MONITORING & IMPLEMENTATION REPORT #2 – 2020

BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO REDD+ PROJECT

Project Title	Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD+ Project
Project ID	958
Version	2.1
Report ID	
Date of Issue	25 - February - 2021
Project Location	Peru, San Martin Region
Project Proponent(s)	Pur Development Pte. Ltd., hereinafter referred to as "Pur Projet" Ltd.336 Smith Street, #07-302, New Bridge Center, Singapore (050336), Contact: Juan-Carlos Flores, Conservation Manager Peru for PUR Projet +51 982 798 348 juan-carlos.flores@purprojet.com
Prepared By	PUR Projet
Validation/Verification Body	AENOR
GHG Accounting/Crediting Period	01 January 2010 – 31 December 2049; 40-year total period

Monitoring Period of this Report	23 October 2015 – 19 October 2020
History of CCB Status	CCB Validation achieved on the 02/25/2013. CCB verification of 1st monitoring period (01 January 2010 to 22 October 2015) was achieved on 13 May 2016
Gold Level Criteria	The project has contributed to the preservation of High Conservation Value areas hosting 21 species on the IUCN red list (among which 1 is critically endangered and 4 endangered). Inventories, observations, and fixed-spot photography enabled to observe the continued presence of Otorongos, Sachavacas/Tapirs, Pavas Negras, Mono Tocon, Gallito de las Rocas, Cedro Nativo, Helecho Arboreo. The project also contributes to the preservation of some endangered flora species, by re-planting them via the reforestation activities in the communities (Cedrela Odorata, Swetiena Macrophylla). The project is directly contributing to the education, capability development, and income diversification and increase of the population in 16 participating communities, where 78% of the families live under the poverty line.

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1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

This section highlights some of this project's important benefits. Section 1.1 (Unique Project Benefits) should be aligned with a project's causal model and is specific to this project. Section 1.2 (Standardized Benefit Metrics) is the same quantifiable information for all CCB projects. This section does not replace the development of a project-specific causal model or the monitoring and reporting of all associated project-specific impacts (positive and negative) in Sections 2-5 of this document.

1.1 Unique Project Benefits

Outcome or Impact	Achievements during the Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
The project is empowering local communities in the recognition and formalization of conservation areas through the obtention of concessions outside of the project area. The conservation area is increased through this mechanism of new Conservation Concessions managed by communities.	During the monitoring period 18,677 hectares have been recognized as additional conservation area.	2.3	During the lifetime of the project, 322,375.92 hectares have been recognized as additional conservation area.
To reach its conservation objectives over the long-term, the project is supporting the accreditation of forest guards by authorities. The number of active forest guards increased by 15% and the number of accredited forest guards increased by more than 200%.	The number of forest guards increased to 14 active staff and 42 were accredited over the last monitoring period.	2.2.6	The number of forest guards was increased to 14 actives and 42 accredited since the beginning of the project.

1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
GHG emission reductions & removals	Net estimated emission removals in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable		Not applicable
	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	467,568 tCO2e		629,826 tC02e
Forest[1] cover	For REDD[2] projects: Number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	519 hectares		701 hectares
	For ARR[3] projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM[4] practices have occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management has occurred as a result of the	Not applicable		Not applicable

[1] Land with woody vegetation that meets an internationally accepted definition (e.g., UNFCCC, FAO or IPCC) of what constitutes a forest, which includes threshold parameters, such as minimum forest area, tree height and level of crown cover, and may include mature, secondary, degraded and wetland forests (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[2] Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) - Activities that reduce GHG emissions by slowing or stopping conversion of forests to non-forest land and/or reduce the degradation of forest land where forest biomass is lost (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[3] Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR) - Activities that increase carbon stocks in woody biomass (and in some cases soils) by establishing, increasing and/or restoring vegetative cover through the planting, sowing and/or human-assisted natural regeneration of woody vegetation (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[4] Improved forest management (IFM) - Activities that change forest management practices and increase carbon stock on forest lands managed for wood products such as saw timber, pulpwood and fuelwood (*VCS Program Definitions*)

	project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario			
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	3,028		4,032
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities	1,302		1,733
Employment	Total number of people employed in project activities,[5] expressed as number of full time employees[6]	181		257
	Number of women employed in project activities, expressed as number of full time employees	30		49
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods[7] or income generated as a result of project activities	6,416		10,196
	Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	Not available		Not available
Health	Total number of people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable		Not applicable
	Number of women for whom health services were improved as a result of	Not applicable		Not applicable

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

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

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

	project activities, measured against the without-project scenario			
Education	Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable		Not applicable
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable		Not applicable
Water	Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable		Not applicable
	Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable		Not applicable
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being[8] was improved as a result of project activities	6,416		10,196
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	Not available		Not available
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation,[9] measured against the without-project scenario	21,777.50		325,576.42

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

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

	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	15		15

2 GENERAL

2.1 Project Description

2.1.1 Implementation Description

The project started its activities on January 2010 and during the last monitoring period (2015 – 2020) it has been developed in accordance with the basic activities defined in the project design document. See Appendix 1 for more detailed information.

Legal: the activities implemented in this category have been focused on strengthening management and associative capacity of the organizations involved in the project. Some work was also done to improve land tenure or property rights on the territory, supporting various types of mechanisms in terms of procedure and level of responsibility.

Control & Surveillance: this project component has been strengthened over the last monitoring period, which is visible in teams' reports, identification of encroachment cases or illegal acts and preventive or corrective interventions of the habilitated forest guards. Besides, the number of forest guards increased in the field as more control stations were built. Patrolling schedules were defined in collaboration with other organizations like SERNANP.

Sensibilization and Education: the project managed to reach a strong level of presence in communities through Community leaders ("Gerentes Comunitarios") recognized by the community as agents of change, sensibilization and communication of the project, who supported the implementation of multiple training, socialization and project presentation events both in communities and in Education centers in the Huayabamba area.

Community economy: Through this component the project worked with the aim of improving the livelihoods of local communities and the success of local organizations in their vision and objectives. They were supported by the project in the development of productive diversification in their parcels, trainings, technical assistance and capacity building in fish farming, bee hiving (meliponas), small animal breeding, low impact cocoa farming, coffee farming and cattle breeding.

Scientific inventory: Some work was carried out to highlight good practices in conservation and forest management, favouring sustainable activities through agroforestry systems and conservation practices.

[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

Renewable energy: the communities are implementing cookstoves with the support of the project, with two defined objectives: improve health conditions within families by avoiding the contact with the smoke that comes from combustion in traditional kitchens and reduce pressure on forests as traditional cooking requires fuelwood.

Tree planting: in cases where some degraded or deforested areas were identified in living areas of communities located inside the Martin Sagrado Concession, some tree planting activities were rolled out to contribute to the restoration of such areas, with the implication of authorities and local population. On top of this, the project proponent keeps rolling out planting activities at large scale in the whole project area, through the Jubilación Segura tree planting project (also VCS certified and complementary to the BMS REDD+ project).

Community empowerment: the mechanism of participative contribution of communities in the REDD+ was achieved successfully through the position of "Gerente Comunitario" who are members of the community elected democratically by vote during the assembly of the community or the organization that represents it.

No major event such as building of new roads or pathways or change in the classification of the area by the Peruvian State was identified over the monitoring period.

Monitoring of deforestation in project leaks has been carried out through satellite monitoring with the GEOBOSQUES of MINAM. In order to mitigate leakage and major risks, control & surveillance activities have been implemented in priority in areas identified as critical and strategic regarding the access to concessions. Likewise, community empowerment for deforestation control has been conducted in such areas, with the local populations themselves reporting some events that may be threatening forests in their communities (located in the buffer zone).

The total GHG emission reductions or removals generated in this monitoring period is 467,568 tCO2e.

2.1.2 Project Category and Activity Type

- Sectoral scope: AFOLU
- AFOLU project category: REDD
- Activities: Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation (AUDD)
- The project is not a grouped project

2.1.3 Project Proponent(s)

Organization name	Pur Development Pte. Ltd., hereinafter referred to as "Pur Projet".
Contact person	Juan-Carlos Flores

Title	Peru Conservation Manager, PUR Projet
Address	Ltd 336 Smith Street, #07-302, New Bridge Center, Singapore (050336),
Telephone	+51 982798348
Email	juan-carlos.flores@purprojet.com

2.1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	The **Fundación** Amazonia Viva (Fundavi)
Role in the project	Within the scope of REDD+ project, the Fundavi coordinates project activities with member organizations, implements a global scheme for project management and a prioritization of activities, and manages the allocation of funds. The Fundación Amazonia Viva is in charge of implicating communities in the project zone, through visits to communities with collection of data, feedback and suggestions, and organizations of regular general assemblies for all communities involved in the REDD+ project.
Contact person	Gisella Gutierrez
Title	Gerente General
Address	Prol. La Punta No 280-CP. La Merced-Juanjui
Telephone	942039002
Email	Gisella.gutierrez@fundacionamazoniaviva.pe

Organization name	Cooperativa agraria ACOPAGRO

Role in the project	Acopagro has been strongly involved in the development of the REDD+ project and owns a concession for conservation Martin Sagrado over an area of 108 818 hectares.
Contact person	Gonzalo Ríos
Title	General Manager
Address	Jr. Arica 203- Juanjuí - Perú
Telephone	+51 42 545190
Email	acopagro@acopagro.com.pev

Organization name	APROBOC (Association de Protección de bosques Comunales Dos de Mayo)
Role in the project	The Association de Protección de bosques Comunales Dos de Mayo is strongly involved in the REDD project since the beginning, with the first concession for conservation constitutive of the REDD+ project area: concession El Breo, over an area of 113 826 hectares.
Contact person	Winston Ruiz Weninger
Title	Concession Manager
Address	Comunidad Dos de Mayo, Oficina APROBOC
Telephone	+51 938 166 954
Email	aprobocelbreo@hotmail.com

Organization name	APAHUI (Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios de Huicungo)
Role in the project	APAHUI is a founding member of the Fundacion Amazonia Viva and has been involved in the whole development of the

	REDD+ project. APAHUI owns the concession for conservation Montecristo of 81 055 hectares.
Contact person	Viviana Ruiz Pinedo
Title	Concession Manager
Address	Jr. Huayna Cápac S/N-C/1-Distrito de Huicungo
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Communities

Beyond associations owning a concession for conservation, multiple communities located in the area of influence of the project are involved and participate in the REDD+ project activities.

N°	Concesión	N°	Comunidad
1	Montecristo	1	Santa Inés
		2	Mojarras
		3	Pizarro
		4	Pucallpillo
		5	Primavera
		6	Gran Pajaten
		7	San Juan de Pajaten
2	El Breo	8	Nueva Esperanza
		9	Dos de Mayo
		10	Marisol
3	Martín Sagrado	11	Morada
		12	Canaán
		13	Añazco Pueblo
		14	Triángulo de la Esperanza
		15	Luz del Oriente
		16	Nuevo Chimbote

Other concessionaires

Across the development of the project, multiple communities decided to group as associations and claim concessions for conservation in the buffer area of the project. They have been supported by the Fundación

Amazonia Viva in their institutional creation as well as in the process of claiming concessions for conservation.

New concessions obtained over the last monitoring period are the following: Maquisapa (8,009 Ha) in Santa Ines community, Gran Ochanache (7,941 Ha) in Gran Pajaten community, Pumasapa (1,688 Ha) in Nueva Esperanza Community and Cerro Blanco in Community (1,003 Ha) summing up to a total of 18,677 Hectares.

2.1.5 Project Start Date (G3.4)

January 1st, 2010 is the starting date of the proposed REDD project activity crediting period.

Real action of the project activity started the 1st of January 2010 with ACOPAGRO starting the official application process for establishing the Martin Sagrado Concession with Conservation Purposes, and with an agreement with Asociación Dos de Mayo for the integration the El Breo concession to the Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD project

2.1.6 Project Crediting Period (G3.4)

The crediting period is from January 1st, 2010 to December 31st, 2049.

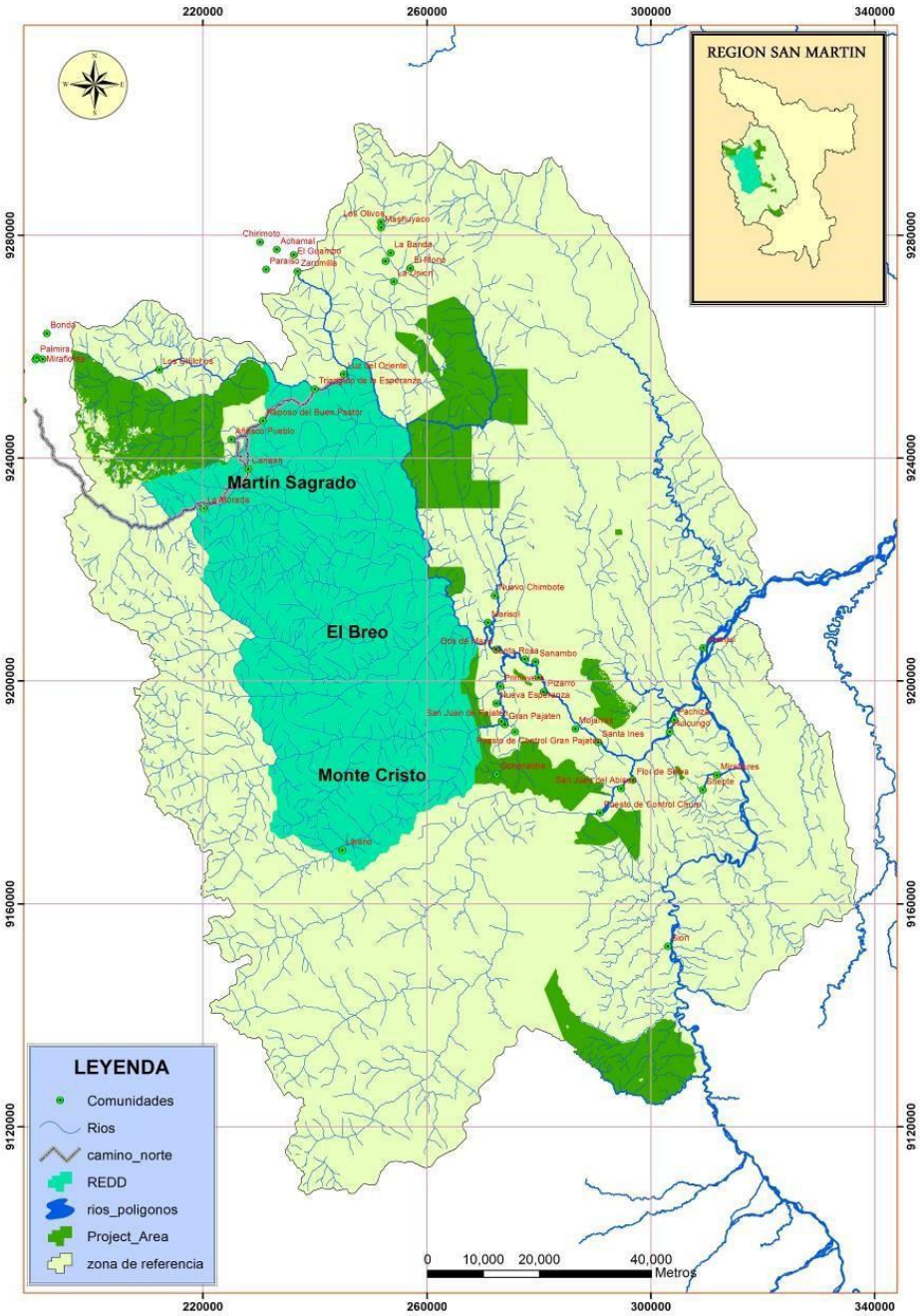
The length of the crediting period is 40 years.

2.1.7 Project Location (G3.3)

The project is located in Northern Peru, in the western part of San Martin province. The province of San Martin is located in the Amazon Andes, tropical region of Peru, at the transition between the high Andes and the lower Amazon basin. Since the last verification, there has been no changes or variations in the project location or area.

The project zone is constituted by the Huayabamba River watershed, delimited on the Western and Northern side by the Andes and the frontier with Amazonas and La Libertad provinces, to the East by the hills chain between Huayabamba and Saposoa valleys, on the South East by the Huallaga River.

Location of the project area in the reference region



2.1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology

Approved VCS Methodology VM0015/ Version 1.0/ Sectoral Scope 14 “Methodology for Unplanned Deforestation.

2.1.9 Other Programs (CL1.5)

The VERs generated by the GHG emission reductions of the project will be sold exclusively on the voluntary market, to private or public organizations willing to voluntarily offset their emissions.

The Project Proponent itself does not have any binding limits on GHG emissions and does not look for any compliance with an emissions trading program.

The project has not been registered under any other GHG programs and is not seeking registration under any other GHG programs.

The project has not participated in any other program of environmental crediting for GHG emission removals. The project participates to CCBA (Climate, Community, Biodiversity Alliance) certification program, which is only a certification program for certifying environmental and community benefits but does not bring any GHG-related environmental credit.

The project does not intend to generate any other kind of GHG-related environmental credit other than through the VCS Program. The Project Proponent aims to finance the project through the sales of VERs issued under the VCS program only to private companies buying VERs as voluntary offsetting of their emissions. Any other form of environmental credit for GHG removals would not be valued extra by the companies offsetting voluntarily their emissions and would therefore not be envisioned by the Project Proponent.

The project has not participated in any other GHG programs and has therefore not been rejected by any of them.

There has been no relevant updates to a jurisdictional program or any other law affecting the accountability of GHGs in the project area over the last monitoring period.

It should be noted though that between 2015 and 2016, the Ministry of the Environment of Peru (MINAM) produced the National REDD + Registry, the same that was presented in a pilot version at COP21 in Paris, which was also available on the ministry's website. This information is no longer public.

The Peruvian government initiated the process for the creation of a national mechanism and the Ministry of the Environment published a document in May 2015 stating that Peru “has vast experiences with the implementation of REDD + at different scales and levels, which they would integrate through an approach defined to form the national REDD + framework ”.

On the other hand, the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), through the General Directorate for Climate Change and Desertification (DGCCD), has been carrying out the harmonization process, "nesting", of the carbon accounting of the Early REDD + Initiatives (IT REDD +) with respect to the Forest Reference Emission Level (NREF) in force.

