis unifilis; and two near threatened species: Melanosuchus niger and Paleosuchus trigonatus.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) reports for:

- Mammals: Five (05) endangered species: Ateles chamek, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Pteronura brasiliensis and Speothos venaticus; eleven (11) vulnerable species: Trichechus inunguis, Lagothrix lagotricha, Aotus nancymaae, Terrestrial tapirus, Cebuella pygmaea, Tayassu pecari, Priodontes maximus, Leopardus tigrinus, Callimico goeldii and Cacajao calvus; and 04 (four) almost threatened species: Lontra longicaudis, Panthera onca, Atelocynus microtis and Leopardus wiedii.

- Birds: A critically endangered species: Pauxi unicornis koepckeae; Seven (07) vulnerable species: Primolius couloni, Patagioenas subvinacea, Neomorphus geoffroyi, Agamia agamí, Ramphastos tucanus, Touit huetii and Tinamus tao; and twelve (12) near threatened species: Harpia harpyja, Neochen jubata, Tangara phillipsi, Amazona festiva, Ara chloropterus, Spizaetus ornatus, Odontophorus gujanensis, Psophia leucoptera, Amazon Amazon, Amazon farinosa, Pyrilia barrabandi and Tinamus major.

- Reptiles: An endangered species: Boa constrictor; and two (02) vulnerable species: Podocnemis sextuberculata and Podocnemis unifilis.

The International Convention on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), reports the following:

- Mammals: Appendix I, reports twelve (12) species: Herpailurus yagouaroundi, Leopardus pardalis, Leopardus tigrinus, Leopardus wiedii, Panthera onca, Puma concolor, Lontra longicaudis, Pteronura brasiliensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Priodontes maximus, Callisiche goelungchus inus, and Triodonchus maximusii; Appendix II, reports sixteen (16) species: Inia geoffrensis, Pecari tajacu, Tayassu pecari, Terrestrial Tapirus, Bradypus variegatus, Myrmecophaga tridactyla, Alouatta seniculus, Ateles chamek, Aotus nigriceps, Cebuella pygmaea albumin, Saguinlaus amelus, Saguinlaus afinus Saguimirus albuminuspalis boliviensis and Saimiri sciureus; Appendix III, reports three (03) species: Eira barbara, Nasua nasua and Potos flavus.

- Birds: Appendix I, reports four (04) species: Harpia harpyja, Jabiru mycteria, Ara macao and Primolius couloni; Appendix II, reports sixty (60) species: Accipiter bicolor, Busarellus nigricollis, Buteo nítida, Buteogallus schistaceus, Buteogallus urubitinga, Chondrohierax uncinatus, Elanoides forficatus, Geranospiza caerulescens, Harpagus bidentambeatrus, Rosbilisuplisurcia plumbeacopeastus, Ictbilisuplisornicolus, Rusternistrus collisionus, Rusternisu plissu collision, Rusternistruschina albumin magnirostris, Spizaetus ornatus, Spizaetus tyrannus, Pandion haliaetus, Campylopterus largipennis, Eutoxeres condamini, Glaucis hirsutus, Phaethornis bourcieri, Phaethornis hispidus, Phaethornis koepckeae, Phaethornus largipennis, Fallenus gnuffinus, Daethornis terisbycteriscterus, Daethornis malariscterus, Daethornus athervicius, Daethornus, Americanpetilothetrischrysuperisch Micrastur mirandollei, Micrastur ruficollis, Milvago chimachima, Ramphastos tucanus, Amazonian amazon, Farinous amazon, Festive amazon, Mercenary amazon, Amazona ochrocephala, Ara ararauna, Ara chloropterus, Ara severus, Aratingdella leucophthalma,

Brotoageris wedgerii, Brotoageris wedgerii ithomae, Forpus modestus, Forpus xanthopterygius, Orthopsittaca manilata, Pionus menstruus, Psittacara leucophthalmus, Pyrilia barrabandi, Touit huetii, Ciccaba virgata, Glaucidium brasilianum, Glaucidium hardyi, Lophostrix cristapibata, Megashulaps cholixta, Megascops watixilla, and Megascops cholixa, Str. Appendix III, reports one species: Sarcoramphus papa.

- Amphibians: Appendix II, reports three (03) species: Ameerega altamazonica, Ameerega rubriventris and Ameerega trivittata.

