Forest Management to reduce deforestation and degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo indigenous communities in Ucayali Region - Peru

Summary
Project Design Document under The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance Standards

Third Edition

August 2014

I. GENERAL

i. Project Name

Forest management to reduce deforestation and degradation in Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo indigenous communities of Ucayali region

ii. Project Location (country, sub-national jurisdiction(s))

Peru, Ucayali and Huánuco region, Coronel Portillo, Padre Abad and Puerto Inca Province.

iii. Project Proponent (organization, contact name with email address and phone number)

Native community of Calleria
Contact: Carolina Barbarán Reategui
Address: Left margin of the Callería river, district of Calleria; (7 hours from Yarinacocha river port in Pucallpa).
Contact number: (+51 61) 81-1495

Native community of Flor de Ucayali
Contact: Daniel Lomas Guimaraes
Address: Located on the margin of the Utuquinia river, distric of Masisea.
Contact number: (+51 61) 968 170 451

Native community of Roya
Contact: Gilder Fachin López
Address: Left margin of Ucayali river, in the Tipishca Lake of Cumancay, district of Iparia.

Native Community of Curiaca
Contact: Jorge Vásquez Barbarán
Address: Right margin of the Quebrada Caco, tributary of the Ucayali river, district of paria (15 hours upstream from the city of Pucallpa)
Contact number: (+51 61)   811497 / 813875

Native Community of Pueblo Nuevo
Contact: Coquito Elmer Silvano Linares
Address: Right bank of the Quebrada Caco, tributary of the Ucayali river, 15 hours upstream from the city of Pucallpa, district of Iparia.
Contact number: (+51 61) 84-0004

Native Community of Sinchi Roca

Contact: Javier Panduro Mera
Address: Right margin of San Alejandro river, 110 km from the city of Pucallpa, district of Irazola.

Native Community of Puerto Nuevo
Contact: Merino Agreda Torres
Address: Right margin of San Alejandro river, 110 km from the city of Pucallpa, district of Irazola.

Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral – AIDER
Contact: Jaime Nalvarte Armas
Address: Av. Jorge Basadre 180 Oficina 6 – San Isidro. Lima, Peru
Contact number: (511) 421 5835
E-mail: lima@aider.com.pe

iv. **Auditor (organization):**

AENOR - Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación
Contact: Luis Robles Olmos
Address: Genoa, 6. 28004 Madrid, Spain
Contact number: + 34 914 326 000 / +34 913 190 581
E-mail: lrobles@aenor.es

v. **Project Start Date, GHG accounting period and lifetime**

The Project start date was in July 1, 2010. The crediting period of the project is 20 years (July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2030). The first period of quantifying GHG emission reduction is in 10 years (July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2020)

vi. **Whether the document relates to a full validation or a gap validation**

Complete validation

vii. **History of CCB Status, where appropriate, including issuance date(s) of earlier Validation/Verification Statements etc.**

First Validation under the CCB standard

viii. **The edition of the CCB Standards being used for this validation**
CCB Standard third edition

ix. **A brief summary of the project's expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits**
The project will conserve 18 260 hectares of tropical rainforest from deforestation threatening, this area belongs to the Shipibo-Conibo native communities (Calleria, Flor de Ucayali, Roya, Curiaca, Puerto nuevo) and Cacataibo native

communities (Sinchi Roca and Puerto Nuevo). The conservation of these forests and habitads promote the development of different species of fauna and flora. In the case of flora, 13 species found in situations of threat. For wildlife, found 190 species (87 birds, 44 mammals, 16 reptiles, 43 amphibians) in a situation of vulnerability.

The project contributes to mitigating of climate change by avoiding emissions of 5,699,386 tons of CO_2-e during the first period of 10 years. The emissions reduction strategy contains 04 strategic results. The budget for implementation is US $ 1,914,543 for the first 05 years, in 07 communities.

x. **Which optional Gold Level criteria are being used and a brief description of the attributes that enable the project to qualify for each relevant Gold Level**

Community and Climate Change Adaptation

Community The project is developed with indigenous Amazonian population, a quite vulnerable sector of the Peruvian population. The project proposes for this 07 communities is to generate net positive impacts regarding: territorial security, quantitative employment and income generation.