As part of the actions of the nesting process, the DGCCD has carried out an evaluation of the feasibility of extending the term of use of the emission baselines, having identified that, both in the implementation of

REDD + and the Paris Agreement, it is required maintain a transparent, complete and consistent carbon accounting across all territorial levels

Thus, MINAM authorized to:

> Use until 31.12.2020 the baselines that were generated by each IT REDD + to account for the emission reductions that occur in their accounting area.

> Carry out and finish until 31.12.2025, the process of verifying the emission reductions generated by each IT REDD+ until 31.12.2020.

The project benefited from such baseline extension from Verra.

Supporting documentation: "Extension Request Approval letter"

2.1.10 Sustainable Development

The country has a National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy (PNCP) (https://www.mef.gob.pe/contenidos/archivos-descarga/Politica_Nacional_de_Competitividad_y_Productividad.pdf) that is the result of a participatory and consensus process. The PNCP establishes the route that our country needs to travel in order to promote and consolidate medium and long-term economic growth, thus generating better public services to reduce poverty, increase income, and continuously increase the well-being of all Peruvians; promotes environmental sustainability.

The PNCP is made up of nine (9) Priority Objectives and 36 Policy Guidelines linked to these objectives, as well as indicators for the constant monitoring and evaluation of progress in its implementation. In this way, the public sector, the private sector, unions, academia and civil society will be able to act proactively to improve interventions aimed at increasing the country's competitiveness and productivity in a participatory context.

At the regional level, the main commitments related to the REDD + project are presented:

- The department of San Martín encourages the promotion of regional economic development with a territorial focus, in 2012 through Regional Ordinance No. 15 - 2012 - GRSM, the Regional Territorial Policy - PTR was approved, with two well-marked policies P1 The territory and its potential, which takes into account as a planning basis in the departmental territory the Economic Ecological Zoning and the P2 Governance of Territorial Management for Sustainable Human Development, which takes into account the implementation of clean technologies, cultural identity, investments and citizen participation as axes that allow achieving sustainable development in the region aligned the UN SDGs.

- By Regional Ordinance No. 030-2018-GRSM / CR, approves the Regional Development Plan (PRDC).

- By Regional Ordinance No. 006 - 2018 - GRSM / CR, the Regional Environmental Policy is approved, which clearly and precisely brings together the principles and objectives of regional environmental management to which economic, social, political and environmental development

will align in the region and that is articulated to national environmental provisions and international commitments on climate change and biodiversity.

- There are strategic guidelines for the promotion of low emission economic development in the San Martín region, by Regional Ordinance No. 038 - 2018 - GRSM / CR

- By means of regional ordinance N ° 026 -2019- GRSM / CR, the beginning of the process of elaboration of the "Regional Plan for Competitiveness and Productivity of San Martín by 2030" is approved, as well as the Regional Council for Competitiveness and Productivity of San Martín. (CRCP) in order to develop and implement jointly with the private sector and civil society the actions of:
    - Prepare and approve the San Martin PRCP proposal by 2030
    - Integrate the San Martín region into the national and global economy, based on boosting competitiveness and productivity, which allows generating higher levels of employment and steadily raising welfare levels from the population level in the San Martín region.

2.2 Project Implementation Status

2.2.1 Implementation Schedule (G3.4)

Date	Milestone(s) in the project's development and implementation
23/03/2007	Constitution of the APROBOC association (Asociación de Protección de Bosques Comunales) Dos de Mayo – Alto Huayabamba
01/01/2010	Start of the REDD + Martín Sagrado Biocorreror Project
14/06/2010	Formalization of the El Breo concession, through Resolución Directoral Ejecutiva N° 034-2010/GRSM/DRASAM, by the Regional Agricultural Authority (DRASAM).
15/11/2010	Signature of the Concession contract with conservation purposes 22-SAM/C-CON-RD-002-2010, between APROBOC association and San Martín Regional Government

12/07/2001	Constitution of the APAHUI association (Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios de Huicungo) today Cooperativa APAHUI Ltda.
25/09/2013	Formalization of the Montecristo concession, through Resolución Directoral Ejecutiva N° 258-2013/ARA/DEACRN, by San Martin Regional Government
01/2014	Signature of the Concession contract with conservation purposes 22-SAM/C-CON-RD-001-2014 between APAHUI association and the San Martín Regional Government
29/06/1997	Constitution of ACOPAGRO Ltda. cooperative
19/04/2012	Formalization of the Martín Sagrado concession, through Resolución Directoral Ejecutiva N° 144-2012/GRSM/ARA/DEACRN
22/06/2012	Signature of the Concession contract with conservation purposes 22-SAM/C-CON-RDE-001-12 between ACOPAGRO cooperative and the San Martin Regional Government
03/07/2012	Creation of the Fundación Amazonía Viva (FUNDAVI)
25/02/2013	First project validation - CCBA and VCS[1]
03/11/2015	First project verification - CCBA and VCS.
/12/2015	Recognition as Bosque Modelo[2]
19/03/2015	Recognition of the Gran Pajaten Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO

13/09/2016	FUNDAVI manages to register in APCI in the Registry of National Non-Governmental Development Organizations (0NGD) recipients of international technical cooperation, accepted through Directorial Resolution No. 505-2016 / APCI-DOC,
03/10/2017	Accreditation of 18 Forest Guards by authorities (Autoridad Regional Ambiental) as mentioned in the decree Resolución Directoral Ejecutiva N° 408 –2017/GRSM/ARA/DEACRN
2017	Installation of 5 organic gardens in the communities of Canaán, la Morada, Añazco, Pueblo, Nuevo Chimbote and Triangulo de la Esperanza with 146 beneficiarios. Installation of 20 pools for fish breeding (trout and carp) with 20 beneficiaries of the Canaan community
2017	Installation of offices for the three concessions: CC El Breo in the Dos de Mayo community, CC Martin Sagrado in ACOPAGRO's office; and CC Monte Cristo in Cooperativa Agraria APAHUI Ltda's office.; Jr. Huayna Cápac S/N-C/1-Distrito de Huicungo
2017	Incorporation of 06 community organizations to the REDD + Project: APAHUI: 1. Asociación Agroambiental Cañon de Joselito. APROBOC: 2. Asociación de Conservación del Bosque Comunal Naciente de Yulsanache de Primavera. ACOPAGRO: 3. Asociación de defensa y desarrollo La Morada. 4. Asociación de Productores Agroecológicos de Canaán. 5. Asociación de productores agropecuarios frutales y de conservación Shemacache.

	6. Asociación de productores agropecuarios de la cuenca del río Huayabamba Rodríguez de Mendoza.
2018	Start of beekeeping activities with native bees (meliponas) in the community of Pizarro.
2018	Installation of the milk processing and transformation module in the community of Canaán.
2018	Granting of the Concession for Ochanache Conservation of 7,941.6 Has, through the Concession Contract for conservation purposes No. 22-SAM / CON-CON-005-2018 and RDE No. 276-2018-GRSM / ARA / DEACRN.
2018	Accreditation of 34 forest custodians: 07 of ACOPAGRO according to RDE Nro 192-2018-GRSM / ARA / DEACRN. 18 of APROBOC, according to RDE Nro 120-2018-GRSM / ARA / DEACRN. 09 of APAHUI, according to RDE Nro 185-2018-GRSM / ARA / DEACRN.
2019	Presentation of two (02) new proposals for conservation concessions: Gran Usahchi in the community of Pizarro and Cerro Blanco in the community of Dos de Mayo.
2019	Presentation of the new Management Declaration for the management of the Martín Sagrado Conservation Concession, to date it is being evaluated by the Regional Environmental Authority
2019	APAHUI construction of a control and surveillance post in the Topayacu – Bombonaje sector, with capacity to house 7 people

2019	Advances in land tenure processes: APAHUI has geo-referenced 19 plots of producers settled in the community of Pizarro for the granting of individual rights. ACOPAGRO has geo-referenced 44 producer plots in the community of Canaán, these producers will have access to individual rights after the exclusion process of the Martín Sagrado Concession.
2019	Internship of 16 producers from the communities of Morada and Añazco Pueblo with the aim of exchanging experiences with beneficiaries of the lower basin of the Huayabamba River.

[1] https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/CCB_IMP_REP_ESP_958_15MARCH2016.pdf

[2] http://www.bosquesmodelo.net/bosque-modelo-rio-huayabamba-abiseo/

2.2.2 Methodology Deviations

There is no methodology deviation to report.

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

There is no minor change to report.

2.2.4 Project Description Deviations (*Rules* 3.5.7 – 3.5.10)

There is no project description deviation to report.

2.2.5 Risks to the Project (G3.5)

Risk of communities' lack of effectiveness to control the Conservation Forest area

The communities are supported by the Fundacion Amazonia Viva in the formalization of environmental associations. The contract signed between the communities and the Fundavi stimulates the awareness of the community leaders upon the importance of their role in protecting and monitoring the Conservation forest area. The communities through their organizations have increased their participation and involvement in control actions of the project area, basically because the relationship with the communities has been improved through training events and capacity building, now they have a better concept of forest conservation and sustainable development, the figure of Forest Custodians and their official recognition have played an important role in improving relations. The capacities of local communities and organizations have been strengthened, among which Santa Inés, Gran Pajaten (Rondas campesinas) and Nueva Esperanza stand out. As a result, these three communities have obtained their own concessions for conservation. In the process, the intervention of the project has been firstly in the solution of problems and boundary conflicts, and later in the development of training workshops, as well as accompaniment until obtaining their respective concession areas.

It should be noted that among the 16 communities directly involved with the REDD+ Biocorredor Martín Sagrado project, three of them present difficulties that must be overcome in the medium term:

- The community of Luz del Oriente where there is a conflict of interest due to bordering issues between San Martín and Amazonas, usurpation of land and the linking of community leaders to other interests than conservation.
- The community of Nuevo Chimbote: authorities presumably linked to other interests such as logging and land trafficking, which has made the work of the project difficult and limited.
- The Primavera community where the authorities and the population have not reached an agreement regarding the decision to work to protect their remaining forests.

Likewise, it is required to strengthen the level of linkage to the project in the communities of Pucallpillo, Santa Rosa and Nueva Esperanza, reinforcing the levels of cooperation and collaboration in the implementation of activities. Direct actions have not been carried out in the first two communities for years, and in Nueva Esperanza there is a level of disagreement about the action of the project by the Association that administers the C.C Pumasapa due to lack of misinformation.

Risk of community members experience loss of confidence in the Amazonia Viva Foundation

It is important to highlight that there is interest from the communities to work with FUNDAVI since the beginning of the REDD+ Martín Sagrado Biocorredor project, over the years it has been possible to position FUNDAVI as the organization leading the technical processes of conservation through community participation, the implementation of the figure of Community Managers (Gerentes Comunitarios) in the communities, as agents of coordination and liaison of the project with the community and vice versa, in addition to the establishment of community meetings (encuentros comunitarios) and different training events through specialized technicians (cocoa, coffee, livestock and others) enable the participation of organized communities, and of the holders of the Conservation Concessions APAHUI, APROBOC and ACOPAGRO, as executors of the activities. Such organization allows a direct relationship between all the actors of the project, which has allowed to improve the perception and relationship of the communities with FUNDAVI. The establishment of good relations is a long process that is gradually built up as it is a very sensitive subject and susceptible to multiple external factors that can directly influence it.

Beyond direct contact, some communication tools are regularly updated and displayed in communal houses (maps, progress reports, condensed management plans). The project technical team wears uniforms of the project and project technicians are 100% dedicated to the project.
During general assemblies, the Fundavi demonstrates the flow of benefits from the project entities toward members of communities based on financial support (revised by the CONSUF). On a more regular basis, the Fundavi, community leaders and concession managers gather to discuss budgets, objectives and achievements, and approve condensed management plans with prioritized activities.

Risk of population growth forcing agricultural expansion in project area

Demographic pressure: The demographic pressure is high due to high fertility rate (5 kids per households in average) in rural area of Amazonas and San Martin, Peru. The development of the participating communities is at the center of the strategy of the project. The entire process of the project is designed in order to empower the community members and ECASs ("Escuelas de campo") directly support the rural education system. The development and empowerment of community members lead to greater level of general knowledge, which should gradually curb down fertility rates.

Migration: The Fundavi supports participating communities in the development of community land-use plans aiming to define the areas dedicated to agricultural use and expansion, settlements of new migrants, sustainable timber harvesting, and conservation. This community process allows to better control the migration and settlements of newcomers, to avoid slash and burn practices in remaining forests and conserved areas.

Sustainable intensification: The establishment of agroforestry systems is seen as key for a sustainable intensification of cocoa farming. The Fundavi and PUR Projet have extensive experience in the establishment of shade for cocoa (main crop in the project zone). The sustainable intensification of the cocoa parcels with exclusively organic inputs will relieve some of the pressure currently existing upon the primary forest areas as households with better incomes from cocoa farms (see 2.2.8.) will not look forward to getting more land to cultivate.

A few cases are receiving a particular attention of the project as regards to these risks:

The antagonistic relationship with existing family units within the El Breo and Martín Sagrado conservation concessions has been improved. In El Breo, the Vásquez Mendoza Family Unit, which lives inside the Conservation Concession, has signed a shared restraint agreement with the concession, allowing to

improve the levels of articulation and protection of the forest, in addition to improving its family subsistence activities.

On the other hand, in front of the El Breo Conservation Concession, in the Martín Sagrado sector (buffer zone) the presence of human activity has increased in the last five years, however, the recognition of this area as a priority site for conservation was actually been worked out specifically the area of influence of the Marisol community.

In the case of Canaán community (North of the project area), it has been possible to identify and register 80 producers who lived in the territory before the recognition or granting of the Concession for Conservation Martín Sagrado, for which reason an agreement was signed to carry out the exclusion of its areas of use and support for conservation, which will allow safeguarding the existing forests and establishing a border area for the community of Canaán over the next monitoring period.

Risk of loss of carbon stocks through fire, illegal felling, and land clearing

A deforestation follow-up and monitoring system has been implemented in close coordination with the Geobosques Server (Platform to monitor changes in forest cover) of MINAM, who has implemented an early warning system through a methodology detecting early loss of tropical rainforests using data from Landsat satellite images. Alerts are being mapped weekly.
Regarding the monitoring of deforestation, the project has been able to determine that in the last 5 years the loss of forests has occurred mainly in the area of the communities of Canaán and Luz del Oriente (north of the project area), precisely in the area where the project implemented the identification and clarification of land use for 80 producers in the community of Canaán who are committed to helping the concessionaire in protecting the remaining primary forests and working in an orderly manner in the territory under their control.
The areas of carbon loss identified correspond to the area of use of this community, and it has also been possible to identify that forest loss has occurred due to natural causes such as landslides, winds or others.

Fires at catastrophic scale have not been reported since the beginning of the project. Dry summer periods provoke various fire starts but never not resulted in any major scale loss until today.
The presence of community forest guards at strategic entry points, and patrolling, combined with the ability to quickly and efficiently answer illegal intrusions in the project area lowers the risk of illegal felling and land clearing. The project processes make sure that the information of illegal intrusions is quickly communicated from the community guards to the relevant authorities to answer issues.
The project network is based on advanced cooperation between major actors at regional, provincial and municipal levels. The Fundavi leads the coordination between stakeholders (community and associations members and leaders, Local NGOs representatives, Regional and Provincial government), which ensure adequate answers to illegal logging and land clearing cases.
The protected areas are clearly demarcated with signs and pillars. The accesses are controlled (ex. Boat on the Huayabamba, walking patrols on paths). The Fundavi and other entities work in close cooperation with the local police (even though it is rarely needed to get the Police on site).

Risk of insufficient Funding or Inappropriate Use of the Revenues

The Fundavi manages funds under supervision of the project proponent. The results are displayed in monthly expense reports summaries used to optimize the impact of the project. There are no executed funds that are not directly or indirectly verified by the Fundavi (directly executed or executed by other concessions managers). All expenses are tracked and publicly available for consultation by any stakeholders, including communities. The Fundavi presents budget and expense reports to the project proponent on a monthly basis.

The economic resources for the implementation of the activities of the Annual Operational Plan of the project are distributed in an equitable manner and through processes of prioritization of activities in work meetings with the participation of the concessionaires.

The Project Proponent engaged a private donor in a 5-year commitment to finance project activities. Such visibility allows FUNDAVI to operate in an orderly and participatory manner with the holders of the Conservation Concessions.
The policy of transparency in the use of these funds with all its partners was strengthened, constantly improving the process of accountability with each of the organizations that are linked to the project, in addition to regularly monitoring the performances for the which administrative procedures have been established according to the normally accepted accounting.
The project actors remain active in the search for new financial resources that will allow the continuation of activities in the future with the vision to keep empowering community organizations seeking to keep forests standing guarantee the sustainability of the conservation activities. .

Natural risks

There are no direct or indirect risks of catastrophic loss of carbon stocks relative to:

- Fires: Intentional fires start can happen in purmas in the leakage area when farmers clear fallow land to install new annual crops, but their spread is limited by the strong humidity, especially in primary forest. Therefore, never reaching significant levels in the forested areas.
- Extreme weather event

2.2.6 Enhancement of High Conservation Values (G3.6)

As the main goal of the project is to ensure the conservation of the forest and consequently of key habitats for flora and fauna, and in general, critical ecological services, the project looks to protect areas of High Conservation Values through reduction of deforestation in the project area.

As the project has successfully protected forest cover during this monitoring period, compared to the baseline deforestation rate, the project also helped to protect community HCVs including areas fundamental for meeting community basic needs. Community HCVs are also maintained through agroforestry activities promoted in the leakage management areas.

In particular over the last monitoring period, a strong focus was put on control and surveillance activities, contributing more strongly to deforestation avoidance and hence to the protection of HCV areas:

- Permanent forest surveillance by local staff in 3 checkpoints and by an increased number of 14 forest guards in 2020 (versus 12 en 2016)
- 39 forest guards were accredited by the competent authorities
- In average 65 regular patrols and 5 special patrols per year were conducted
- 2 new checkpoints were built: Cueva del Oso y Topayacu; y el puesto de vigilancia Martin sagrado
- The staff was appropriately equipped with the necessary tools and equipment in particular thanks to the acquisition of two motorised river-transport units.