- Reptiles: Appendix I: reports one species: Melanosuchus niger; Appendix II, reports four (04) species: Caiman crocodilus, Paleosuchus palpebrosus, Paleosuchus trigonatus and Boa constrictor.

- Fishes. Appendix II only reports one species: Arapaima gigas.

N	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common name	State of conservation		
					DS N°004-2014-MINAGRI	UICN	CITES
Mammals							
1	Carnivora	Canidae	*Atelocynus microtis*	Perro de monte	VU	NT	
2	Carnivora	Canidae	*Speothos venaticus*	Perro de monte		EN	
3	Carnivora	Felidae	*Herpailurus yagouaroundi*	Auje puma, yaguarundi		LC	I
4	Carnivora	Felidae	*Leopardus pardalis*	Tigrillo		LC	I
5	Carnivora	Felidae	*Leopardus tigrinus*	Tigrino	DD	VU	I
6	Carnivora	Felidae	*Leopardus wiedii*	Huamburushu	DD	NT	I
7	Carnivora	Felidae	*Panthera onca*	Jaguar	NT	NT	I
8	Carnivora	Felidae	*Puma concolor*	Lluichupuma	NT	LC	I
9	Carnivora	Mustelidae	*Eira barbara*	Manco		LC	III
10	Carnivora	Mustelidae	*Lontra longicaudis*	Nutria		NT	I
11	Carnivora	Mustelidae	*Pteronura brasiliensis*	Lobo de rio	EN	EN	I
12	Carnivora	Procyonidae	*Nasua nasua*	Achuni		LC	III
13	Carnivora	Procyonidae	*Potos flavus*	Chosna		LC	III
14	Cetartiodactyla	Delphinidae	*Sotalia fluviatilis*	Bufeo gris	DD	EN	I
15	Cetartiodactyla	Cervidae	*Mazama americana*	Venado colorado	DD	DD	
16	Cetartiodactyla	Iniidae	*Inia geoffrensis*	Bufeo rosado	DD	EN	II
17	Cetartiodactyla	Tayassuidae	*Pecari tajacu*	Sajino		LC	II
18	Cetartiodactyla	Tayassuidae	*Tayassu pecari*	Huangana	NT	VU	II

19	Cingulata	Chlamyphoridae	*Priodontes maximus*	Carachupa	VU	VU	I
20	Perissodactyla	Tapiridae	*Tapirus terrestris*	Sachavaca	NT	VU	II
21	Pilosa	Bradypodidae	*Bradypus variegatus*	Pelejo		LC	II
22	Pilosa	Myrmecophagidae	*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*	Oso hormiguero	VU	VU	II
23	Primates	Atelidae	*Alouatta seniculus*	Coto mono	VU	LC	II
24	Primates	Atelidae	*Ateles chamek*	Maquisapa	EN	EN	II
25	Primates	Atelidae	*Lagothrix lagotricha*	Choro mono	EN	VU	II
26	Primates	Aotidae	*Aotus nigriceps*	Musmuqui		LC	II
27	Primates	Callitrichidae	*Callimico goeldii*	Pichico	VU	VU	I
28	Primates	Callitrichidae	*Cebuella pygmaea*	Leoncito		VU	II
29	Rodentia	Dinomyidae	*Dinomys branickii*	Machetero	VU	LC	
30	Sirenia	Trichechidae	*Trichechus inunguis*	Manatí	VU	VU	I

Birds

N°	**Orden**	**Familia**	**Nombre Cientifico**	**Nombre en español**	**DS N°004-2014-MINAGRI**	**UICN**	**CITES**
1	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Accipiter bicolor*	Gavilan bicolor		LC	II
2	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Busarellus nigricollis*	Gavilán colorado o mama vieja		LC	II
3	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Buteo nitida*	Gavilán gris		LC	II
4	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Buteogallus schistaceus*	Gavilan pizarroso		LC	II
5	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Buteogallus urubitinga*	Gavilan negro		LC	II
6	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Chondrohierax uncinatus*	Milanio picogarfio		LC	II
7	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Elanoides forficatus*	Elanio tijereta		LC	II
8	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Geranospiza caerulescens*	Gavilan zancon		LC	II
9	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Harpagus bidentatus*	Elanio bidentado		LC	II
10	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Harpia harpyja*	Aguila harpia	VU	NT	I
11	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Ictinia plumbea*	Gavilán plomizo		LC	II
12	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Leucopternis schistaceus*	Gavilán		LC	II
13	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Pseudastur albicollis*	Gavilan blanco		LC	II
14	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Rostrhamus sociabilis*	Gavilán caracolero		LC	II