Table Nº 01: Variable and indicators of community situation

Parameter	Indicator	Current situation
Economics	Number of poor people in the community	Poverty is widespread in communities, 40% of children between 0-5 years of children present child malnutrition. There is bad food in most families. The economic income is less than 500 soles per month in most families. Lack Sewer services and insecurity in water consumption.
Territorial security	percentage of defined boundaries with neighboring communities	85% of the communities has not defined its boundaries with neighboring communities.
	percentage of existing milestones in the limits	Over 85% of the communities have partially milestones in their boundaries, causing invasions.

	Number of existing neighborhood watch groups	57% of the communities have some sort of vigilance committee of communal land.
		100% of the groups have currently adequate logistics for performing patrolling.
Employment generation and opportunities	The number of households engaged in certain economic activities	10.8% of the population is engaged in agriculture. 22% of families engaged in the extraction of timber resource permanently. 17% of families engaged in handicrafts, being a unique work of women.

Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

The scenario of climate change in the Amazon region is complex, with increased rainfall and humidity in some areas, and droughts and heat waves in others; are forecast, among others, the following impacts: a) modification schemes growing and dry rivers, the significant reduction in the availability of water in some areas of high forest and the intensification of the lateral displacement of the rivers in low jungle ; b) changes in plant succession and distribution of species; c) substantial alteration of the population dynamics of wildlife species, change in behavior, changes in seasonal migrations of fish and birds, and possible extinction of some species; d) reduction and alteration of wetland ecosystems; e) the increase in extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, "friajes" (cold winds), wildfires and heat waves (CEPES 2010).

The family members of native communities and the project located in the project area have the basic activity to subsistence agriculture, which is complemented by small livestock and fruit production. Changes in rainfall patterns and increased temperature affect the production capacity of these production systems. In that sense, families are vulnerable to climate change.

xi. Date of completion of this version of the PDD and version number

PDD completed in April 2014, version 1.

xii. Expected schedule for verification

The project should be verified within 5 years from the date of validation.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ucayali region is located in Central and Eastern part of Peru and is the second largest region of the country. It covers an area of 102.4km^2, which represents 8% of the total national territory. According to the National Census of 2007, the region of Ucayali gathers a population of 432,000 inhabitants. It gathers 14 ethnic families which represent a population of 40,000 people, this is 12% of the total Amazon indigenous population of the country.

The main access road is the Federico Basadre motorway that goes from Tingo María to Pucallpa through the north of the region. This motorway is part of the "Eje Amazonas Centro de la Iniciativa para la Integración de la Infraestructura Regional Sudamericana"(IIRSA), which links the Peruvian coast with Brasil through a multimodal scheme (roads, harbours and waterways).

The project will be developed with seven native communities belonging to the Shibipo Conibo and Cacataibo ethnicities. Altogether, their territory spreads over 127,004 hectares. The aim of the project is to conserve the forests of these communities against threats such as deforestation and degradation, and to generate social, climate and biodiversity co-benefits. The strategy used to reduce deforestation includes: i) Appropriate use of the communal territory, ii) Development of capabilities for the administration of natural resources, iii) projects funding and their articulation in the market, and iv) Building of strategic partnerships.

The project aims to avoid the emissions of 5,699,386 tCO$_2$-e during the first ten years of the project, therefore it contributes to conserve 1,826 hectares annually. Additionally, it will help the indigenous communities to develop the management of their natural resources. Moreover, the conserved forests will offer the necessary conditions for wildlife (fauna and flora) of these ecosystems to maintain their habitats. These will in turn work as bridges within a damaged forest matrix. This process guarantees the presence of endemic species of fauna from Peruvian Amazonian forests and of endangered species of wildlife.

G.1.1 Project proponents

Project proponents are the native communities of Calleria, Flor de Ucayali, Roya, Curiaca, Pueblo Nuevo, Puerto Nuevo Sinchi Roca who are entitled to the right of use of the forest where the project is located; therefore owners of Verified Carbon Units (VCU) is reached in the crediting period of the project. The technical advisor and supporter of the project is the NGO AIDER.