Besides, within the framework of the project, PUR Projet has been facilitating cooperation with research organizations. This cooperation is mainly aimed at enhancing the value of the ecosystems that make up the project area, towards regional, national and international stakeholders.

It is within this framework that PUR Projet facilitates the implementation of a unique research project in entomology. This project will make it possible to deploy, in the project area and in the neighboring Rio Abiseo National Park, research protocols consisting of recording all the insects present from the stump to the tree canopy. It includes the collaboration of dozens of international researchers who will take part in the entomological surveys on site for 6 weeks, and international partner universities to whom the surveys will be sent. This protocol, deployed in other regions of the world so far, has already led to the identification of several hundred new species in other forest ecosystems around the world.

PUR Projet is facilitating the co-origination of this research project with local stakeholders and key Peruvian institutions involved in a research project of this magnitude.

2.2.7 Benefit Permanence (G3.7)

Through the community economy component, the project has beenworking on initiatives aiming at improving the livelihoods of local communities and the success of local organizations in their vision and objectives. They have been supported by the project in the development of productive diversification in their parcels, trainings, technical assistance and capacity building in fish farming, bee hiving (meliponas), small animal breeding, low impact cocoa farming, coffee farming and cattle breeding. The project is continuously seeking to strengthen and improve its support on these aspects, to reach revenue increase and diversification of the communities.

Generally speaking the whole project vision, design and implementation is looking towards the empowerment of local communities in the sustainable management of their own territory over the long-term. The project procedures (collective definition of the POA - Plan Operativo Anual, Community meetings (encuentros comunitarios)), organization chart (FUNDAVI as a local organizations, concessions held by local organizations, and leadership of Community Leaders (gerentes comunitarios) and core activities (legal, education, community empowerment) all clearly reflect this vision of community empowerment for a long-term permanence of project benefits.

Over the last monitoring period, a particular focus was put on the necessity to support project beneficiaries in the development of Community Management Plans (Plan de Desarrollo Comunitario). The project proponent has been exploring several possibilities of implementation including the involvement of expert consultants. This topic will remain a priority over the next monitoring period.

Another strong contribution to the project benefit is the development of a legal and sustainable timber supply chain in the area, in the framework of the Jubilacion Segura project. Ensuring a regulated and profitable supply of quality timber is a direct way to limit the pressure on remaining primary forest and associated biodiversity. Selected project plantations successfully passed the FSC® certification for the second time in 2020 which is a significant step towards the formalisation of this supply chain. It is interesting to note that the FSC® standard also promotes conservation as a complementary approach to sustainable timber harvesting.

Last, all the communication efforts to promote the project at national and international level generate pride and visibility related to conservation activities. These can be considered as safeguards for the future of

project benefits. The recognition of the area as a biosphere reserve by UNESCO is a strong asset in that respect, as well as the membership to the Bosque Modelo Network. The project involvement into the Euroclima+ program from 2019 and the efforts initiated in 2020 by the project proponent to formalize an entity gathering all REDD projects in Peru are two other strong contributions to the project visibility.

Supporting documentation:

- *181021_BMS_Peru_Presentacion_estrategica*
- *190605_Acta_sociabilizacion_PDC_Firmada*
- *PMF_FSC_Resumen Ejecutivo*
- *Video Euroclima "Improving Governance and Land Use in Honduras and Peru"*

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Community Consultation (G3.8)

Project team meeting

The project ensures regular community feedbacks through discussions between the Fundavi and the concessions managers, and PUR Projet. The team meets quarterly or more to share on operations review experience and best practices to identify innovations for extension.

Link with authorities

Regular meetings with the district, province and regional authorities also ensure the Fundavi and PUR Projet fully inform the authorities of the project's achievements and roadblocks. The institutions also get a chance to give some feedback and inputs on the project implementation.

Community Meetings and technical staff meetings as spaces for dialogue

Stronger inclusion of all stakeholders in decision-making processes had been identified as a weakness of the project during the first verification (FAR 1).
Some work was done to improve this aspect of the project at all levels:

- specific spaces called Community Meetings ("encuentros comunitarios") designed for dialogue and participation, discussion of results and progress of the project between FUNDAVI, PUR Projet, the holders of the concessions and the communities that are regularly organized. In this space, suggestions are received, doubts are answered and improvement proposals for the project are collected. It includes the participation of the main authorities of the communities who interact with the project, among which we can mention municipal agents, lieutenant governors, presidents of peasant rounds, presidents of community organizations and others. At the end of the meeting agenda, a plenary is held with the aim of reaching agreements on the improvements for the project and defining the community headquarters for the next meeting, being designated by proposal of those present and by majority support of the participants. The development of the next event, as a space for consultation, dialogue, and mechanisms for effective community participation in the project, as evidenced in the last community meeting organized in the Dos de Mayo community on

January 22nd 2020, in which attending participants were trained on the mechanisms of the REDD+ project as well as its implications.

- At project management level, meetings were made more systematic between concession managers, FUNDAVI and PUR Projet, to manage more specific topics related to each concession.

Tentative of implementation of the community register notebook to attend to complaints, queries, claims and proposals for community improvements.

The project made efforts to implement a mechanism to collect complaints, suggestions and proposals for improvement in each community, based on the implementation and issuance of a book of complaints, claims and suggestions for management improvement with the communities. However, although it has been implemented in all the communities, this mechanism has not yet been used in an adequate way, so there have been no reports of discontent or complaints in the communities, therefore, no further dissemination of the importance of this management mechanism for communities. The learning from this experience is that the project is facing a cultural difficulty in the acceptation of such a practice. The solution envisioned by the project is to encourage dialogue strengthening the tools and methods that proved successful: community meetings and ECAS dynamics.

Trips and visits to the communities to strengthen the link

The technical team of the Concessions, FUNDAVI and PUR Projet have organized and systematized visits (currently annual, with a will to make them more frequent) to the communities that are located within the concessions and in the area of influence of the project, hence allowing to strengthen the approach of the project towards these communities and define the levels of involvement into the project for the local population. Such visits have served to clarify misunderstandings, strengthen relationships, but also to mark differences mainly in concepts of forest management and conservation, such as the case of the Luz del Oriente community, who, influenced by conservation critics, have prohibited the entry of project personnel to this community. As an additional measure to overcome these obstacles, FUNDAVI, in coordination with ACOPAGRO, agreed to implement a liaison and coordination office for the Martín Sagrado Conservation Concession in the city of Rodriguez de Mendoza, thus facilitating the interaction with local authorities and the population of this area.

Adaptive management plans and Budgets

Annual work plans and budgets are developed each year based on feedbacks from the previous year's operations. The goal of the annual review by the Fundavi and Pur Projet is to enhance the impact of project resources on carbon storage and sequestration, as well as livelihood and biodiversity goals. While an overall budget and strategic plan is provided in the Project Development Document (PDD) and related documents, the Fundavi together with project implementing organizations and community participants have the flexibility to modify their annual strategies and budgets based on experiences from the previous years and emerging development priorities.

The Project proponent has been working on the improvement of such process to support local stakeholders in better identifying and addressing priorities at project level and not just at concession level) with the aim of adapting resources and efforts to the evolving context

Supporting document: Improvement of the POA definition process - prioridades POA 2020

2.3.2 Public Comment Period Publicity (G3.9)

The same procedure as for the validation of the PDD and first verification is being followed for the Monitoring & Implementation report. Parallel to the publication of the English-version of the Monitoring & Implementation Report, a simplified Spanish-version of the document is posted on the VCS website (and on Fundavi's website once its maintenance is over).

A printed version of the document will be available in the offices of the Fundavi. All Spanish comments will be centralized by one person within the Fundavi and sent to PUR Projet before the end of the public comment period.

2.3.3 Distribution of Project Information (G3.9)

The project seeks to share key information at different levels and groups of actors. Local actors, in particular the population of local communities, are always provided with information at each training meeting, publication or community meeting that is organized, the agenda always includes a specific moment to share about the project's updates and progress.

An interesting example of dissemination of project information is an initiative developed by APROBOC who has a community radio program where the different news of the project and of conservation and resource management are broadcast, fulfilling a dissemination and training role.

Meetings have also been organized with partners from the concession-holder organizations that are more specific and aimed at providing information about project management and analyzing possible problems or inconveniences that may arise at concession level.

At the local and national population level, social networks have been used as means of dissemination and distribution of information, so FUNDAVI has a website and a Facebook address where relevant project information is published. At the national level, it has participated in different groups and events related to the REDD+ mechanism where it has been possible to provide information regarding the project and its work strategy with full involvement of the local population.

Supporting documentation: FUNDAVI's Facebook page

2.3.4 Conflicts and Grievances (G3.10)

As mentioned in section 2.3.1, the project mostly relies on spaces for dialogue and existing and emerging institutions to efficiently mediate any conflict arising from project related activities. The Fundavi, Acopagro, Apahui, APROBOC are now long established and reference organizations and we can expect the communities to reach out to them to give feedback, especially considering that new spaces for dialogue have been created (Encuentros comunitarios, strengthened technical presence in the field, increased frequency of staff visits). The formalization of new environmental associations supported by FUNDAVI within every participating communities contribute to strengthen the capacity of mediation of conflicts.

Few conflicts and complaints were presented in the context of the project and are not considered as major threats at this point.

The main conflictive situation is the one generated in the Martín Sagrado Concession more specifically in the community of Luz del Oriente, at the border between the regions of San Martín and Amazonas. A group of residents has evidently been manipulated by power groups involved in land trafficking mafias and other illegal activities, and also taking advantage of the scarce or null presence of the state or regional and local governments. They hence took the unilateral decision and without further explanation to prohibit the visit and passage of project staff, we assume that it is because the activities that would be implemented were against their personal interests. This conflict is expected to be solved in coming years by implementing a joint work strategy with regional and local authorities and improving the levels of socialization of the project's scope.

Another conflict that is being followed up closely is the one that arose with the Management Committee of the Gran Pajatén Biosphere Reserve, since the so-called RBGP Front for the Defense of Interests has been publishing and presenting documents discrediting the work of the Management Committee and all the institutions working on issues of conservation and resource management within the Biosphere Reserve, it has been determined that it is a group of resentful professionals motivated by political and economic purposes. In response to these events, joint and coordinated action has been taken between SERNANP, the Municipality of Mariscal Cáceres, Non-Governmental Organizations, Academic Institutions, FUNDAVI and other members of the Management Committee, preparing explanatory reports of the slanderous versions disseminated and improving the levels of dissemination and distribution of information about the Biosphere Reserve, its objectives and benefits for society.

Although conflict resolution through involvement of Public Authorities is always an option, experience has shown that bilateral resolution until common agreement could be more appropriate for a more efficient management of conflicts.

2.4 Management Capacity and Best Practices

2.4.1 Required Technical Skills and Expertise (G4.2)

PUR Projet's team was strengthened through the recruitment of a dedicated Peruvian REDD+ coordinator based in the project area, with more than 20 years of experience in management of conservation projects. The coordinator is working closely with FUNDAVI and with concessions managers to help them improve their management of the project from a technical and reporting point of view.

The implementation of a new management and organizational structure of the project has been achieved, promoting a more active direct participation of the concessionaires (APROBOC, ACOPAGRO and APAHUI) in their management such as: management of their own technical team (previously all assigned to FUNDAVI) ; purposeful management in structuring budgets (proposals are made according to local needs with all communities) with which each concessionaire coordinates, based on guidelines; direct management of funds which are transferred from FUNDAVI (this gives them autonomy for a more dynamic and effective implementation), it should be noted that at all times there must be accompaniment and supervision from Project Proponent on the use and execution of these funds.

Over the last monitoring period, some work has been done to open and strengthen the project's governance system, intensifying the participation of authorities and communities' population with whom the different

components of the project are implemented. The instance of Community Meetings ("Encuentros Comunitarios") contributed to this purpose, having been held 5 to date, an average of 2 per year.
These dedicated spaces allow the authorities and the general population to be linked to the processes implemented by the project, access to information on actions carried out, presentation of indicators and their results is given, threats and new opportunities for the project are presented, invites to more active participation, the dialogue is opened for feedback and improvement of processes, among others.

In terms of technical expertise, PUR Projet also renewed its partnership with ONFI to strengthen the team's capacity in GIS and deforestation monitoring and analysis.

Supporting documentation: ONFI_workplan, Hoja de vida Juan-Carlos Flores

2.4.2 Worker Training (G4.3)

The implementation of a new governance and management structure described in section 2.4.1 was supported by a strong presence and accompaniment of PUR Projet and FUNDAVI in the empowerment, and improvement of internal processes in order to avoid acts of corruption or mismanagement.

The increased transfer of responsibility to local teams is expected to ensure permanence of capacity over the long-term instead of maintaining knowledge at Project Proponent level.

Training of project actors was also achieved through the Sensitization and Education component of the project. A strong level of presence in communities was made possible through Community leaders ("Gerentes Comunitarios") recognized by the community as agents of change, sensibilization and communication. They supported the implementation of multiple training, socialization and project presentation events both in communities and in Education centers in the Huayabamba area. More specifically, the following achievements can be highlighted.

- Collective governance by communities through Gerentes Comunitarios as community representatives for the nesting of the project was achieved in 16 communities (9 in 2016) involved in the project. Gerentes comunitarios are recognized as key stakeholders to link the project with respective communities.
- The work of APAHUI, APROBOC and ACOPAGRO as key stakeholders implementing the project gained recognition and is now commonly considered a very important topic in the San Martin Region
- Educative institutions involved in the process of training citizens with a new mindset of respect and protection of forest in the Huayabamba
- 453 events (workshops, trainings,sensitizations, etc) were held
- 7 internal internships among project members and 5 community meetings ("encuentros comunitarios" were organized)

A focus was put on carbon-certification topics. FUNDAVI team's level of involvements and complete understanding of certification requirements and procedures was increased through the organization of dedicated trainings. PUR Projet also invested in the design of a community-oriented training module on climate change & carbon certification with an ECAS+ (escuelas de campo) expert organization.

Some specific training modules on REDD and FLEGT initiatives were also designed and implemented by an expert consultant.

Supporting documentation: Carbon_Training_FUNDAVI, Nota_tecnica_MarthaRivas, Euroclima_Informe_Actividades

2.4.3 Community Employment Opportunities (G4.4)

As the project is participative, activities are implemented directly by the community members. Additionally, the project implemented a system of community managers ("gerentes comunitarios").

Community managers are people from the community and are elected in democratic elections by members of the community or the community organization, the candidates are proposed by the villagers regardless of whether they are women or men, they must meet a basic profile of good communication, have received previous training in the environment and sustainable development. The community election is formalized through an act that the population respects and this position must be rotating.
On the other hand, we can also mention the forest guards who are a figure established by the Forest and Wildlife Law and who are normally local residents or members of organizations, their function is to exercise Control and Surveillance activities and have special powers to to be able to intervene in illegal acts such as immobilizing illegally cut trees, these are community members accredited by the competent authority.

Though all community members are given an equal opportunity to apply for employment, the ultimate decision is up to the local community groups, based on the abilities and motivation of the individual. The Fundavi ensures that communities choose the people with no discrimination criteria, making sure that no specific community groups are underrepresented in the project staff. Special attention goes to gender equality and the participation of women in capacity building and employment activities. Project teams have been provided with specific trainings on gender topics to increase their capacity to include gender considerations in daily project management.

Supporting documentation: Gender_training_presentation_GIZ

2.4.4 Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights (G4.5)

Relevant laws:

- LEY DE PRODUCTIVIDAD Y COMPETITIVIDAD LABORAL (LPCL)
- Ley Nro. 28051 "Ley de prestaciones alimentarias" y

The project does not hire many workers as employees, as the goal is to give to the community members directly the keys to manage and develop the activities themselves, through their local community associations. In that sense, funds and material are transferred from The Fundavi to community associations, who are in charge of financing the local activities and managing the financial compensations for the community members whenever appropriate. The associations are accountable for the material and money under their responsibility, and report to the Fundavi on a trimestrial basis.

For the Fundavi employees, compliance with the national legal framework is guaranteed by the explicit registration of the Fundacion and every created environmental association with participating communities in the Foundations national registries which includes the approval of the status, organizational and

operational description documents (ROF/MOF) of the Fundavi and other associations, which describes the organization and the working and labor conditions within the Fundavi and associations.

Foundations in Peru are very strictly controlled by the national administration (Consejo De Supervigilancia De Fundaciones Del Ministerio De Justicia, attached to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights) regarding compliance with fiscal, labor, and foundation specific regulations. Two persons in the Fundacion Amazonia Viva (Tirso Ruiz, legal and administrative assessor and his assistant) are in charge of interactions with administration and compliance with regulations.

The employees are informed of their rights by the Director when hired by the Foundation Amazonia Viva, in accordance with legal framework for worker rights (described in PPD at Validation).

Project budget was increased in 2020 to improve the status of FUNDAVI employees, who are now all under a “planilla” contract that guarantees basic working rights according to the Perucian law.

PUR Projet also worked with expert Peruvian consultants to improve its understanding of the Peruvian labour framework and ensure full compliance with national laws.

Supporting documentation: Planilla_FUNDAVI, DOCUMENTO referencial de Nóminas_Bluebox

2.4.5 Occupational Safety Assessment (G4.6)

The risks to worker’s safety are identified and rated in the Validation PDD. Mitigation processes implemented by the project are also described in the PDD.

Generally speaking, safety guidelines have been formulated to address risks that might threaten workers’ health. The Project Implementation team regularly reviews (technical meetings at the Fundavi headquarters) the worker risks and mitigation strategies to ensure risks are minimized.

The Control and Surveillance activities are the ones that could affect workers more seriously, as they have to move to remote areas and mainly by river transport means. To take this reality into account, security protocols have been established for the personnel of field such as the use of boats or boats with their engines in good condition and frequently maintained and checked, the use of life jackets, the use of rubber boots in the field and its non-use in the boat. Likewise, people working in the project are affiliated with a health insurance covering the hospitalization costs of being affected by an accident at work. The Martín Sagrado and El Breo conservation concessions also have their own security protocols and a Contingency Plan to guarantee the safety, life and health of visitors and researchers who enter these conservation concessions.