15	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Rupornis magnirostris*	Aguilucho caminero		LC	II
16	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Spizaetus ornatus*	Aguila penachuda		NT	II
17	Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	*Spizaetus tyrannus*	Aguia negra		LC	II
18	Anseriformes	Anatidae	*Neochen jubata*	Pato carretero	VU	NT	
19	Caprimulgiformes	Trochilidae	*Campylopterus largipennis*	Ala de sable de pecho gris		LC	II
20	Caprimulgiformes	Trochilidae	*Eutoxeres condamini*	Picohoz colicanela		LC	II
21	Caprimulgiformes	Trochilidae	*Glaucis hirsutus*	Ermitaño de pecho canela		LC	II
22	Caprimulgiformes	Trochilidae	*Phaethornis bourcieri*	Ermitaño de pico recto		LC	II
23	Caprimulgiformes	Trochilidae	*Phaethornis hispidus*	Ermitaño de barba blanca		LC	II
24	Caprimulgiformes	Trochilidae	*Phaethornis koepckeae*	Picaflor del Sira	NT	NT	II
25	Caprimulgiformes	Trochilidae	*Phaethornis malaris*	Ermitaño de pico grande		LC	II
26	Caprimulgiformes	Trochilidae	*Phaethornis ruber*	Ermitaño rufo		LC	II
27	Cathartiformes	Cathartidae	*Sarcoramphus papa*	Condor de la selva		LC	III
28	Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	*Jabiru mycteria*	Tuyuyo	NT	LC	I
29	Columbiformes	Columbidae	*Patagioenas subvinacea*	Paloma rojiza		VU	
30	Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	*Neomorphus geoffroyi*	Cuco terrestre de vientre rufo		VU	
31	Falconiformes	Falconidae	*Daptrius ater*	Caracara negro		LC	II
32	Falconiformes	Falconidae	*Falco rufigularis*	Halcon caza murcielagos		LC	II
33	Falconiformes	Falconidae	*Herpetotheres cachinnans*	Halcon reidor		LC	II
34	Falconiformes	Falconidae	*Ibycter americanus*	Caracara de vientre blanco		LC	II
35	Falconiformes	Falconidae	*Micrastur gilvicollis*	Halcon montes de ojo blanco		LC	II
36	Falconiformes	Falconidae	*Micrastur mirandollei*	Halcon montes de dorso gris		LC	II
37	Falconiformes	Falconidae	*Micrastur ruficollis*	Halcon montes barrado		LC	II
38	Falconiformes	Falconidae	*Milvago chimachima*	Caracara chimachima		LC	II
39	Galliformes	Cracidae	*Mitu tuberosum*	Paujil de vientre marrón	NT	LC	
40	Galliformes	Cracidae	*Pauxi unicornis koepckeae*	Paujil del Sira	CR	CR	
41	Galliformes	Odontophoridae	*Odontophorus gujanensis*	Perdiz corcovada		NT	

42	Gruiformes	Psophiidae	*Psophia leucoptera*	Trompetero de ala blanca		NT	
43	Passeriformes	Thraupidae	*Tangara phillipsi*	Tangara del Sira	NT	LC	
44	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	*Agamia agami*	Garza de pecho castaño		VU	
45	Piciformes	Ramphastidae	*Pteroglossus beauharnaesii*	Arasari encrespado	NT	LC	
46	Piciformes	Ramphastidae	*Ramphastos tucanus*	Tucán pechiblanco		VU	II
47	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Amazona amazonica*	Lora amazónica		NT	II
48	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Amazona farinosa*	Loro harinoso		NT	II
49	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Amazona festiva*	Cotorra lomo rojo	NT	NT	II
50	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Amazona mercenaria*	Amazona mercenaria		LC	II
51	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Amazona ochrocephala*	Loro de corona amarilla		LC	II
52	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Ara ararauna*	Guacamayo azul y amarillo		LC	II
53	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Ara chloropterus*	Guacamayo rojo y verde	NT	LC	II
54	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Ara macao*	Guacamayo escarlata	NT	LC	I
55	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Ara severus*	Guacamayo de frente castaña		LC	II
56	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Aratinga leucophthalma*	Cotorra ojiblanco		LC	II
57	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Aratinga weddellii*	Cotorra de cabeza oscura		LC	II
58	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Brotogeris cyanoptera*	Perico de ala cobalto		LC	II
59	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Brotogeris sanctithomae*	Perico tui		LC	II
60	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Forpus modestus*	Cotorrila de Sclater		LC	II
61	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Forpus xanthopterygius*	Cotorrila azul		LC	II
62	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Orthopsittaca manilata*	Guacamayo vientre rojo		LC	II
63	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Pionus menstruus*	Loro de cabeza azul		LC	II
64	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Primolius couloni*	Guacamayo de cabeza azul	VU	VU	I
65	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Psittacara leucophthalmus*	Cotorra de ojo blanco		LC	II
66	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Pyrilia barrabandi*	Loro de mejilla naranja		NT	II
67	Psittaciformes	Psittacidae	*Touit huetii*	Cotorrita alirroja		VU	II
68	Strigiformes	Strigidae	*Ciccaba virgata*	Buho café		LC	II