Table Nº 02. Project proponents

Native community	Contact	Address	Email/ Phone
Native Community of Calleria	Carolina Barbarán Reategui	Calleria river	(51 61) 81-1495
Native Community of Flor de Ucayali	Daniel Lomas Guimaraes	Ucayali river	(51 61) 968 170 451
Native Community of Roya	Gilder Fachin López	Ucayali river	
Native Community of Curiaca	Jorge Vásquez Barbarán	Quebrada Caco	(51 61) 811497 / 813875
Native Community of Pueblo Nuevo	Coquito Elmer Silvano Linares	Quebrada Caco	(51 61) 84-0004
Native Community of Sinchi Roca	Javier Panduro Mera	San Alejandro river	
Native Community of Puerto Nuevo	Merino Agreda Torres	San Alejandro river	

Table Nº 03 Technical advisor

Native community	Contact	Address	Email/ Phone
Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral – AIDER	Jaime Nalvarte Armas	Jorge Basadre 180 Office 6 – San Isidro. Lima, Perú	lima@aider.com.pe (51) 421 5835

G1.2 Project objectives in climate, community and biodiversity

The overall objective of REDD project **"Management of forests to reduce deforestation and degradation in Cacataibo Conibo Shipibo indigenous**

communities in Ucayali region" is to contribute to mitigating climate change, while generating social and biodiversity benefits for native communities.

<u>Climate objetive</u>

Prevent the emission of greenhouse gases caused by deforestation and forest degradation, contributing to the fight against global climate change. The project will net benefit estimated avoid issuing a total of 5,699,386 tCO2-e during the first crediting period (10 years). The average value of net emissions avoided annually is 569,938 tCO2-e compared to the projected baseline scenario, this scenario assumes that both illegal logging and invasions on forests for coca growers, miners and farmers continue thereby causing deforestation and forest degradation of native communities. It is indicated that on average 1826 hectares are deforested annually.

<u>Community objective</u>

To contribute to improving the quality of life of the communities participating in the project.

<u>Biodiversity objective</u>

To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity important to the livelihoods of native communities

G1.3 Project location and description of the physical and social parameters of the project

The seven native communities that make up the project are in the provinces of Coronel Portillo and Padre Abad (Ucayali) and Puerto Inca Province (Huánuco region). The native communities of Calleria, Flor de Ucayali, Roya, the Caco Curiaca and Pueblo Nuevo, native communities belong to the Shipibo Conibo ethnicity, and the native communities of Puerto Inca Sinchiroca belong to the Cacataibo ethnicity.

The Ucayali Region is located in the central and eastern part of the country and has an area of 102,400 km2, equivalent to 8 percent of the national territory, which is the second largest region in the country. With 432,000 inhabitants, according to the National Census of 2007, is the eighth least populated region of the country with a population density of only 4.2 inhabitants per km2. It has three natural floors, jungle, high and low jungle, which covers 87 percent of the regional area, so the climate is tropical rainforest. Make the region the provinces of Coronel Portillo, Padre Abad, Atalaya and Purus. The most densely populated are Coronel Portillo has 9.1 inhabitants per km2, where their capital Pucallpa is

the only major city in the region with a population of 211 thousand inhabitants; followed Padre Abad is the most integrated in the country, with 5.7 inhabitants per km2 province; then come Atalaya (1.1 km2) and Purus (0.2 km2), with highly dispersed populations.

2.1.1. Soil, topography, climate, temperature and precipitation

The climate is warm, humid and rainy for most of the year, in the month of June, a "cold winds of San Juan" special weather phenomenon occurs where the temperature drops sharply for a few days. Its high rainfall reaches an annual average of 2000 mm which varies throughout the year, presenting relatively dry periods in July and August, and heavy rainfall between November and March. The temperature fluctuates between 19.7ºC and 30.6ºC, registering the highest between May and August and minimum between December and March.

The department is crossed by numerous rivers which form basins with different volumes of water, which in some cases form the river traffic to the interior of the region (Ucayali River and tributaries) and in others only to the outside of the region (Alto Huallaga rivers, and Alto Purus Yurúa).

The Ucayali river is flowing at an average speed of three knots, has a length of 1,771 km and a width that varies between 400 and 2,000 meters all the way has numerous islands and islets; pursues a winding course from south to north, and its waters are muddy.

2.1.2. Main settlements, land use, economic activities, ethnic groups

Population centers

The main urban centers in the region of reference of the project are:

- Pucallpa, Ucayali region capital with a population of 211 thousand inhabitants,
- San Alejandro, Irazola district capital of 18 thousand inhabitants.