In 2020 in the context of the FSC certification of part of the farms involved in the Jubilacion Segura Project in the REE+ buffer area, PUR Projet organized a dedicated training session on risks related to snakes, in partnership with local doctors and scientists, as snake bites are considered to be another risk in the project area.

Supporting documentation: Capacitacion FSC serpientes

2.4.6 Financial Health of Implementing Organization(s) (G4.7)

Project activities are pre-financed through the sales of carbon credits (mix of ex-post and ex-ante). In 2018 PUR Projet engaged a private company (confidential) in the exclusive financing of the project activities over 5 years. Before this commitment ends, PUR Projet will engage business development efforts to renew the commitment or engage new clients (which seems realistic based on the current trend - private companies engaging in climate strategy and growing demand for carbon credits). In addition, PUR Projet's cost structure includes long-term provisions allowing to keep supporting the project in case a funding decrease happens.

Supporting documentation: Updated cashflow analysis

2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights

2.5.1 National and Local Laws (G5.1)

The proposed project activities are all within the existing national and regional legal framework of the Government of Peru and there has been no major change in the legal framework related to the project.

The project area is constituted by concessions for conservation attributed for 40 years by San Martin Regional Government for conservation activities, in accordance with the legal framework. The Regional Government authority, as attributor of the concessions, warrants the respect of the legal framework.

All project activities are implemented in the framework of - and in accordance with - the required Management Plans of the Concessions for conservation, approved by the San Martin Regional Government for periods of 5 years. In particular, the regional authority (Autoridad Regional Ambiental) approves the concessions Management Plans making sure that legal framework is respected.

More specifically, the following laws are considered relevant to our activities (in addition to labor laws):

- Ley General del Ambiente (Ley Nº 28611),
- Ley orgánica de Aprovechamiento sostenible de los Recursos naturales (Ley Nº 26821),
- Ley forestal y de Fauna Silvestre y su Reglamento (Ley Nº 29763),
- Ley de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (Ley Nº 26834).
- Ley Marco Sobre Cambio Climático (Ley Nº 30754)

In addition to the guidelines approved by the formal documents of the management of conservation concessions:

- Resolución de Dirección Ejecutiva N° 105-2016-SERFOR-DE, que aprueba el los "Lineamientos para el otorgamiento de concesiones para productos forestales diferentes a la madera, ecoturismo y conservación por concesión directa"

  https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/RESOLUCI%C3%93N-DE-DIRECCI%C3%93N-EJECUTIVA-N%C2%BA-105-2016-SERFOR-DE.pdf

- "Lineamientos para la elaboración de la declaración de manejo de concesiones para conservación"

  https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Lineamientos-para-la-elaboracion-de-la-declaracion-de-manejo-de-concesiones-para-conservacion.pdf

The project proponent is participating to the group called REDD Group, which is a discussion platform for organizations interested in REDD+ issues in Peru, based on the free participation, transparency, good faith and commitment of its members. The REDD+ Peru Group has an advocacy role, an advisory role and an informational role on the national REDD+ process.

Additionally, the Regional Environment Authority (ARA: Autoridad Regional Ambiental) of the San Martin Regional Government, in charge of the attribution and supervision of areas for conservations, has specifically approved the Biocorredor Martin Sagrado project, recognizing officially (supporting evidence available) that the project:

- is operated in accordance with Peruvian national and regional legal framework
- does not threaten the existence of high value species
- has a positive impact on the environment and ensures its sustainability

2.5.2 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.3)

The communities living inside the project area (Canaan, La Morada, Anazco Pueblo) were consulted and gave their free prior informed consent for the project.

Ongoing communication has been maintained with them, achieving a level of free articulation and timely communication. Proof is that Canaan community expressed its willingness not to be included in the conservation area anymore. The project gave its agreement and the exclusion of this area should happen during the next monitoring period. An agreement has been signed already to formalize both parties' commitment to conduct the the process of exclusion of agricultural areas for use by the community, which will later become part of individual rights of the producers. The use of the land will be formalized with the Peruvian state (Regional Government of San Martín and producers of the community of Canaán).

Similarly for the Vásquez Mendoza family unit case, whose property in use dates back to approximately 35 years ago, at the time of the process of granting the right of Concession for Conservation El Breo to the Protection Association of Communal Forest Dos de Mayo Alto Huayabamba - APROBOC, the territory in use of the family unit remained inside the concession for conservation. A shared subjection agreement was signed, allowing both the APROBOC and the family unit Vásquez Mendoza to join efforts to protect standing forests of the El Breo conservation concession.

2.5.3 Property Rights Protection (G5.4)

The project activities do not involve the resettlement of any communities or households, since project goals include stopping settlements before they happen. Resettlement is not a component of the project design nor would it be acceptable, the participation of communities in land-use planning is essential.

Neither do project activities requires any relocation, voluntary or involuntary.

The project area is constituted by 3 concessions for conservation managed by 3 community organizations (associations APROBOC, APAHAUI, cooperative ACOPAGRO).

These are concessions given upon solicitation by the regional government for a period of 40 years (renewable), with the sole purpose of conservation. The concessionaires must request the concession first,

building a technical file describing the area, the conservation stakes, and are given the concession after a public comment period where communities can contest the concession. Once obtained, the concessionaires must submit within 3 years a detailed management plan for the concession, and the conservation activities will be monitored every 5 years by the government, which can reclaim back the concession in case of non-respect of the conditions.

It is part of the REDD project activities (even the first priorities) to help the communities and organizations in the process of securing land tenure over the project area. Once the concessions have been attributed, there are no longer possibilities for disputes over the project area within the San Martin Region.

Regarding the rights of the families settled within conservation concessions, the project has implemented an identification mechanism (supported by the association AGROECAAN in the specific case of the community of Canaán) to improve its case-by-case understanding of the situation of properties and families as regard to land use. A document called community zoning has been made as a preliminary action for the future exclusion from the project area for part of Canaan community, taking into account that the community settled in the area before the concession for conservation was granted. This had been mentioned during the granting process but the families of the communities of Canaán and La Morada that remained within the concession area had not been fully identified, due to this fact. In 2018 the project started a family identification process family by family, farm by farm, thus determining the existence of agricultural areas established before the contract was awarded, this work was carried out in coordination with the Regional Government of San Martín.

2.5.4 Identification of Illegal Activity (G5.5)

<u>Illegal extraction of wood inside the Martin Sagrado concession</u>

In the month of November 2019, the granting of the timber harvest right within the Martín Sagrado Conservation Concession was evidenced, without the applicant having complied with the requirements demanded by law. The FUNDAVI team together with ACOPAGRO as the holder of the concession hence quickly and timely made arrangements with the relevant bodies such as the Organism for Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife - OSINFOR, the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) to take the corresponding actions and declare the nullity of said grant of timber harvesting rights within the CCMS, since there can be no overlapping of rights or forest harvesting in a forest protection zone. This is an example of the way to act formally and covered by the Forest and Wildlife Law, its corresponding regulations and guidelines, for cases of illegal acts that cause damage to forest resources and wildlife. These actions are carried out with the purpose of safeguarding the primary forests and other forest resources of the project area, under the protection of the corresponding instances and of the forest and environmental laws in force.

As a result of these actions, dated February 7, 2020, the Directorial Resolution No. 111-2020-AMAZONAS-ARA / DEGBFS / VHVA REGIONAL GOVERNMENT was published, resolving to DECLARE THE NULLITY, of the Directorial Resolution No. 111-2019 - REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AMAZONAS-ARA / DEGBFS / D, which approves the Declaration of Permission for Forest Harvesting in Private Property - DEMA, granted to Lucas Zegarra Bardales, identified with DNI No. 33953207, registered as permit with code No. 01 -AMA / PER-FMP-2019-05, on the concession area No. 22-SAM / C-CON / RDE-001-2012, in accordance with the considering part of the resolution.

Collaboration with the "Comisión Multisectorial de Lucha contra la Tala Ilegal" (Multisectoral Commission to Combat Illegal Logging)

Advocacy and coordination work has been carried out with SERFOR in order to support and strengthen the work of the commission to combat illegal logging in order to be able to implement procedures for rapid or immediate attention to illegal acts in application of the law, considering that in the majority of cases the illegal logging is denounced and paralyzed and it does not continue to identify and punish the offender, remaining unpunished for the crime he has committed, in addition to all acts related to reporting, verification, supervision and disposition. The end of the felled wood is the responsibility and costs of the complainant or holder of the qualifying title affected.

3 CLIMATE

3.1 Monitoring GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.1.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	Surface of each LULC strata in the reference region – historical: 2001, 2005, 2010
Data unit	Hectares
Description	Area of each each LULC strata for three pivot years in the historical reference period: 2001, 2005, 2010
Source of data	Remote sensing analysis and field validation. Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation
Value applied	Table 5; section 1.1.4; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Section 1.1; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation
Purpose of the data	Determination of baseline scenario
Comments	Computed once at validation for completion of baseline scenario.

Data / Parameter	Surface of each LULC strata in the reference region – yearly projection for 2010-2020
Data unit	Hectares

Description	Projected area of each LULC strata for every years of the baseline period
Source of data	Deforestation model. Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation
Value applied	Table 8; section 1.3.1; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Section 1.3; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	To be reassessed for the next 10 years at each re-validation of the baseline

Data / Parameter	Carbon stocks per hectare for each LULC strata
Data unit	tCO2/ hectare
Description	Carbon stock per hectare in aerial and below-ground living biomass in each strata
Source of data	Complete Biomass inventory protocol for forest stratae. Literature for non-forest stratae. Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation
Value applied	Table 11; section 2.1; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Section 1.1; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation
Purpose of the data	- Calculation of baseline emissions. - Calculation of project emissions.

Comments	Assessed and validated once at project validation for the whole duration of the project.

3.1.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	Actual area per LULC strata
Data unit	Hectares
Description	Calculation of the total area for each strata at given date in Project Area analyze of satellite images
Source of data	Satellite image analysis - ONFI
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	See detailed Technical Report 2020 of ONFI
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every 5 year: complete analysis
Value monitored	

Project area		
LULC classes	Areas 2015 (ha)	Areas 2020 (ha)
Forest	245214	246162
Bare soils and cropland, settlements, Non-Forest vegetation	1311.2	363.8
Water	5.3	5.3
Clouds and shadows	49125.6	49125.6
TOTAL	295656,1	295656,7

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Project area</th></tr>
<tr><th>LULC classes</th><th>Areas 2015 (ha)</th><th>Areas 2020 (ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Amazonian Moist Forest</td><td>58,282</td><td>58,508</td></tr>
<tr><td>Andean moist Forest</td><td>154,463</td><td>155,060</td></tr>
<tr><td>Andean Dry Forest</td><td>32,469</td><td>32,594</td></tr>
<tr><td>Floodplain Forests</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-forest vegetation</td><td>867</td><td>240</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bare soils and cropland, urban area</td><td>445</td><td>123</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clouds and shadows</td><td>49,126</td><td>49,126</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nodata (adjustment)</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>295,656</td><td>295,656</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring equipment</td><td>- Satellite imagery (Sentinel)
- GIS Software</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA/QC procedures to be applied</td><td>- Own ONFI QA/QC procedures
- FUNDAVI and PUR Projet feedback on ONFI outputs, based on knowledge of the area, local monitoring and control field visits</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purpose of the data</td><td>- Calculation of project emissions.
- Calculation of leakage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation method</td><td>See detailed Technical Report 2020 of ONFI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Comments</td><td>The measurement of actual area per LULC strata allows immediate computing of area per LULC change class from one verification year to another.
The measurements made in the project area allow for ex-post calculation of actual carbon stock changes in the project area
Measurements made in the leakage belt allow for ex-post estimation of activity displacement leakage
Measurement made in the reference region may be used in case of re-validation of the baseline scenario.</td></tr>
</table>

Data / Parameter	Potential carbon stock decrease due to catastrophic events
Data unit	T CO2/ha
Description	Potential carbon stock decreases in case of natural disturbances or other catastrophic events
Source of data	Field measurements in the affected areas after the event occurred.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Same field measurement method as for the carbon stock measurement completed for validation (See section 2.1; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation)
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every 5 year
Value monitored	0 - See Loss Event Report
Monitoring equipment	Same field measurement method as for the carbon stock measurement completed for validation (See section 2.1; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation)
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Same field measurement method as for the carbon stock measurement completed for validation (See section 2.1; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation)
Purpose of the data	Calculation of project emissions.
Calculation method	Same method as for the carbon stock measurement completed for validation (See section 2.1; Annex Document Data and Parameters for emissions reduction calculation)
Comments	Monitoring of potential carbon stock changes will only be necessary in case of catastrophic events. Otherwise, In accordance with Methodology VM00015 section 1.1.3 (no significant carbon stock decrease estimated in the ex-ante assessment), monitoring of carbon stocks is not mandatory and values measured for validation can be used throughout the baseline period.

3.1.3 Monitoring Plan

The project's monitoring plan was built in accordance with VM00015 methodology (V1.0) and VCS AFOLU requirements applicable.

Overall Monitoring of project implementation

The implementation of project activities is decided and discussed on a continuous basis between the participating communities, the Fundacion Amazonia Viva, and the Project Proponent.

All records of project activities implemented are transferred from the Foundation Amazonia Viva to Pur Projet. The foundation transfers to the Project Proponent at least quarterly activity and economic reports of activities implemented (monthly in the first years), including pictures, testimonies, additional specific reports.

All material is kept both by the Fundacion Amazonia Viva and the Project Proponent in a digital way, organized by category of activities implemented, in accordance with project activities management plan.

At the time of the second verification, the project proponent is in the process of designing an improved Monitoring Framework for the project, that will be presented at next (third) Verification.

Monitoring of land-use and land-cover change

Monitoring of actual land-use and land-cover change is done periodically at each VCS verification of the project.

When Peru releases its jurisdictional program or approved MRV system at national level, the project will use the MRV data generated by the jurisdictional program.

There is no such system available at the date of the project's second verification, which is why the Project Proponent contracted GIS and remote sensing specialists (ONFI as the technical partner of the project) to complete the Land-Use and Land-Cover change analysis since last verification/ monitoring, as for the first Verification. The procedures used are the exact same procedures and methodologies as for historical analysis for validation in order to ensure consistency with baseline completion.

Data collected is the area of forest-land converted to non-forest land, per LULC change class, in the whole reference region.

Quality Control

Fundación Amazonia Viva and PUR Projet have knowledge of actual deforestation allowing to cross-check the MRV data reported by ONFI, based on:

- a regular monitoring of deforestation based on Geobosques (a Peruvian deforestation monitoring program) is also done at local level on a monthly basis
- locally observed conditions and evolutions (field visits within the project area)
- a permanent follow up of illegal deforestation events

Monitoring of carbon stocks and non-CO2 emissions

Monitoring of potential carbon stock changes will only be necessary in case of catastrophic events. Otherwise, in accordance with Methodology VM00015 section 1.1.3 (no significant carbon stock decrease estimated in the ex-ante assessment), monitoring of carbon stocks is not mandatory and values measured for validation can be used throughout the baseline period.

Monitoring of impact of natural disturbances and other catastrophic events

In case of natural disturbances and other catastrophic events occurring in the project area, the project plans to conduct field measurements of carbon stock per hectares in the affected area will be conducted within 3 months after the event. The measurements would be completed by the local project team along with local farmers, under the supervision of the Foundation Amazonia Viva, following the same biomass inventory protocol as for carbon stock measurements completed for validation.

Field data would be transferred to the project proponent for interpretation, quality control, and archiving. Consistency of data will be cross-checked against other literature sources for land-covers similar as the one after the event.

As no catastrophic event was reported over the last monitoring period, no such measurement was done.

Monitoring of leakage

Monitoring of actual land-use and land-cover change in the leakage area is done periodically at each VCS verification of the project.

When Peru releases its jurisdictional program or approved MRV system at national level, the project will use the MRV data generated by the jurisdictional program.

There is no such system available at the date of the project's second verification, which is why the Project Proponent contracted GIS and remote sensing specialists (ONFI as the technical partner of the project) to complete the Land-Use and Land-Cover change analysis since last verification/ monitoring, as for the first Verification. The procedures used are the exact same procedures and methodologies as for historical analysis for validation in order to ensure consistency with baseline completion.

Data collected is the area of forestland converted to non-forest land, per LULC change class in the leakage belt, along with the project area.

As described in section 3.3.1 of the PDD, and in accordance with the methodology, there is no leakage associated with leakage prevention activities; this type of leakage is therefore not monitored.

Similarly, emissions from forest fires are not included in the baseline and is therefore not monitored.