69	Strigiformes	Strigidae	*Glaucidium brasilianum*	Lechucita ferruginosa		LC	II
70	Strigiformes	Strigidae	*Glaucidium hardyi*	Lechucita amazonica		LC	II
71	Strigiformes	Strigidae	*Lophostrix cristata*	Buho penachudo		LC	II
72	Strigiformes	Strigidae	*Megascops choliba*	Autillo choliba		LC	II
73	Strigiformes	Strigidae	*Megascops watsonii*	Lechuza de vientre leonado		LC	II
74	Strigiformes	Strigidae	*Pulsatrix perspicillata*	Buho de anteojos		LC	II
75	Strigiformes	Strigidae	*Strix huhula*	Carabo negro		LC	II
76	Struthioniformes	Tinamidae	*Tinamus major*	Perdiz grande		NT	
77	Struthioniformes	Tinamidae	*Tinamus tao*	Perdiz gris		VU	
Amphibian							
N°	**Orden**	**Familia**	**Nombre Cientifico**	**Nombre en español**	**DS N°004-2014-MINAGRI**	**UICN**	**CITES**
1	Anura	Dendrobatidae	*Ameerega altamazonica*				II
2	Anura	Dendrobatidae	*Ameerega rubriventris*		DD	EN	II
3	Anura	Dendrobatidae	*Ameerega trivittata*			LC	II
Reptiles							
1	Crocodylia	Alligatoridae	*Caiman crocodilus*	Lagarto blanco		LC	II
2	Crocodylia	Alligatoridae	*Melanosuchus niger*	Lagarto negro	NT		I
3	Crocodylia	Alligatoridae	*Paleosuchus palpebrosus*	Caiman de cuvier	EN	LC	II
4	Crocodylia	Alligatoridae	*Paleosuchus trigonatus*	Caiman postruso	NT	LC	II
5	Squamata	Boidae	*Boa constrictor*	Boa	EN	LC	II
6	Squamata	Iguanidae	*Iguana iguana*	Iguana verde		LC	II
7	Squamata	Teiidae	*Dracaena guianensis*	Iguana cabeza roja		LC	II
8	Testudines	Testudinidae	*Chelonoidis denticulata*	Tortuga de patas amarillas		VU	II
9	Testudines	Podocnemididae	*Podocnemis expansa*	Charapa	EN		II
10	Testudines	Podocnemididae	*Podocnemis sextuberculata*	Cupiso	VU	VU	II
11	Testudines	Podocnemididae	*Podocnemis unifilis*	Taricaya	VU	VU	II
Fishes							

N	**Orden**	**Familia**	**Nombre Cientifico**	**Nombre en español**	**DS N°004-2014-MINAGRI**	**UICN**	**CITES**
1	Characiformes	Erythrinidae	*Hoplias malabaricus*	Fasaco		LC	
2	Osteoglossiformes	Arapaimidae	*Arapaima gigas*	Paiche		DD	II

The area within the scope of the project provides the above-mentioned species with the ecological conditions necessary for the habitats of these plants and animals, which allows for a biological diversity and balance in the ecosystem.

Likewise, it was identified that the project area that includes the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco share 14 endemic species that, according to the Red Book of Endemic Plants of Peru (2006)[43], the Gentianaceae family predominates.