These 02 urban centers are connected with the city of Lima through Federico Basadre road, and this are the main resource demander's centers in food, timber, meat, fish, etc.

Map Nº 01. Location map of the native communities that make up the project.
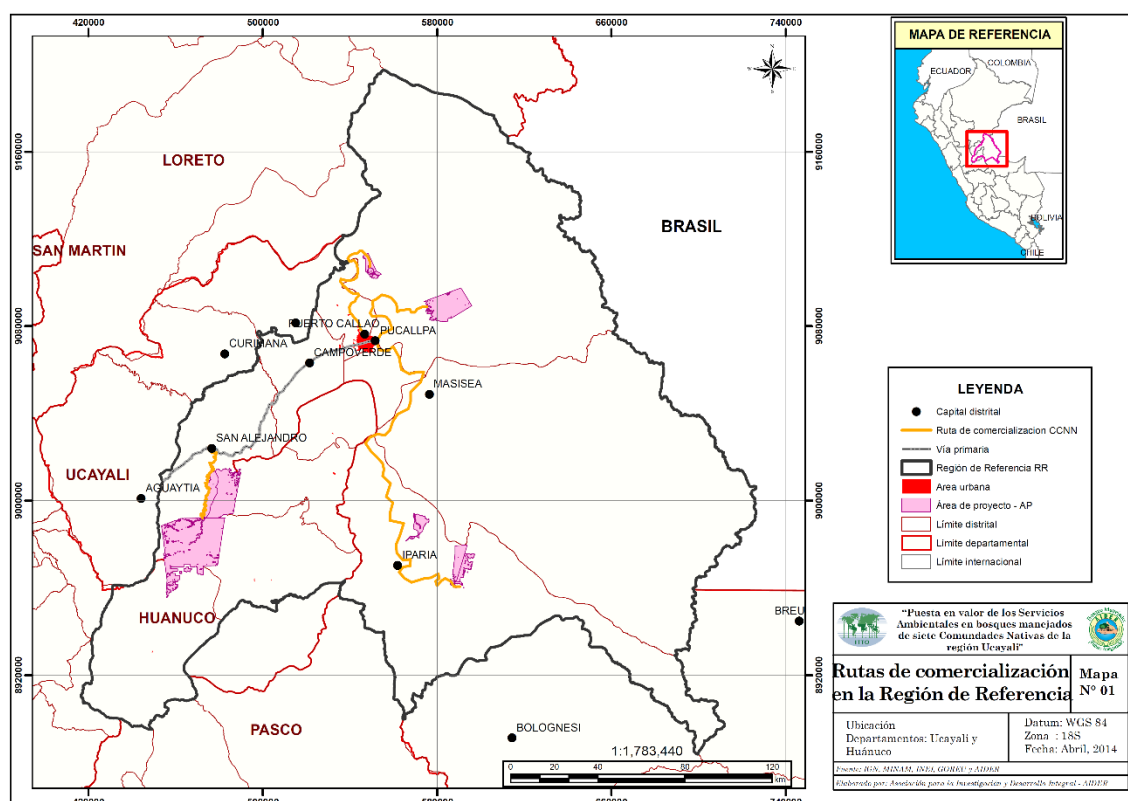
G1.4 Limites del proyecto
- **Project area**

The project area covers 127,004.0 hectares and is composed of the forest area 07 native communities that are part of the project. The following table show the area for each community.

Table N° 04. Forest area of native communities.

Native Community	Ethnicity	Community area (ha)	Project area (ha)
Sinchi Roca	Cacataibo	30827.5	27627.4
Puerto Nuevo	Cacataibo	68357.7	61517.5
Calleria	Shipibo Conibo	4098.3	3718.8
Flor de Ucayali	Shipibo Conibo	21310.9	19650.2
Roya	Shipibo Conibo	4952.1	4165.8
Curiaca	Shipibo Conibo	6444.6	5901.9
Pueblo Nuevo	Shipibo Conibo	6256.6	4422.4
TOTAL		**142247.5**	**127004.0**

- **Project Zone**

The project zone is composed of the sum of a) the areas where forest management activities and control and surveillance were implemented and b) the area of leakage management that are deforested areas where alternative activities will work, these amounted to 128 213.17 hectares.