Summary of the Monitoring process

Activity	Detail	Perimeter	Output data	Responsability	Quality control	Archiving
Images collection and pre-processing						
1 Collection of data sources for year Yv	In order to be as close as possible to the work completed for baseline, satellite images of Landsat with 30m resolution of the year of the verification shall be collected. In case of failure or replacement of Landsat sensor in the future, the most similar images should be used. If higher resolution images are used, they will be degraded to match work completed with Landsat at validation	Cover of the whole reference region	Set of satellite (or toher vector's) images of year Yv	Technical partner (ONFI)	- Pur Projet : quick review of other potential forgotten available data, from partners (e.g. Planet Action) or public sources	Archiving of data both in data room of Pur Projet and by Technical partner
2 Pre-processing of images	Apply same pre-processing procedures as for validation[1]	All images from the data set	Pre-processed images			
Production of main maps / matrices for the reference region						
3 Production of LULC map (before forest stratification) for year Yv	Apply same procedures as for validation[1], in particular same classification algorithm	Reference region	LU&LC map for reference region	Technical partner (ONFI)	- Pur Projet : review of produced maps, matrices, and documents. Check for inconsistencies, errors, or divergences from field observations - Amazonia Viva : check for divergences with field observations	Archiving of data both in data room of Pur Projet and by Technical partner
4 Production of deforestation map for the period Y_{v-1} to Y_v	Apply same procedures as for validation[1]	Reference region	Deforestation map (Y_{v-1} to Y_v) for reference region			
5 Production of LULC change map	Apply same procedures as for validation[1]	Reference region	LU&LC change map for reference region			
6 Production of LULC change matrix	Apply same procedures as for validation[1]	3 different matrices : - Reference region - Project Area - Leakage Belt	3 different LU&LC change matrices : - Reference region - Project Area - Leakage Belt (areas in hectares)			
Post-processing: Forest Stratification						
7 Production of stratified LULC change map	Overlap forest stratification map (same map as for validation, permanent strataes) with produced maps. Apply same procedures as for validation1	Reference region	Stratified LU&LC change map for reference region	Technical partner (ONFI)	- Pur Projet : review of produced maps, matrices, and documents. Check for inconsistencies, errors, or divergences from field observations - Amazonia Viva : check for divergences from field observations	Archiving of data both in data room of Pur Projet and by Technical partner
8 Production of stratified LULC change matrices	Apply same procedures as for validation[1]	3 different matrices : - Reference region - Project Area - Leakage Belt	3 different stratified LU&LC matrices : - Reference region - Project Area - Leakage Belt (areas in hectares)			
Calculation of ex-post carbon stock changes and ex-post project impact for period Yv-1 to Yv						
9 Calculation of ex-post carbon stock changes	Apply carbon stocks decay models to deforested areas per initial forest class, and carbon stocks increase models to deforested areas per final non-forest class (using model of GHG calculations VCS - V2.0.xls workbook)	Calculations for: - Project Area - Leakage Belt	Ex-post carbon stock changes for the period Yv-1 to Yv for Project Area and Leakage Belt	Pur Projet	Cross verification of the calculations, data entry, and results by a second person at Pur Projet.	Archiving of Ex-post GHG calculations VCS workbook in data room of Pur Projet and by Technical Partner.
10 Calculation of ex-post net project emissions reductions (before leakage)	Compute the difference between the baseline carbon stock changes and the ex-post carbon stock changes in the Project Area a, to determine ex-post net project emissions refuctions for the period Yv-1 to Yv (using model of GHG calculations VCS - V2.0.xls workbook)	Project Area	Ex-post net project emissions reductions (before leakage) (in t CO2eq)	Pur Projet		
11 Calculation of ex-post leakage	Compute the difference between the baseline carbon stock changes and the ex-post carbon stock changes in the Leakage Belt, to determine ex-post leakage for the period Yv-1 to Yv (using model of GHG calculations VCS - V2.0.xls workbook)	Leakage Belt	Ex-post leakage (in t CO2 eq)	Pur Projet		
12 Calculation of Total net GHG emissions reductions (ΔREDD)	Compute the difference between the baseline carbon stock changes and the ex-post carbon stock changes in the Leakage Belt, to determine ex-post leakage for the period Yv-1 to Yv (using model of GHG calculations VCS - V2.0.xls workbook)	Project Area+Leakage Belt	Total net GHG emissions reductions (ΔREDD) for the period (in tCO2eq)	Pur Projet		
13 Calculation of number of VCUs	Apply the updated risk rating to know the percentage of VCU withholdings for the buffer and discount it from the Total net GHG emissions reductions to compute the number of VCUS for the period Yv-1 to Yv (using model of GHG calculations VCS - V2.0.xls workbook)	Project Area+Leakage Belt	Number of VCUs to be issued for the period (in number of VCUs)	Pur Projet		

Revisiting the baseline at the end of the baseline period

The project plans to proceed with a new validation of the baseline every 10 years, based on updated monitoring of agents, drivers, and underlying causes of deforestation and adjusted LU/LC change component of baseline. A projection of future deforestation for next baseline period should be done as during the project validation.

Due to the fact that the first baseline period lasted from January 1st of 2010 to December 31st of 2019, the Project proponent would be expected to revisit the baseline in 2020. However, considering the specific context in Peru, the Project Proponent obtained an authorization from Verra to extend the Baseline until the baseline is defined at National level.

3.1.4 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (CL3.2)

The results of monitoring will be made public through the publication of a summarized version of the current Monitoring Report on the internet.

The Fundacion Amazonia Viva develops printed material, workshop material and specific trainings to be displayed in the offices of the Fundacion Amazonia Viva, presented to visitors, community representatives, and distributed and implemented in the communities

The Fundacion Amazonia Viva and concessionaires also often participate in community fairs and events in Juanjui and present the project's outcomes and results to the population for broad awareness raising.

The Fundacion Amazonia Viva is also frequently invited by institutions, regional governments, national governments to present the outcomes and results of the project as well as the monitoring data to the public, to other communities, native communities. Multiple workshops were conducted already to disseminate the successful practices.

Various exchange visits were already conducted for representatives of other regions' representatives (ARA Amazonas, Bagua etc), other communities (including native communities), and national and international institutions (DEVIDA, UNESCO, GIZ, Bosque Modelo, etc.) to observe the project's outcomes and community best-practices for duplication to other areas. This is a model that has proved to be very successful and that has driven strong interest from the governments and international agencies.

3.2 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.2.1 Baseline Emissions

Refer to PDD for details of baseline calculations.

Baseline Emissions in the Project Area:

Project Year	Calendar Year	Baseline scenario		
		Annual Area Deforested in Project Area (ABSLPAt)	Annual baseline carbon stock change (ΔCBSLPAt)	Cumulative Annual baseline carbon stock change (ΔCBSLPA)
		ha	*t CO2e*	*t CO2e*
6	2016	160	-130 354	-130 354
7	2017	174	-143 929	-274 283
8	2018	177	-147 446	-421 729
9	2019	174	-148 263	-569 992
10	2020	176	-150 665	-720 657

3.2.2 Project Emissions

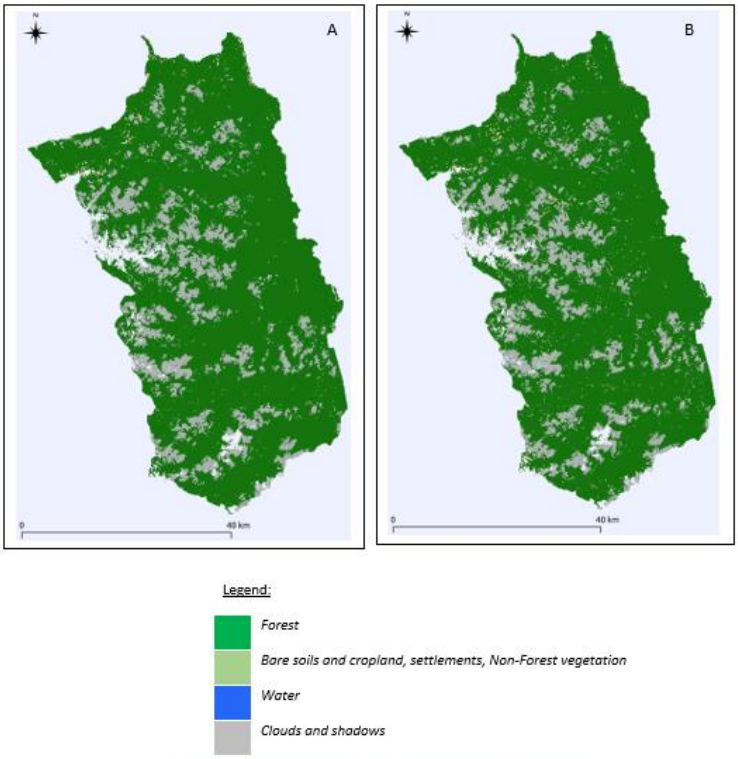


Figure 1: Results of LULC Maps of project area 2015 (A) and 2020 (B)

Table 1 :LULC Maps Areas by class in ha (project area), (with 1h MMU)

Project area		
LULC classes	**Areas 2015 (ha)**	**Areas 2020 (ha)**
Forest	245017	245656
Bare soils and cropland, settlements, Non-Forest vegetation	1310	670.9
Water	3.5	3.5
Clouds and shadows	49083	49083
TOTAL	**295413.5**	**295413.4**

Project Year	**Calendar Year**	**Project scenario**		
		Annual Area Deforested in Project Area (ABSLPAt)	**Annual Project carbon stock change (ΔCPSPA)**	**Cumulative Annual Project carbon stock change (ΔCPSPA)**
		ha	*t CO2e*	*t CO2e*
6	2016	68	-50 089	-50 089
7	2017	68	-50 456	-100 545
8	2018	68	-50 482	-151 027
9	2019	68	-50 848	-201 875
10	2020	68	-51 214	-253 089

Overall forest class surface in project area is more important in 2020 than in 2015, but ONFI 2020 deforestation report shows that 342ha have been converted for forest to non-forest class between 2015 and 2020. Annual deforestation is thus estimated to be 68.4ha/year, and related project emissions over the last monitoring period are 253 089 tCO2e.

3.2.3 Leakage

1. LULC Map

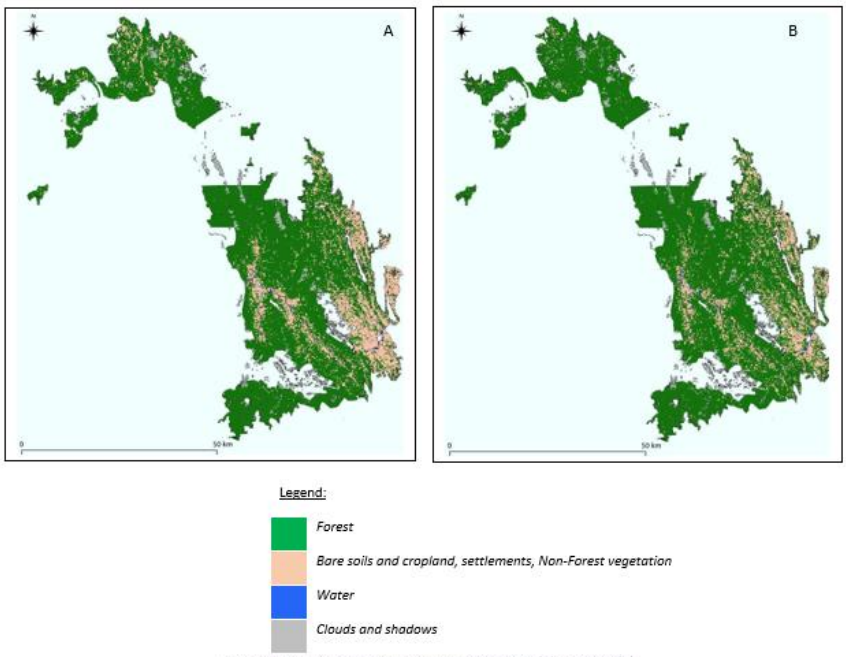


Figure 1: Results of LULC Maps of Leakage Belt 2015 (A) and 2020 (B)

Leakage Belt		
LULC classes	**Areas 2015 (ha)**	**Areas 2020 (ha)**
Forest	235205	239204
Bare soils and cropland, settlements, Non-Forest vegetation	27080.7	23082.2
Water	435.5	435.5
Clouds and shadows	11677.8	11677.3
TOTAL	**274399**	**274399**

Forest class surface being more important in 2020 than in 2015, leakage over the last monitoring period can be considered as null.

3.2.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Year	Baseline emission reductions or removals (tCO_2e)	Project emission reductions or removals (tCO_2e)	Leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO_2e)
2016	-130 354	-50 089	0	80 265
2017	-143 929	-50 456	0	93 473
2018	-147 446	-50 482	0	96 964
2019	-148 263	-50 848	0	97 415
2020	-150 665	-51 214	0	99 450
Total	**- 720 657**	**-253 089**	**0**	**467 568**

Overall risk rating of the project has been estimated at 2 (see Non-Permanence risk report), which lead to deposit 10% of total VCUs issued in the AFOLU pooled buffer account is 10% (corresponding to 46 757 VCUs).

3.3 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

3.3.1 Activities and/or Processes Implemented for Adaptation (GL1.4)

In Peru, occurrences of extreme climatic conditions including heavy rainfall during extended periods, flooding, as well as extended droughts are increasing in frequency. Extended dry periods are also exacerbating forest fires, resulting in fires burning larger areas with more intensity compared to the past. This pattern of increasing climatic variability will likely affect the project area by decreasing forest cover and exacerbating deforestation.

By fighting deforestation, the project preserves the ecosystem services of regulation provided by the forests (humidity and rainfall regulation, interception of rainfalls, run-off reduction and infiltration of water in ground water reserves, regulation of river flows over the year, regulation of microclimate (humidity, temperature), protection against strong winds, stabilization of the soils, soil erosion and landslide reduction. Generally speaking, the regulation services provided by forests are critical for the farmers to be able to keep farming their land without catastrophic damages from more frequent extreme climatic events.

In the absence of the project forest cover would be decreased, increasing ground fuels, and subsequently fire frequency and intensity. Forest fires will likely burn into any existing forests further decreasing biodiversity. As fires initiate forest clearing for agriculture, climate change will likely exacerbate land use change to agriculture, with poor results due to intensified drought, and worsened weather patterns.

Deforestation would also lead to changes in water resources availability, with more frequent flooding in rainy events and increased river droughts in dry seasons.

The "Jubilación Segura" reforestation project developed by PUR Projet partnering with FUNDAVI and Acopagro in the same region has continued over the past monitoring period and consitutes a major contribution to climate change adaptation.

Indeed, the Jubilación Segura project is planting 150,000 to 300,000 years per year with smallholder famers, mainly cocoa producers, in the region. Tree planting contributes to bringing shade, regulating water cycle and temperatures at local level.
Extended droughts present the biggest problems to these communities and climate change will exacerbate these conditions. The farmers in the deforested area around Juanjui suffer from lack of shade and water, especially in the dry season. They are also more threatened by propagation of fires. The FSC certification initiated on the Jubilación Segura project plantation also strongly contributes to people's education towards preservation of existing trees and limitation of slash and burn practices.

Though the project is expected to conserve biodiversity, the effects of climate changes on species are not completely known. Research suggests that creating diverse forest conditions is a good way to have forests adapt to climate change when the outcome is not known. The project is trying to favour (native) species diversity in that respect

Supporting documentation: Jubilación Segura registries / reports and video, species list, FSC report

4 COMMUNITY

4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts

4.1.1 Community Impacts (CM1.1)

The project brings positive community impacts through various dimensions:

<u>Organizational structure strengthening, democratic and collective process, formalization, and empowerment of local organizations.</u>

The project is by definition a community project. It started building upon the existence of APROBOC association and their concession El Breo, along with the willingness of ACOPAGRO cooperative to claim an area of conservation as well for the benefits of the members. The Fundación Amazonia Viva itself, now in charge of the project overall coordination, was born because of the willingness of 3 community organizations (APAP, APAPMASAR, APAHUI) - later joined by Oro Verde - to gather and better collectively manage the resources in San Martin region. The Fundación Amazonia Viva itself is a model of democratic organization, operated by the community organizations themselves.

Since then, 17 additional community organizations have showed interest in getting organized or better organized to collectively claim and manage an area of conservation. The project supported the communities to create, formally register and activate community associations, and helped them in the process of claiming the concessions. Additionally, the Fundación Amazonia Viva provides technical assistance and trainings

on organizational management and key concepts (transparency, funds management, reporting, democratic votes, etc.).

The collective approach at the core of the project's philosophy, and the empowerment of community organizations is a key benefit for communities who have experienced very difficult and conflictual times in the 1980's and 1990's when coca production was predominant, terrorists and narco dealers used to raise communities and individuals against each other. This period had left strong marks in the communities and the REDD+ project is contributing to restore a collective thinking and development process.

Self-determination and autonomous participation

The project is participative by essence, and only voluntary communities participate in the project. All communities were consulted and approved the development of the REDD+ project in the overall area. However, they are not all yet willing to actively implement activities in their communities. Participation remains voluntary.

The communities themselves, via their community organizations or institutional authorities, identify their development and environmental priorities, and decide collectively of the activities they want to develop in the framework of the project. They are supported for this process by the Fundación Amazonia Viva, and a list of priority activities that can be funded by the project is approved collectively.

Once approved and financed, the activities are implemented by the communities and community members themselves. Populations are therefore not only beneficiaries, but real actors of the project. Community organizations are then in charge of monitoring and reporting for all activities developed in their area of influence. They report regularly at the Fundación Amazonia Viva during regular technical meetings.

Development of complementary sustainable economic activities

The project promotes the implementation of sustainable activities as alternatives to logging and forest resources looting, to provide diversified and increased revenues and subsistence resources to the communities. These activities contribute both to diversify local communities' capabilities and technical knowledge, as well as increase the participants' revenues.

These activities (fish breeding, bee heaving, seeds collection, community tree nurseries, ecotourism, etc.) leverage the resources of the forest without destroying them, and allow the communities to intensify their production and revenues with their actual piece of land, without having to expand their land.

Agroforestry benefits

The agroforestry plantations implemented by the communities on their land will generate the following benefits

- Additional income from sales of timber. These additional incomes bring extra security to families who can compensate low crop productions or damages of climatic events. They can also serve as retirement pension, be used for the education of children, social insurance, or be transmitted as a capital to the next generation.

- Indirect increase of income will occur through the positive impact of agroforestry systems on farm production yields (soil improvement, shading of cocoa trees, etc.)

- For some tree species, the farmers can also harvest non-timber products such as essential oils, medicinal products (e.g. sangre de grado, aceite de copaiba), flowers, which can also be sold with high value on the market and generate additional income.

- Adaptation to climate change: Reforesting in agroforestry systems and with a landscape approach enables farmers to be less impacted by extreme events (soil stabilization, crop protection, temperature regulation, water retention, etc.) and maintain a more constant production.

Increased visibility and linkage with third-party stakeholders

The scale of the project, embedded in a large-scale and long-term vision encompassing close to 2 million hectares to be sustainably managed by communities, enables the communities to gain recognition, visibility, and influence at local and international level.

The success of the project's community model through visible outcomes, communicated by The Fundación Amazonia Viva and PUR Projet, drove increasing attention of Peruvian authorities, from local municipalities, provincial authorities, regional governments and national government. The national anti-drug entity has showed extremely strong interest in the project community model enabling a sustainable transition from coca to licit crops with strong community strengthening. All level of authorities visited the project and brought their support and back-up to it. The communities in the area, gathered through the project, therefore benefit from greater visibility, prioritized policies (e.g. land titling), and gained a greater weight and influence on processes, discussions, policies.