Table 33. List of endemic species within the scope of the project between the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco

N°	**Family**	**Huánuco-Ucayali**	**UICN**	**Ecological Region**
1	Acanthaceae	*Aphelandra latibracteata Wassh*	VU	BMHP, BHA; 200—800 m.
2	Annonaceae	Guatteria modesta Diels	EN	BHA; 270 m.
3	Apocynaceae	*Peltastes peruvianus Woodson*		BMHM, BMHP; 700—1800 m.
4	Araliaceae	*Dendropanax weberbaueri (Harms) Harms*		BMHP; 600—700 m.
5	Asteraceae	*Begonia obtecticaulis Irmsch.*	EN	BHA; 460—480 m.
6	Cucurbitaceae	*Gurania pycnocephala Harms*	NT	BHA; 135—375 m
7	Ebenaceae	*Diospyros panguana B. Walln.*	VU	BHA; 200—400 m
8	Fabaceae	*Ormosia schunkei Rudd*	EN	BHA; 200—400 m
9	Gentianaceae	*Macrocarpaea weigendiorum J.R. Grant*	DD	BMHP, BHA; 170—930 m.
10	Gesneriaceae	*Besleria ferreyrae C.V. Morton*	EN	BMHM, BMHP; 400—1600 m.
11	Gesneriaceae	*Besleria membranacea C.V. Morton*	EN	BMHP, BHA; 400—1600 m.
12	Gesneriaceae	*Besleria racemosa C.V. Morton*	LC	BMHP, BHA; 230—2400 m.
13	Gesneriaceae	*Columnea xiphoidea J.F. Sm. & L.E. Skog*	EN	BMHM, BMHP; 1500—1600 m

[43] León, B; Roque, J; Ulloa, C; Pitman, N; Jorgensen, P y Cano, A. (Ed). 2006. El libro rojo de las plantas endémicas del Perú. Rev. peru. biol. Número especial 13(2). Diciembre 2006.

14	Gesneriaceae	*Pearcea strigosa L.P. Kvist & L.E. Skog*	NT	BMHM, BMHP, BHA; 400—1800 m

Source: Red Book of Endemic Species of Peru, 2006

5.5.2 Trigger Species Population Trends (GL3.2, GL3.3)

Trigger Species	Within the scope of the project, we can mention some of the umbrella species, with conservation category by national legislation and the IUCN, these are: Panthera onca "jaguar", Tapirus terrestris "sachavaca or tapir", Trichechus inunguis "manatee", Cacajao calvus "Huapo colorado", Ateles chamek "maquisapa", Harpia harpyja "harpy eagle"
Population Trend at Start of Project	According to what was reported by the inhabitants of the native communities in the project area, the above-mentioned species have been decreasing their population; In other words, they can still be found or spotted in the area, but they are increasingly scarce.
Without-project Scenario	A scenario without a project would cause an accelerated scarcity and perhaps the loss of genetic and species diversity until the disappearance of these species. This would cause the functional affectation of ecosystems, making them more vulnerable to impacts and alterations, as well as a low capacity for recovery and are less able to supply human beings with the necessary services (Uribeondo, 2007). In other words, with the loss of these umbrella species there would be no recovery of deforested areas; as well as, the quality of the ecosystems would not provide the ecosystem services necessary for the survival of human beings; since, both the flora and fauna species, fulfill very important functions, which allow maintaining the balance of the ecosystems.
With-project Scenario	In a scenario with a project, it is proposed to have the following measures: - A monitoring plan that includes these species, as well as species of cultural or local importance by the population of the project area; since conserving these animals ensures the conservation of other animals that benefit from the protection of the ecosystems in which the umbrella species inhabit; In addition, the maintenance and decongestion of plants in the bodies of water (lagoons, lakes, etc.) is ensured. - Guidelines for the use and exploitation of natural resources or Conservation Agreements. This measure is proposed since in the project area there are native communities that take advantage of natural resources for subsistence and commercialization. The objective of these guidelines or agreements is to promote sustainable management and establish in an equitable manner the number of individuals of wild flora and fauna to be harnessed. - Identification, generation and delimitation of biological corridors, that is, those links that facilitate the movement of

	species to carry out the necessary ecological functions in the ecosystem. - Recovery of deforested areas, through the reforestation of native species and those of commercial value identified by the population, which will guarantee the maintenance of the forest cover in the project area; in addition to guaranteeing the habitats or spaces used by the umbrella species. - Promotion of productive activities by conserving natural resources, which will reduce hunting pressure and deforestation; in addition, to provide economic income to the population of the native communities within the scope of the project. - Communal control and surveillance, through organized groups to guarantee adequate management and extraction amounts of natural resources in compliance with the guidelines for the use of resources or conservation agreements of the communities.

APPENDICES