Map Nº 02. Project boundaries
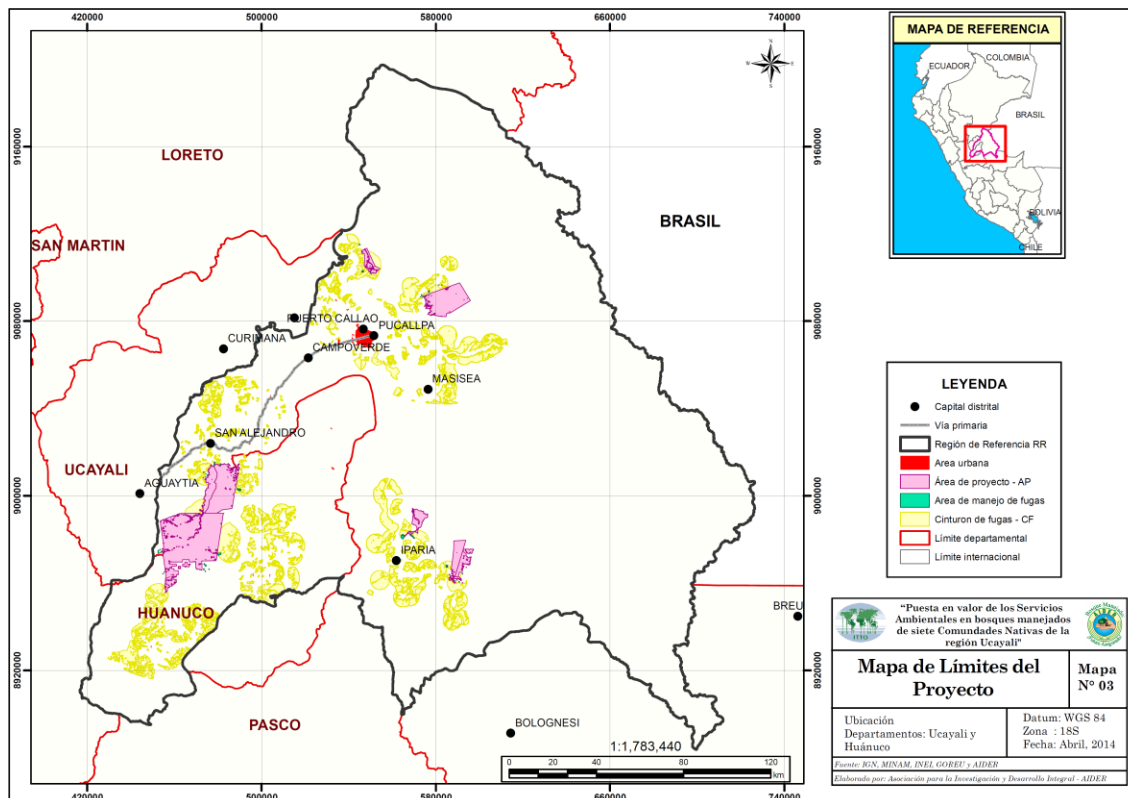
G1.5 Explain the process for identifying the stakeholders and for analysis applied to identify communities and others stakeholders.

The stakeholder identification process took place in workshops with members of each of the communities, using the Venn diagram tool, which were part of the development of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). The result was 02 papers of PRA a) PRA of the Shipibo native communities and ii) PRA of the Cacataibo native communities.

The stakeholders can be grouped in 3 categories: internal organizations, external organizations and indigenous institutions.
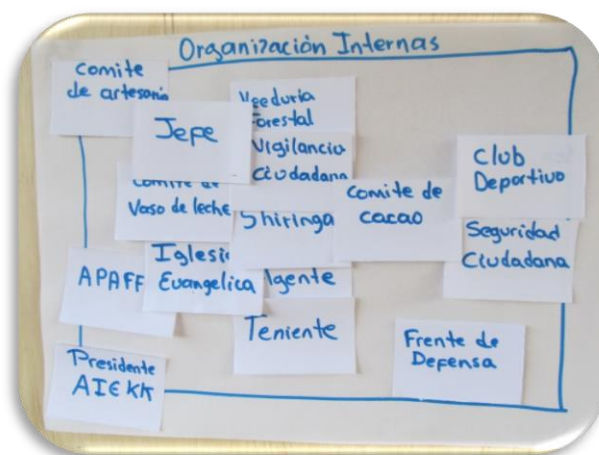

Illustration Nº 04. Venn diagram of NC of Puerto Nuevo.