Additionally, the funding mechanism implemented by PUR Projet through voluntary carbon market, grants from international companies, and investments in the project of international companies buying commodities (e.g. cocoa) in the area, has contributed to increase the linkage of the communities with the rest of the world, opening opportunities to develop new markets, new activities (e.g. international tourism, honey sales, premium cocoa products, medicinal products sales, etc.).

Finally, the international recognition of Model Forest network, UNESCO (through registration of the area as a Biosphere Reserve) contributed to enhance the project's and the communities' visibility at an international scale, therefore driving interests of potential investors, aid agencies.

Pride, well-being, happiness

As a result of the other community benefits (empowerment, collective organizations, visibility, linkage to markets and international stakeholders, diversified and increased revenues, improved livelihood, conditions to be better adapted to climate change), population develops progressively a sense of increased security, improves its patrimony, values its land and generates assets to transfer to the next generations. This process results in a general improvement of populations' satisfaction, pride, and happiness.

HCVs related to community well-being have been identified in the PDD and include areas of forests that provide the ecosystem and socio-economic services mentioned in the PDD sections, such as water resource regulation, microclimate regulation, fishing, hunting, recreation, tourism, etc. The forests that provide these services are, more precisely, community-related HCVs related to the well-being of the community.

4.1.2 Net Positive Community Well-Being Impacts (CM1.1)

The productive activities are all designed to support the well-being and livelihoods of local communities. Communities themselves chose to roll out and continue such activities based on inclusive decision-making procedures.

The following table shows how productive activities are split amongst all the community groups of the project.

/Grupo de interés	Autoridades locales	Actividades									
		Asociación	Concesión	CUSAF	Ganado	Piscigranja	Cacao	Biohuerto	Cocinas mejorada	Reforestación	Miel de abeja
La Morada	Si	Si			Si	Si		Si	Si	Si	
Canaán	Si	Si			Si	Si		Si	Si	Si	
Añasco Pueblo	Si	Si			Si			Si	Si		
Dos de Mayo	Si	Si	Si			Si	Si		Si	Si	
Marisol	Si	Si	Si	Si		Si				Si	
Pizarro	Si	Si	Si	Si			Si	Si		Si	Si
Santa Inés	Si	Si	Si				Si	Si		Si	
Gran Pajaten	Si	Si	Si				Si	Si		Si	
San Juan de Pajaten	Si	Si					Si	Si		Si	

The Community Monitoring Plan presented in section 4.3 shows the positive evolution of all the communities well-being indicators since project start.

4.1.3 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM1.2)

The validated CCB project description states that the whole project area could be designated as a biological HCV area. These HCVs are related to community well-being for the role they play in providing socio-economic services.

The GHG removals analysis for the 2015-2020 Monitoring period shows that the project is playing its role of protecting HCV areas compared to the without-project scenario.

In addition, it can be highlighted that the area corresponding to the central El Breo concession plays a particularly important role in terms of HCV related to community well-being, for its role in protecting water supply (the concession El Breo itself covers approximately 9% of the Huayabamba River subwatershed). This area is also the less impacted by deforestation, showing the strong impact of the project activities in protecting High Conservation Values.

4.2 Offsite Stakeholder Impacts

4.2.1 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM2.2)

As exposed in the project description, the negative well-being impact on other stakeholders is very limited. Due to difficulty of access and hilly landscapes, a limited number of deforestation drivers can shift from the inside of the project zone to areas outside of the project zone.

The main project's initiative to reduce pressure on the buffer area is the VCS certified Jubilacion Segura initiative, whose focus is to plant forest trees and develop a local legal and sustainable timber supply chain as a source of revenue diversification for communities. Jubilacion Segura is present in the Huayabamba basin and is increasingly present in Amazonas (North of the project area) which is considered a highly strategic region for the REDD project.

As a mitigation strategy, the Fundavi is also supporting communities in defining themselves land-use plans and microzonification of their areas. This process results in clarified land-use and open areas for migrants to settle and for community members to extend agriculture in appropriate land without generating further deforestation.

4.2.2 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM2.3)

Stakeholders of the reference area are mainly rural communities and small-scale farmers that most likely are or will be impacted positively by the project. In any case, it is very unlikely that the project will generate net negative impacts on them. Main reasons are the following:

- Agricultural practices: project activities are bringing new agricultural skills (agroforestry, bio-garden, beehives, etc.) in the region that might spread even with communities not participating. Indeed, small scale farmers tend to talk and share good practices naturally with neighbors.
- Economics: carbon funds streamlined by the project benefit to the project communities but also indirectly to the neighbors communities, as the implementation of project activities might use local economic actors for materials, transport, workforce etc.
- Security and legality: project activities tend to lower illegal activities in the project area that is bringing to the entire reference area a better social environment, safer and with better sense of common good and citizenship. This will benefit to the entire population of the reference area, especially in San Martin context where unformal economy and illegal activities have been a barrier to development for decades.
- Institutions: project activities bring back land title management into official institutional processes, and will benefit to the whole reference area with better institutional framework securing farmers right on there land over the long term.
- Attractivity: the project has played a significant role in the obtention of the UNESCO classification of the area, which will bring visibility and attractivity to the entire region and benefit to all the population with no regard if they are benefiaries of the project or not. To name a few, side benefits of such UNESCO recognition can help to attract tourism, scientist, public funding, political support and others.

4.3 Community Impact Monitoring

4.3.1 Community Monitoring Plan Development (CM3.3)

Not applicable. A monitoring plan was submitted and approved during last Verification.

4.3.2 Community Monitoring Plan Results (CM3.1, CM3.2, GL2.5)

Please refer to appended excel document “2020_BMS_MonitoringPlan_Community_v1.0”

Screenshot available in appendix 2 below.

4.3.3 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (CM3.3)

The results of the project are disseminated at various levels:

1. <u>At local level</u>

The results of the project are disseminated in three moments: at the beginning of the year, in the middle of the year and at the end of a year. Each year the project begins its operations in the field by inviting the main community authorities in a meeting called “Opening of the REDD+ BMS year”, this meeting serves to

present the project results compared to the previous year. Likewise, the "Encuentros comunitarios" are also spaces allowing to share the progress and collect feedback on the implementation of the project. In addition, at the end of the year there is a closing workshop to which main authorities and community leaders are invited to report on the results obtained and the next stages of the project. Last, the results are also presented to the communities through the community radio station based in Dos de Mayo, reaching 10 communities.

2. At regional level

At the level of the San Martín region in Peru, the results are presented in forums, workshops, and informational spaces that are generally organized by local and regional governments. The results presentation methodology is based on speeches led by a FUNDAVI representative as a speaker. Furthermore, publications on FUNDAVI's website and on social networks are also an important means of disseminating the project.

3. At National level

At the country level, the progress of the project is presented through events organized at the national and international level by institutions related to conservation and resource management issues such as MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP, NGOs and others. FUNDAVI and representatives of PUR Projet participate to such events, also relayed through Fundación Amazonia Viva's website and social networks.

4.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits

4.4.1 Barriers to Benefits (GL2.3)

The project is implemented in the district of Huicungo, province of Mariscal Cáceres, department of San Martín. According to the poverty classification, the district of Huicungo is located in poverty quintile 3 and Pachiza in poverty quintile 4. Therefore, beneficiary households are classified as such, although the project has not developed a segmentation investigation of poor and extreme poor. Project beneficiaries are generally families that depend on cocoa activity as an only source of income, that is, small producers that do not exceed 2.5 hectares on average, with an average of 4 members in each beneficiary family, with a monthly basic family basket that ranges from 169 soles to 316 soles per person in the family.

4.4.2 Protections for Poorer and More Vulnerable Households and Individuals (GL2.4)

The project area is identified as poor and extremely poor, so any action that is developed in the communities and benefits them, generates a positive impact on the beneficiary households. Even though it is a project that generates positive impacts during its implementation, the risk of dependency on the project and over expectation regarding the project's financial capacity and scope of action has been identified.

Potential negative impact	Generation of project dependency and over expectation regarding project activities by communities
Households or individuals affected	All
Impact aversion and mitigation	It has been identified that the communities generate

	dependency on the project and over expectation regarding the project action, reason for which they request activities and actions that cannot be financed by the project. This impact is controlled by maintaining a good level of communication with the authorities and leaders and clearly and regularly clarifying the actions that the project can develop in their communities and the ones that are out of the project's scope. In addition to that in the 2020-2025 stage, we will seek new sources of private or state financing for the area, in such a way that the REDD+ funds complement the actions of the state.

5 BIODIVERSITY

5.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

5.1.1 Biodiversity Changes (B1.1)

First of all, as shown by the deforestation analysis, the project achieved its goal to fight deforestation drivers in the project area and protect related biodiversity.

It should also be mentioned that over the last monitoring period a decrease in illegal poaching and tree harvesting within concessions was observed, both through patrolling reports and hidden cameras.

Last, the project achieved the formalized protection of 21,877 additional hectares of land for biodiversity purposes versus the without-project scenario. This includes all the conservation concession areas as well as the surface that benefitted from the support of the project in the formalization of land tenure through the obtention of CUSAF (Cesion en Uso para los Sistemas Agroforestales) or clarification of borders as detailed in the following tables.

CONCESIONES DE CONSERVACIÓN

Concesión para conservación	Área (ha)	Año
C.C Montecristo	81 055,07	2014
C.C El Breo	113 826,13	2010
C.C Martín Sagrado	108 817,72	2012
C.C Maquizapa	8 009,00	2017
C.C Gran Ochanache	7 941,00	2018
C.C. Pumasapa	1 688,00	2018
C.C. Cerro Blanco	1 039,00	2020
Total	322 375,92	

APOYO A LA CLARIFICACIÓN DE DERECHO DE USO DE SUELO

	Área (ha)	Año	N° de productores
CUSAF (Cesion de uso para sistemas agroforestales)	51,70	2018	4

Delimitación de terrenos			
	Área (ha)	**Año**	**N° de productores**
Marisol	1 035,19	2017	29
Canan	696,34	2018	36
Canan	747,46	2019	46
Canan	63,71	2020	6
Pizarro	606,1	2020	16
Total	3 148,80		133,00

	Año	**Área (ha)**
Has formalizadas + CC	2010	113 826,13
	2011	0,00
	2012	108 817,72
	2013	0,00
	2014	81 055,07
	2015	0,00
	2016	0,00
	2017	9 044,19
	2018	10 377,04
	2019	747,46
	2020	1 708,81
	Total	325 576,42

Del 2016 al 2020	21 877,50
Del 2010 al 2020	325 576,42

It can be concluded that the project has had a net positive impact on the landscape and biodiversity of its area. There have been no reported incidents of deforestation in natural forests or of hunting or improper use of biodiversity that negatively affects it in the project area.

The reference conditions to monitor the impact on biodiversity in the project area, according to the PDD, are directly linked to the levels of deforestation, therefore the monitoring of biodiversity it is updated with the monitoring of deforestation.

It can be stated that the reduction of incidences of illegal hunting and logging in the limit of the concessions for conservation of the REDD + Martin Sagrado Biocorridor project is due to:

1. No searches have been produced during routine and special patrols by forest custodians.

2. The reduction and control of incidents of external agents for illegal logging and poaching within the concessions for community conservation, this guarantees the protection and conservation of native species of flora and fauna, evidenced in the increase in the number of records. of flora and fauna in the bordering areas of the concessions.

3. Research developed to increase scientific knowledge related to loss of soil and nutrients due to water erosion in three systems of land use; volumetric evaluation of forest species.

4. The installation of 02 checkpoints and 01 surveillance post with adequate infrastructure and equipped.

5. The development of 06 monthly patrols by forest custodians in the 05 established routes of the critical sectors: Topayacu, Ochanache, Cueva del Oso, Shimbillo and Martín Sagrado.

6. Additionally, special patrols are developed with the participation of authorities and other actors.

7. The consolidation of five (05) new concessions for community conservation: Gran Ochanache, Maquizapa, Pumasapa, Cerro Blanco (in process) and Gran Ushachi (in process) in areas bordering the project area, have allowed to reduce the incursion of migrants , loggers, hunters, and illegal fishermen.

In the C.C. Martin Sagrado conservation agreements have been structured with the local population located within the concession (challenge for the next five years).

8. The development of socialization workshops on issues related to conservation, carbon markets and biodiversity with organizations and local authorities, in addition to the environmental education workshops with Educational Institutions scheduled annually also contribute to the positive impact to avoid negative changes in the composition of The Biodiversity.

During the monitoring period the project has also been in capacity to work and deliver on the conservation and promotion of native tree species with the leakage management area: in the first stage, 5,000 seedlings were produced by APROCOYSE, these were planted in the field on the properties of the 15 beneficiary families. In a second stage, a nursery with the capacity to produce 10,000 seedlings was installed through an agreement to recover the municipal nursery and produce forest plants and fruit trees, which are distributed as follows: 4,000 for Triángulo de la Esperanza, 2,000 for Añazco Pueblo and 4,000 for the Morada. In the Project area (inside the conservation concessions) only native species are promoted and complemented by the use of other forest products other than wood, in addition, a permanent monitoring process of the species is included. The list of species used are:

Bolaina Negra	Guazuma ulmifolia
Bolaina	Guazuma crinita
Cacapana - Marupa	Simarouba amara
Caoba	Swietenia macrophylla
Capirona	Calicophyllum spruceanum
Cedro	Cedrela odorata
Copaiba	Copaifera officinalis
Estoraque	Myroxylum balsamun
Huayruro	Ormosia coccinea
Ishpingo	Ambura cearencis
Laurel	Cordia alliadora
Moena	Ocotea Costulata
Paliperro	Vitex pseudolea
Pino chuncho	Schizolubium amazonicum
Quinilla	Manilkara bidentata
Sangre de Grado	Croton lecheri
Shaina	Coulubrina gladulosa
Shihuahuaco	Dipteryx micrantha

Tornillo	Cedrelinga catenaeformis

5.1.2 High Conservation Value Protection (B1.2)

Since the goal of the project is to enhance and protect forest resources, areas that are of High Conservation Value are not negatively affected by the project. On the contrary, the GHG removals analysis for the 2015-2020 Monitoring period shows that the project is playing its role of protecting HCV areas compared to the without-project scenario.

5.1.3 Invasive Species (B1.3)

The project never promoted the introduction of exotic species since the beginning of operations in 2012. Even independently of the project activities, there has been no report of the presence og an invasive species in the area affected by the project.

5.1.4 Impacts of Non-native Species (B1.4)

Species	Apis melifera (from 2013 to 2014)
Justification of Use	This is a species adapted to the Project's reference zone, that is, it already existed in the communities since some amateur producers had introduced it, the Project promoted its implementation in the communities outside of the carbon credit generation zone.
Adverse Effect	No cases of adverse effects have been reported; however, this action was corrected as of 2016 and the project is now rather promoting honey production with native stingless bees (meliponas) that abound in the communities.

5.1.5 GMO Exclusion (B1.5)

The Project team guarantees that no genetically modified organisms are included in project activities and that no genetically modified trees are planted under the project. All forms of agricultural technical assistance involved by the project are clearly excluding the use of GMOs.

It should be noted however that genetically modified organisms are becoming more common for a source of seed, fast growing trees, and livestock feed all over the world, and San Martin Province is no exception. Although we can guarantee that the project is not using any genetically modified organisms we cannot regulate the flow of community resources such as feedstock, and foods such as rice or other grain use in and out of the project areas.

5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

5.2.1 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impact Mitigation (B2.2)

There is no risk of negative impacts on biological diversity since the project does not promote the introduction of exotic species other than those that have already been present for many years, that is, honey bee, trout, which are adapted species. When it comes to tree planting activities, they are all done with native species.

Besides, monitoring of deforestation in the leakage area proves that the shift of deforestation outside of the project zone is very limited.

As explained in the PDD, this can be explained by the fact that a minimal number of deforestation drivers are able to shift from the inside of the project zone to areas outside of the project zone. The drivers of deforestation that may be affected by project activities beyond the project zone include forest clearing for agriculture expansion by migrants entering the area. However, migration outside of the project zone is already happening today in the same proportion as in the project zone. There will therefore not be any significant impact on migration outside of the project zone.

Such statement is also supported by the results of deforestation monitoring in the buffer area of the project.

5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B2.3)

The buffer zone of the project area is benefitting from all project activities having a positive impact on biodiversity:

- Development of bee-hiving with native bees (meliponas)
- Tree planting with native species
- Education and sensitization
- Control and surveillance to prevent illegal logging, fishing and poaching

As proven in the deforestation analysis in the leakage area, this zone has been positively impacted versus the without-project scenario. The avoided forest degradation is directly linked to positive benefits on biodiversity of the preserved areas.

5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

5.3.1 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Development (B3.3)

Not applicable. A monitoring plan was submitted and approved during last Verification.

5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Results (B3.1, B3.2)

Please refer to appended excel document “2020_BMS_MonitoringPlan_Biodiversity_v1.0”

Screenshot available in appendix 2 below.

5.3.3 Monitoring Plan and Results Dissemination (B3.3)

The results of the project are disseminated at various levels:

1. At local level

The results of the project are disseminated in three moments: at the beginning of the year, in the middle of the year and at the end of a year. Each year the project begins its operations in the field by inviting the main community authorities in a meeting called “Opening of the REDD+ BMS year”, this meeting serves to present the project results compared to the previous year. Likewise, the “Encuentros comunitarios” are also spaces allowing to share the progress and collect feedback on the implementation of the project. In addition, at the end of the year there is a closing workshop to which main authorities and community leaders are invited to report on the results obtained and the next stages of the project. Last, the results are also presented to the communities through the community radio station based in Dos de Mayo, reaching 10 communities.

2. At regional level

At the level of the San Martín region in Peru, the results are presented in forums, workshops, and informational spaces that are generally organized by local and regional governments. The results presentation methodology is based on speeches led by a FUNDAVI representative as a speaker. Furthermore, publications on FUNDAVI's website and on social networks are also an important means of disseminating the project.

3. At National level

At the country level, the progress of the project is presented through events organized at the national and international level by institutions related to conservation and resource management issues such as MINAM, SERFOR, SERNANP, NGOs and others. FUNDAVI and representatives of PUR Projet participate to such events, also relayed through Fundación Amazonia Viva’s website and social networks.

6 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

No additional information to include in this section.

7 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPACT INFORMATION

No additional information to include in this section.

APPENDIX 1: DETAILED INFORMATION OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS OVER THE LAST MONITORING PERIOD

The project has been rolled out over the last monitoring period in accordance with the core activities defined in the project design document. The following achievements should be highlighted.

Legal

The activities implemented in this category have been focused on strengthening management and associative capacity of the organizations involved in the project. Some work was also done to improve land tenure or property rights on the territory, supporting various types of mechanisms in terms of procedure and level of responsibility. In particular:

- 3 conservation concessions got their management responsibility recognized by authorities ("Declaraciones de Manejo" updated, validated and approved)
- 3 new community conservation areas were created (Concesiones para Conservación Gran Ochanache, Maquisapa, Pumasapa). Procedures were initiated to create two more (Gran Ushachi, Cerro Blanco)
- 16 community organizations were created, 10 were formalized and 06 were strengthened
- The microzonification process started in Canaan, for a total area of 1,443.82 hectares (achieved at 36.61%, of the total exclusion area 3,943.51 ha).
- 96 farmers benefited from a clarification of land use on their territory, as regards to the limits of use

Control & Surveillance

This project component has been strengthened over the last monitoring period, which is visible in teams reports, identification of encroachment cases or illegal acts and preventive or corrective interventions of the abilitated forest guards. Besides, the number of forest guards increased in the field as more control stations were built. Patrolling schedules were defined in collaboration with other organizations like SERNANP. More precisely:

- Permanent forest surveillance by local staff in 3 checkpoints and by an increased number of 14 forest guards in 2020 (versus 12 en 2016)
- 42 forest guards were accredited by the competent authorities
- In average 65 regular patrols and 5 special patrols per year were conducted
- 2 new checkpoints were built: Cueva del Oso y Topayacu; y el puesto de vigilancia Martin sagrado
- The staff was appropriately equipped with the necessary tools and equipment thanks to the acquisition of two motorised river-transport units.

Sensibilization and Education

The project managed to reach a strong level of presence in communities through Community leaders ("Gerentes Comunitarios") recognized by the community as agents of change, sensibilization and communication of the project, who supported the implementation of multiple training, socialization and project presentation events both in communities and in Education centers in the Huayabamba area.

- Collective governance by communities through Gerentes Comunitarios as community representatives for the nesting of the project was achieved in 16 communities (9 in 2016) involved

in the project. Gerentes comunitarios are recognized as key stakeholders to link the project with respective communities.

- The work of APAHUI, APROBOC and ACOPAGRO as key stakeholders implementing the project gained recognition and is now commonly considered a very important topic in the San Martin Region
- Educative institutions involved in the process of training citizens with a new mindset of respect and protection of forest in the Huayabamba
- 453 events (workshops, trainings,sensitizations, etc) were held
- 7 internal internships among project members and 5 community meetings ("encuentros comunitarios" were organized)

Community economy

Through this component the project worked with the aim of improving the livelihoods of local communities and the success of local organizations in their vision and objectives. They were supported by the project in the development of productive diversification in their parcels, trainings, technical assistance and capacity building in fish farming, bee hiving (meliponas), small animal breeding, low impact cocoa farming, coffee farming and cattle breeding.

Scientific Inventory

Some work was carried out to highlight good practices in conservation and forest management, favouring sustainable activities through agroforestry systems and conservation practices.

- Farmers of the Alto Huayabamba know the impact of the uncontrolled agricultural practices, they value and carry out their agricultural activity taking into account parameters of forest protection such as dynamic agriculture with agroforestry systems, conservation of primary and secondary forest avoiding soil erosion and loss of nutrients.
- 08 undergraduate and 06 graduate research studies were carried out

Renewable energy

The communities are implementing cookstoves with the support of the project, with two defined objectives: improve health conditions within families by avoiding the contact with the smoke that comes from combustion in traditional kitchens and reduce pressure on forests as traditional cooking requires fuelwood.

- 44 cookstoves were installed in 44 families

Tree planting

In cases where some degraded or deforested areas were identified in living areas of communities located inside the Martin Sagrado Concession, some tree planting activities were rolled out to contribute to the restoration of such areas, with the implication of authorities and local population.

31,014 trees were planted inside the concession area, to the benefit of 50 farmers; as part of the restoration of ecosystems in communities of Canaan, Morada and Luz del Oriente, the community is quite receptive to initiatives aiming at planting native tree species.

On top of this, the project proponent keeps rolling out planting activities at large scale in the whole project area, through the Jubilacion Segura tree planting project (also VCS certified and complementary to the BMS REDD+ project).

Community empowerment

The mechanism of participative contribution of communities in the REDD+ was achieved successfully through the position of Gerente Comunitario who are members of the community elected democratically by vote during the assembly of the community or the organization that represents it.

The project now counts with 16 communities that include a Gerente Comunitario and directly involved in project activities.

Regarding major events potentially impacting the GHG emission reductions or removals and monitoring:

No major event such as building of new roads or pathways or change in the classification of the area by the Peruvian State was identified over the monitoring period.

The events affecting carbon stocks were all related to the following causes:

- Natural events such as landslides, ground collapse, floods, river overflow.
- Migrating agriculture, change in land use, in particular the opening of area covered with vegetation (forest or “purma”) to grow pasture or transition crops in particular in some areas of the Martin Sagrado Concession. In that same area in 2019, an event of illegal selective logging backed by irregular and fraudulent state authorizations constituted a major threat.
- In the Montecristo Concession a few events of logging of high-value species were reported as well as land use changes due to agricultural migration (in 2018) in the El Libano area.

In order to avoid such events the project has implemented a participative dynamic and constant interaction with communities (e.g. technical team, gerente comunitario, encuentros comunitarios) to coordinate, articulate and generate alignment on control and surveillance actions in the project and leakage areas.

The mechanism implemented by the project aiming at the active participation of communities through community meetings (encuentros comunitarios) generates spaces for socialization, coordination, articulation and alignment of the different activities of the project and especially of actions of control, vigilance and community empowerment, which allows to avoid leakage and manage greater risks in the buffer area of the project. On top of that, constant technical assistance is carried out in communities regarding the main crops linked to the loss of forests such as cocoa, coffee and livestock, to limit their impact on deforestation.

Monitoring of deforestation in project leaks has been carried out through satellite monitoring with the GEOBOSQUES of MINAM. In addition, strategies have been implemented to support the consolidation of new community conservation areas surrounding the project area (areas whose protection is guaranteed by the community's own action); likewise, in a large part of the leakage area there are different conservation areas (CC. Shemacache, CC. Tres Quebradas, Rio Abiseo National Park) under different modalities and administrations with whom activities related to control and surveillance are coordinated, especially with the closest or border areas with the three concessions.

On the other hand, the presence of empowered conservation communities in the transition or leakage zones that have been actively working with the project (strategy implemented) contributes to monitoring

deforestation. Indeed, any incident or threat of deforestation outside of the agricultural areas or those that are under some proven type of possession or ownership is reported to part of the project team, for the actions of verification or report to the competent authority.

Such information is being updated as a basis for retrospective analysis and laying the foundations for a stronger leakage monitoring from now on.

In order to mitigate leakage and major risks, control & surveillance activities have been implemented in priority in areas identified as critical and strategic regarding the access to concessions. Likewise, community empowerment for deforestation has been conducted in such areas, with the local populations themselves reporting some events that may be threatening forests in their communities (located in the buffer zone).

Awareness-raising and coordination actions are carried out with other entities and organizations that are operating in the buffer zone to prevent and reduce deforestation risks. The project is even having influence on collective actions and local policies to guarantee the defense of the areas, against any threat (Management Committee of the Rio Abiseo National Park, network of conservationists, among others).

Likewise, and indirectly to avoid leakage in the communities with which we have been working (in the buffer zone), improvement and productive diversification strategies are being implemented for the development of more sustainable activities that reduce the need to open new forested areas for production.

Last, four structuring ongoing processes can be mentioned as an evolution of the project over the last monitoring period, two of them related to deforestation control in areas in use before the project start, and two of them related to project management, as follows.

<u>Preliminary procedures for the exclusion of lands in direct use in Canaan community, Martin Sagrado concession</u>

A micro-zoning process was initiated for the future exclusion of 3,943.51 ha in the Canaán Community, given that this community has been recognized as such for its occupation and use of the territory since 1999 (Creation of the Canaán community). The local population does not own as such a document acknowledging their formal right to use the land, which also explains why the granting of the concession included their areas of direct use. Although this problem was identified at the time, it had not been studied in all its details.

Currently the project has taken commitment to work on an exclusion process, endorsed by the San Martin Regional Government, who have verified this need according to the technical visit carried out in 2017.

As mentioned on 2016, GORESAM made and presented a diagnosis of the areas of direct use in the C.C. Martin Sagrado, for a total of 3,105.03 Has, being a priority to consider the evaluation of exclusion of the indicated areas, both as a conservation area and for the certification process, since these areas are in constant direct use (livestock and agriculture), coinciding with an increase in the levels of deforestation in these areas. It is worth mentioning that the exclusion process to be managed by GORESAM is scheduled, however this may take several years, and the problem may persist if these areas continue to be considered as part of the Conservation Concession.

From a project point of view, it is expected to carry out the exclusion process during next monitoring period which will generate a major change in Project Design.

Agreement of shared commitments for the management of areas of direct use in the C.C. The Breo

On April 2017, the agreement of shared commitments was signed between the "Association of Protection of Communal Forests Dos de Mayo Alto Huayabamba –APROBOC and the Family Unit DMSP-001 Vásquez Mendoza –Proca Dulce. This agreement is the result of several years of negotiations regarding conflicts generated by the use and management of the space of the Family Unit, consigned entirely within the El Breo concession area, the gentlemen affirming a possession since 1982, while the area was granted in concession to APROBOC in 2010 by GORESAM, including sub-areas used by this Family Unit. This agreement guarantees adequate management of a total area of 189.49 ha, guaranteeing the conservation of 57% of the surface as forests, and 26.1% as indirect use, the rest of the area will be used for the development of temporary crops.

Classification of area Family Unit Vásquez	**Area (ha)**
Direct use	30
Indirect use	49.49
Pasture	17
"Purma"	8
Cocoa	5
Conservation	109.53
Total	189.49

APPENDIX 2: MONITORING PLANS

MONITORING PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS 2010 - 2020									
OBJECTIVE	**INDICATOR**	**INITIAL SITUATION (2010)**	**INTERMEDIATE SITUATION (2015)**	**INTERMEDIATE SITUATION (2020)**	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	**WHEN?**	**FREQUENCY**	**WHERE?**	**RESPONSIBLE**
Short-term objective: Ensure the Conservation of the habitat for the threatened flora and fauna of more than 300,000 hectares within the scope of the Martin Sagrado Biocorridor REDD + Project.									
1. Increase native biodiversity (threatened flora and fauna) in conservation concessions	Increase in% of native biodiversity (flora and fauna) in the concessions / number of photographic files and filmco (camera trap)	Increase in hunting and logging in the limits of the conservation concessions that are part of the REDD + Martín Sagrado Biocorridor project	01 photographic and film archive of the existing biological diversity within the conservation concessions, registered through trap cameras and rapid biological inventories	Reduction of incidences of illegal hunting and logging in the limit of the concessions for conservation that are part of the REDD + Martin Sagrado Biocorridor project. No searches have been produced during routine and special patrols by forest guards.	Technical reports of APROBOC, MONTECRISTO, ARA, FUNDAVI	Year 2012-2015 and 2015-2020	Every 5 years	El BREO Concession, Montecristo Concession, Martin Sagrado Concession	FUNDAVI Technical Team / heads of concessions for conservation,
2. Protect and conserve native species of flora and fauna	Number of legal proceedings against illegal logging,	Constant decrease in flora and fauna species due to the constant pressure exerted by loggers and hunters in the area of direct influence of the project	Illegal logging and hunting is controlled inside the concessions for conservation, this is seen in the reports of camera traps located inside the concession areas	The level of incidents of external agents for illegal logging and hunting within the conservation concessions is reduced and controlled, this guarantees the protection and conservation of native species of flora and fauna, evidenced in the increase in the greater number of records of flora and fauna * in the border areas of the concession.	Photographs in Camera Traps installed in the BREO concession, Technical reports, patrol reports	Year 2010 - 2015/2015 - 2020	Every 5 years	El BREO Concession, Montecristo Concession, Martin Sagrado Concession	FUNDAVI Technical Team / heads of concessions for conservation,
Specific Objective 05. Science and inventory: Improving knowledge about the high values of species conservation through inventories of carbon stocks and biodiversity.									
Specific Objective 04. Non-Timber Valuation of the Forest: formation of community organizations to improve capacity in forest management and extraction of forest products such as seeds or medicinal plants									
3. Increase knowledge about the carbon stock and biodiversity in the organizations in the project area	Number of biomass studies, number of trainings on the carbon market and biodiversity	Lack of scientific information that validates that the tree cover of the forest prevents soil degradation	05 research projects in soil (erosion and soil loss)	05 investigations developed to increase scientific knowledge related to: hydric evaluation of reforested soils, relationship between loss of soil and nutrients due to hydric erosion in three systems of land use, volumetric evaluation of forest species, determination of water supply of CC El Breo to the Huayabamaba River. Socialization workshops on issues related to the carbon and biodiversity markets have been developed with organizations and local authorities, in addition to the environmental education workshops with Educational Institutions scheduled annually	Summary of studies of biomass, biodiversity in archives of the associations, FUNDAVI; ARA; MINAM, Thesis, technical notes, publications.	Year 2013 -2015 / 2015 - 2020	Every year	El BREO Concession, Montecristo Concession, Martin Sagrado Concession	FUNDAVI Technical Team / heads of concessions for conservation,
Specific Objective 02: Control and Surveillance - Construction and maintenance of checkpoints, demarcation of area boundaries, improvement of patrol trails (forest protection, essential elements to effectively prevent uncontrolled deforestation)									
4. Reduce incursions by poachers, illegal logging and indiscriminate fishing	Number of checkpoints implemented	01 Poorly equipped checkpoint	01 Control post built and implemented as part of the project's control and surveillance 02 Control posts equipped and implemented to provide a rapid response to possible	02 checkpoints and 01 surveillance post with adequate infrastructure and fully equipped (hygienic services, sunlight, water connections, among others) in the El Breo CC; 01 checkpoint at the Montecristo CC, Topayacu sector (80% complete). There are also 02 own river boats.	CC El Breo: Pillco checkpoint, Cueva del Oso checkpoint and Martin Sagrado lookout post. CC Montecristo: Topayacu Control Post (Great pajaten);	Year 2010 - 2015/2015 - 2020	Every year	Concession el BREO, Concesion Montecristo,	FUNDAVI Technical Team / heads of concessions for conservation,
5. Monthly patrols with FOREST CUSTODIES	Number of monthly patrols	The vulnerable areas of the conservation concessions that are part of the REDD + project have not been identified	03 Patrol routes developed and with constant frequency of patrols by forest custodians	06 monthly patrols are carried out by forest custodians in the 05 established routes of the sectors: Topayacu, Ochanache, Cueva del Oso, Shimbillo and Martín Sagrado. Additionally, special patrols are carried out with the Regional Environmental Authority of the Regional Governments of San Martin and environmental control authorities to attend to complaints within the area and / or supervisions in border areas of the concessions.	Technical reports from APROBOC, ARA, FUNDAVI	Year 2010 - 2015/2015 - 2020	Every year	El BREO Concession, Montecristo Concession, Martin Sagrado Concession	FUNDAVI Technical Team / heads of concessions for conservation,
6. Quarterly training for the team of FOREST CUSTODIES and educational institutions of the concessions for 5 years	Number of quarterly trainings to the team	There are no empowered and trained people within the project scope to suppress slash and burn activities within the project area	10 Forest custodians are recognized by the ARA, to stop deforestation activities that could occur within the scope of the project	There are a total of 13 posts for forest custodians to attend to the project's control posts. From 2015 to 2020, on average, between 10 and 18 local people have been accredited per year for tasks of forest custodian before the ARA SAN MARTIN.	Technical reports of APROBOC, ARA, FUNDAVI, resolutions of accreditations granted.	Year 2013 - 2015/2015 - 2020	Every year	El BREO Concession, Montecristo Concession, Martin Sagrado Concession	FUNDAVI Technical Team / heads of concessions for conservation,
Specific Objective 01. LEGAL Formalize and strengthen land tenure in the conservation area, and the area directly affected by the invasion of migrants and promoters of deforestation									
7. Register the incursion of migrants and illegal loggers, poachers, illegal fishing in the 03 concessions.	Number of incursions by migrants and illegal loggers, poachers, illegal fishing	The degree of threats that exist in the limits of the conservation concessions is unknown.	Act of agreements with the population made within the limits of the concessions for conservation	(05) new local conservation areas have been consolidated: Gran Ochanache, Maquizapa, Pumasapa, Cerro Blanco (in process) and Gran Ushachi (in process) in areas bordering the concessions, which has allowed to reduce the incursion of migrants, loggers, hunters, and illegal fishing. In the Martin Sagrado CC, conservation agreements are being structured with the local population located within the concession (challenge for the next five years).	Reports, record formats, directives, minutes of agreement related to the forest, visual inspections, reconnaissance of new areas.	Year 2013-2015 / 2015 - 2020	Every year	Concession el BREO, Concesion Montecristo,	APROBOC dealer, FUNDAVI technical team

COMMUNITY IMPACTS MONITORING PLAN 2010 - 2020									
OBJECTIVE	**INDICATOR**	**INITIAL SITUATION (2010)**	**INTERMEDIATE SITUATION (2015)**	**INTERMEDIATE SITUATION (2020)**	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	**WHEN?**	**WHERE?**	**FREQUENCY**	**RESPONSIBLE**
Short-term objective: Ensure the commitment of communities and local authorities in the vision of forest conservation through the Martin Sagrado Biocorridor REDD + Project.									
1. Increase or maintain the number of community organizations in the REDD + project area that manage economic resources for the purpose of reforestation and forest conservation	Number of community organizations in the project area that manage economic resources for the purpose of reforestation and forest conservation	Non-existence of organizations working in strategic alliances for forest conservation	14 Local organizations work in coordination with FUNDAVI, (APROBOC, ACOPAGRO, APAHUI, AFOTUR, COOPARM, LA FLOR DEL CAFÉ, APAFCOSH, SAN JUAN DEL ABISEO, SERNAMP, AGROCOMBOS, SIMACACHE, APAFCOSOL, AC BOSQUES LA PRIMAVERA, APAFCOSOL, AC BOSQUES LA PRIMAVERA)	17 Constituted community organizations are linked to the development of reforestation, conservation and sustainable economic activities in the Huayabamba sub-basin. The granting of 03 new community conservation concessions has been supported and achieved: Pumasapa, Gran Ochanache and Maquizapa. The approval of two new community conservation areas is under evaluation: Gran Ushachi and Cerro Blanco.	Registration of community organizations in the Huayabamba sub-basin, linked to conservation, reforestation or sustainable activities. Resolutions for the granting of new concessions for conservation issued by the Regional Environmental Authority. Minutes or collaborative agreements with organizations	Year 2016 - 2020	Public Records, community organizations, Regional Environmental Authority	Every 2 years	Concessionaires, FUNDAVI technical team, community organizations
2. Increase tree cover in the Huayabamba sub-basin	Hectares of primary forest that were maintained, hectares planted	There are no protected areas that serve to describe the forest established as part of the Martín Sagrado Biocorridor REDD + project.	8,268.11 Has of primary forests are increased as proposals for Concessions for conservation in the scope of influence of the project	17,638.00 Has of primary forests have been formalized in the limits of the REDD + BMS project area, achieving legal security for the forested areas. A total of 404.8 ha have been reforested in different sowing systems: massifs, boundaries, agroforestry, installing a total of 198,861 trees.	Conservation Contracts for Conservation Purposes signed between community organizations. Registry of installed plantations.	Year 2018 - 2020	Communities, ARA San Martín.	Every 5 years	FUNDAVI / Pur Projet technical team
3. Promote the success of the project to strengthen the reform of forest and environmental policies	Number of reforestation projects with the local government (Department of San Martin)	Lack of regional impact contributions to public policies by institutions located in the sphere of influence of the REDD + Martín Sagrado Biocorridor project	01 Project Proposal for Reforestation and Rehabilitation of Degraded Soils of the Department of San Martín	The Reforestation and Rehabilitation of Degraded Soils project has not been implemented, it remains at the level of the approved profile with SNIP code. However, the Finca La Media project was executed in the Huicungo district with APAHUI, PUR PROJET and FUNDAVI, installing a total of 90 ha of agroforestry systems. In 2018, the approval of the first contracts of Assignments of use for agroforestry systems (CUSAF) in state areas was achieved, with the purpose of formalizing the use of the land and granting some rights to the producers under historical possession of these areas. , rights were validated on a total of 51.70 ha in the community of Marisol	Cooperation agreements with Institutions of the Peruvian State for the reforestation and conservation of forests.	First, second, third, fourth and fifth year of the REDD + project	Community associations, District and Provincial Municipalities, Regional Government of San Martin and Amazonas, national public entities (DEVIDA and SERNANP)	Every 5 years	President FUNDAVI, Technical team FUNDAVI / Pur Projet
Specific Objectives: Specific Objective 01. LEGAL Formalize and strengthen land tenure in the conservation area, and the area directly affected by the invasion of migrants and promoters of deforestation									
4. Formalize concessions for conservation granted to organizations During the five years of project execution	Number of concessions granted to communities	Lack of legal security for forest cover, so they present high vulnerability of logging and burning for expansion of the agricultural frontier	Contract for Conservation Purposes N ° 22-SAM / C-CON-RDE-001-12 (APPROVED) Contract for Conservation Purposes N ° 22-SAM / C-CON-RDE-001-14 (APAHUI) Contract for Conservation Purposes N ° 22-SAM / C-CON-RDE-022-12 (ACOPAGRO), Executive Director Resolution 144-2012-	Participatory management of 3 conservation concessions (Montecristo, Breo, Martín Sagrado) linked to the REDD + BMS project and have achieved the granting and / or support for the management of at least 3 new community conservation concessions in the project area. New concessions awarded: CC Pumasapa, CC Gran Ochanache, CC Maquizapa.	Conservation Contracts for Conservation Purposes signed between community organizations and state authorities.	Year 2016 - 2020	Regional Environmental Authority, OSINFOR, SERFOR, Communities	Every 5 years	Dealers, FUNDAVI technical team
5. Implement session framework agreements in use of the area worked by the possessors in the concession	Number of formal documents signed	Land tenure in the boundary areas of the concessions is not delimited, so producers from other areas tend to enter and occupy the territory in a disorderly manner	Agreement with the Regional Government of San Martín, with the Directorate of Land Titling	01 Process of implementation of the Regional Territorial Policy in the Huayabamba sub-basin, improvement of associativity and development of processes in spaces of public domain. There is a framework agreement with the District Municipality of Huicungo for the implementation of processes related to the improvement of environmental and territorial management in the Huayabamba basin.	Implementation of Management Declarations of concessions for conservation and priority sites established by the Peruvian state. Link to processes of the Peruvian state in REDD + policies, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, contribution to national emission reduction goals. Community development plans approved.	Every year 2016 - 2020	Resolutions for the approval of Management Declarations, acknowledgments of concessions to the contribution of the REDD + BMS project, sector reports	Every 5 years	President FUNDAVI, Technical team FUNDAVI / Pur Projet
6. Report illegal logging to local authorities	Number of complaints for environmental crimes in the concessions	Little community participation in the implementation of measures to stop illegal logging and the opening of	03 formal complaints for illegal logging in the project's sphere of influence	04 complaints of illegal extraction of wood, one in the CCMS and the other in the Huayabamba river basin.	Archives in the dealers, Prosecutor's Office, National Police, ARA, FUNDAVI	Year 2016, 2018 and 2019 of the REDD + project	ACOPAGRO, APROBOC, APAHUI,	Every 5 years	APROBOC dealer, FUNDAVI technical team
7. Register the incursion of migrants and illegal loggers, poachers, illegal fishing in the 03 concessions.	Number of reported cases, number of agreements with the population	The degree of threats that exist in the limits of the conservation concessions is unknown.	Act of agreements with the population made within the limits of the concessions for conservation	Vulnerable project areas have been identified for the incursion of individual migrants or groups, as well as loggers, hunters and illegal fishermen, where control and surveillance actions have been strengthened. Threats are reported in the Nuevo Porvenir sector, Libano, Breo (in front of the Marisol community), Nueva Vida, Triangulo de la Esperanza and Luz del Oriente.	Reports, meeting minutes or other	From 2016 to 2020	APPROBOC, APAHUI, ACOPAGRO	Every year	Concessionaire APROBOC, APAHUI and ACOPAGRO, FUNDAVI technical team
8. Delimit the territory of the 21 communities in order to avoid conflicts of irrational use of forests	Number of concessions granted to communities	The communities are not organized to contribute with complementary conservation areas to the REDD + project	08 new areas have been proposed as concession for conservation	04 Community Conservation Concessions have been established within the scope of the project	01 delimitation map of the 21 communities, archives of the ARA, FUNDAVI, District Municipality, Associations. PDC file developed with thematic maps.	Year 2014	FUNDAVI, Proposal for zoning communities	Every 5 years	FUNDAVI / GIZ Technical Team
9. Increase the project area for complementary conservation to the existing REDD + project	Number of new concessions for conservation complementary to the REDD + project	There are no complementary areas to the REDD + Martín Sagrado Biocorridor project managed by the communities	03 new technical proposals for conservation concessions have been presented from the communities with the support of FUNDAVI	(03) new local conservation areas have been consolidated: Gran Ochanache, Maquizapa, Pumasapa in areas bordering the concessions, which has made it possible to reduce the incursion of migrants, loggers, hunters and illegal fishing.	Reports, record formats, directives, minutes of agreement related to the forest, visual inspections, reconnaissance of new areas.	Year 2013-2015 / 2015 - 2020	Every year	Concession el BREO, Concesion Montecristo,	APROBOC dealer, FUNDAVI technical team
10. Formulate land titling projects to benefit the 21 communities of the Huayabamba sub-basin	Number of degree projects	Local authorities do not develop programs and projects to promote the orderly occupation of the territory	01 public investment project with the District Municipality of Huicungo	The public investment project has remained at the approved profile level and was not implemented. Support has been coordinated to the Municipality of Huicungo for the presentation of a technical document requesting participation in the land titling project that the Regional Government of San Martin has been structuring with support from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.	Huicungo district OPI, DEVIDA, FUNDAVI CUSAF grant resolutions Minutes of agreements and / or technical documents.	Year 2015	Direccion Regional Agraria de San Martin, Land Titling	Every 5 years	Technical team FUNDAVI - DRASAM

COMMUNITY IMPACTS MONITORING PLAN 2010 - 2020									
OBJECTIVE	**INDICATOR**	**INITIAL SITUATION (2010)**	**INTERMEDIATE SITUATION (2015)**	**INTERMEDIATE SITUATION (2020)**	**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**	**WHEN?**	**WHERE?**	**FREQUENCY**	**RESPONSIBLE**
Specific Objective 02: Control and Surveillance - Construction and maintenance of checkpoints, demarcation of area boundaries, improvement of patrol trails (forest protection, essential elements to effectively prevent uncontrolled deforestation)									
11. Build checkpoint in strategic areas of the concessions	Number of checkpoints implemented	0 checkpoints operating in the project area, therefore non-existence of forest protection in the project area	01 Checkpoint built in October 2013 02 checkpoints have permanent maintenance (Sector Ochanache and Cueva del Oso)	02 checkpoints and 01 surveillance post with adequate infrastructure and fully equipped (hygienic services, sunlight, water connections, among others) in the El Breo CC; 01 checkpoint at the Montecristo CC, Topayacu sector (80% complete). There are also 02 own river boats.	CC El Breo: Pillco checkpoint, Cueva del Oso checkpoint and Martin Sagrado lookout post. CC Montecristo: Topayacu Control Post (Great pajaten);	Year 2010 - 2015/2015 - 2020	Every year	Concession el BREO, Concesion Montecristo,	FUNDAVI Technical Team / heads of concessions for conservation,
12. Keep the checkpoints (Pillco checkpoint, Yancanache checkpoint, Gran Pajaten PNRA checkpoint) in	Number of checkpoints with permanent staff	Non-existence of checkpoints in the project's sphere of influence	03 Control posts have permanent staff for control and surveillance tasks	3 Control posts and 01 surveillance posts distributed in the vulnerable areas of the concessions for conservation have been built.	Control posts strategically installed in the El Breo, Martin Sagrado and APAHUI concessions.	Year 2018 - 2020	Montecristo and El Breo conservation concessions	Every 5 years	Concessionaires, FUNDAVI technical team, community organizations
13. Demarcate the boundaries of the three conservation grants	Number of milestones and sub milestones in the concessions to delimit the concessions	There are no conservation proposals around the area established as a REDD + project	02 New technical proposals that add a Concession for the Conservation of Quebrada Bujurque with 119.59 Has of primary forests, Concession for Conservation of Ochanache with 8,184.52 Has	14 milestones or sub milestones and a total of 10 signage signs have been placed or built in critical areas of conservation concessions.	Installation of Milestones and Sub Milestones in the Martin Sagrado, APAHUI and El Breo Conservation Concessions (photographs, maps, video reports, files) Installation of Milestones and Sub Milestones in the new Conservation concessions	Year 2016 - 2020	Concession el BREO - APROBOC,	Every 5 years	FUNDAVI technical team - Head of concessions
14. Write a control and surveillance plan	Number of control and surveillance plans	The communities know about the proection of the forest, however there is still extraction of wood in the project area	Forest custodians have been implemented to carry out forest surveillance activities avoiding illegal extraction of forest species from the project area	The 3 concessions for conservation manage to accredit a total of 20 forest custodians who represent the competent authority within their respective areas. There are a total of 14 permanent forest custodians.	Monthly report on the patrolling of the concession areas, Accreditation Resolution	Year 2016 - 2020	Montecristo, El Breo and Martin Sagrado conservation concessions	Every 2 years	Concessionaires, FUNDAVI technical team, community organizations
Specific Objective 03. Awareness and communication. Awareness through community outreach, in the conservation of forests (it is done through local promoters, communication materials and the involvement of communities in activities)									
15. Reduce pressure on forests from the population in conservation concessions	Number of field schools	There are no organizations that promote forest protection from the communities	09 field school sessions to guide communities to protect the forest and its sustainable use	Scheduling of field school sessions completed. No other sessions were implemented. The development of a new training module began.	Directive issued by the foundation, ARA GORESAM, SERNANP - PNRA, COMMUNITY MANAGER, Community associations Approved training program	Year 2016	FUNDAVI, methodology Field school in community Agroforestry	Every year	FUNDAVI technical team
	Number of insertion programs	The educational institutions are limited to the development of capacities in matters other than the protection of the	01 program of insertion of the environmental approach is developed by educational institutions	Students from 10 educational institutions have received awareness workshops on conservation and sustainable use of forests	Workshop attendance lists	Year 2016 - 2020	Communities in the project area	Every year	Concessionaires, FUNDAVI technical team, community organizations
	Number of agreements with educational institutions	There are no strategic alliances to develop environmental awareness with the population of the project's area of influence	03 Agreements with educational institutions for the insertion of the environmental approach	Throughout the period, awareness-raising workshops have been carried out with schools, however, no specific documented agreements have been formalized.	Cooperation agreement with the Local Educational Management Unit (UGEL-Mariscal Caceres) and fundavi. Minutes of agreements and / or coordination meetings.	Year 2016	UGEL FUNDAVI	Every year	FUNDAVI - UGEL technical team
Specific Objective 04. Non-Timber Valuation of the Forest: formation of community organizations to improve capacity in forest management and extraction of forest products such as seeds or medicinal plants									
16. Increase income through sustainable businesses with non-timber activities in 21 communities within the scope of the project	Number of hives, fish farms, ...	Lack of productive alternatives to reduce deforestation	114 beehives have been installed to help improve the income of producers in the project area 8 Pools installed and managed by producers in the project's area of influence	156 producers with technical assistance in Cacao 13 Producers receive technical assistance in coffee 40 Producers receive assistance in sustainable livestock 17 Producers increase capacities in the production of honey from native bees 21 Producers implement minor animal rearing 01 Family receives technical assistance in raising pigs 10 Producers strengthen capacities in fish farming	INEI, PRODUCE, FUNDAVI, DRASAM, FORMAT of farmers, ASSOCIATIONS. Database of beneficiaries, reports, reports, videos, testimonials, among others.	Year 2016 - 2020	Choco Productos, honey from bees and fish farms, production of seedlings in APROBOC, APAPMASAR, APAP and APAHUI in San Martin, coffee derivatives in COOPARM and	Every year	FUNDAVI technical team
Specific Objective 05. Science and inventory: An inventory of carbon stocks and biodiversity will be carried out to improve knowledge about the high values of species conservation.									
17. Increase knowledge about the carbon stock and biodiversity in the organizations in the project area	Number of research projects	Lack of scientific information that validates that the tree cover of the forest prevents soil degradation	05 soil research projects (soil erosion and demand)	05 soil research projects (soil erosion and demand)	Summary of studies of biomass, biodiversity in archives of the associations, FUNDAVI; ARA; MINAM. Research publications and / or reports.	Year 2016 - 2020	Concession el BREO, Martin Sagrado, Montecristo	Every year	Concessionaires, FUNDAVI technical team, community organizations
Specific Objective 06. Renewable Energy, Reduce the high consumption of firewood by applying renewable energy (it is a key component for people to become aware of the need to develop alternative sources)									
18. Increase the use of alternative energy to reduce pressure on primary and secondary forests and pollution.	Number of improved kitchens	The populations in the area of influence of the project emit gases daily that are incorporated into the atmosphere, as part of the combustion of firewood used	61 improved kitchens installed in the area of influence of the Martín Sagrado Biocorridor REDD + project 90 Solar lamps implemented by the Martín Sagrado Biocorridor project	30 kitchens improved annually are installed in the area of influence of the Martín Sagrado Biocorredor REDD + project	Improved kitchens installed by the REDD + project through the El Breo and Martín Sagrado conservation concessions	Year 2016 - 2020	Communities, Martín Sagrado, El Breo	Every year	FUNDAVI technical team
Specific Objective 07. Reforestation in the buffer zone of the project area,Recover cleared areas with agroforestry and forestry programs; planting native timber and non-timber trees on farmers' plots									
19. Increase the number of native trees in primary forests, primary residual, secondary and cocoa plantations, in the communities of the project scope	Number of trees planted in the project area with the communities, number of nurseries installed	Lack of plantations that incorporate income to producers in the long term	146,976 Viable plants established in the farmers' plots, adding to the family economy in the long term from 2011 to 2015	3 organizations reforest in degraded areas of the project, in the communities of Canaán, Morada, Añazco Pueblo and Dos de Mayo, as well as the producers carry out the production of seedlings in community nurseries	Forest nurseries located in the communities of the project area, planting records, seedling production contracts, installation registration and plantation monitoring.	Year 2016 - 2020	ASPAEM, AGROECAAN, ACOPAGRO, APROAP, APACURHM, APROCYSE	Every year	Concessionaires, FUNDAVI technical team, community organizations
Specific Objective 08, Expansion, formation and empowerment of communities: Organizational Strengthening in the management of natural resources and empowerment of their communities									
20. Increase community participation in decision-making for conservation, reforestation in the project area	Number of community organizations that are part of the project implementation (votes, FUNDAVI board of directors, ...)	Communities are disorganized and do not participate in decision-making for forest protection	03 Community organizations take part with voice and vote in the progress of the REDD + project, in addition to this, 04 community organizations form part of the Board of FUNDAVI, with broad power to make decisions	16 Communities have formalized community organizations that improve the governance of the project and improve active participation in reforestation and conservation activities, they have binding participation in the execution of the project, implementing activities of the different components.	Minutes of community agreements, contracts and framework agreements for the development of reforestation and conservation activities	Year 2016 - 2020	Communities in the project area	Every year	Concessionaires, FUNDAVI technical team, community organizations