Illustration Nº 05. Venn diagram of NC of Roya.

G1.6. List all communities, community groups and other stakeholders identified by the process described in the G 1.5

Mention all Communities, Community Groups, and Other Actors identified by the process explained in G.1.5.

G1.6.1 Native community of Puerto Nuevo:

a. Internal organizations: the head of the community, Municipal Agent, Lieutenant governor, Neighborhood council, Peasant Patrols, Shiringa committee, Mothers club, glass of milk committe, Evangelical Church, Civil Registration, Parents' Association.

b. External organizations: *Regional Education Directorate*, *Regional Health Directorate*, Church, National Forestry Chamber, AIDER, Irazola and Padre Abad Municipality.

c. Indigenous organizations: FENACOCA (Federation of Native Communities of Cacataibo).

d. External actors that use natural resources of the community: Coca leaf growers, cattlemen, loggers, miners.

G1.6.2 Native community of Sinchi Roca:

a. Internal organizations: the head of the community, Municipal Agent and Lieutenant Governor, Committee Shiringa, Forestry Oversight Committee, cocoa committee, milk program committee, PTA, Defense Front, Sport Club, Evangelical Church, handicraft Committee, Security committee.
b. b. External institutions: CEPSA (Spanish Oil Company), National Forestry Chamber, *Regional Health Directorate*, *Regional Education Directorate*, AIDER, Irazola and Padre Abad Municipality.
c. Indigenous Institutions: FENACOCA, ORAU (Regional Organization AIDESEP-Ucayali), AIDESEP (Interethnic Association for Development of the Peruvian Jungle)
d. External actors that use natural resources in the community: Cattlemen, coca leaf growers, loggers.

G1.6.3 Native community of Pueblo Nuevo

a. *Internal organizations:* the head of the community *Municipal Agent and Lieutenant Governor, Sports Club, Milk program committee, Handicrafts Committee, Mothers Committee, PTA, Motorized Committee, and Electrification Committee.*
b. *External institutions: Regional Health Directorate, Regional Education Directorate, CEPSA, Palo Rosa Project, AIDER, Municipality of Iparia.*
c. *Indigenous Institutions*: FECONADIP (Federation of Native Communities of Iparia), ORAU.
d. *Neighboring communities: Native Community of San Luis de Contamanillo native Curiaca Community, Forest Concession Gratelli.*

G1.6.4 Native community of Curiaca

a. Internal organizations: Health Committee, Elevated Tank Committee, Electrification Committee, Committee Dressmaking, Milk Program Committee, Community Assembly, OEP(Productive economic organization)
b. External institutions: Municipality of Iparia, CEPSA, Regional Education Directorate, GOREU, Regional Health Directorate, AIDER.
c. Indigenous Institutions: FECONADIP, ORAU
d. External actors who use the natural resources of the community: Native Community of Caco Macaya, Foreign fishermen, CEPSA (Spanish Oil Company).

G1.6.5 Native community of Roya

a. *Internal organizations: Moms Club, Milk program committee, handicraft Committee, Sports Club, Electrification Committee, Parabolic Antenna Committee, PTA, Radiophony Committee, Evangelical Church, Adventist Church.*

b. *External institutions: Municipality of Iparía, Regional Directorate of Education, Alliance ARKANA, AIDER.*
c. *Indigenous Institutions:*
d. *External actors that use natural resources: Native Community of Bethlehem, Native community of San Luis, Puerto Grau, Foreign fishermen and loggers.*

G1.6.6 Native community of Flor de Ucayali

a. Internal organizations: Electrification Committee, Mothers Club, Milk program committee, Authorities, Health Promoter.
b. External institutions: IBC (the Common Good Institute), Regional Education Directorate, Amazon School, AIDER, MAILSAC Timber Company.
c. Indigenous Institutions: FECONAU (Federation of Native Communities of Ucayali)
d. External actors that use natural resources:
d.1 New Utuquinia Jose Olaya, Hagia Sophia and San Jose. The four villages are located in the basin of Utuquinia; Forest Concession MAILSAC, foreign loggers, Coca leaf Growers, Farmers.
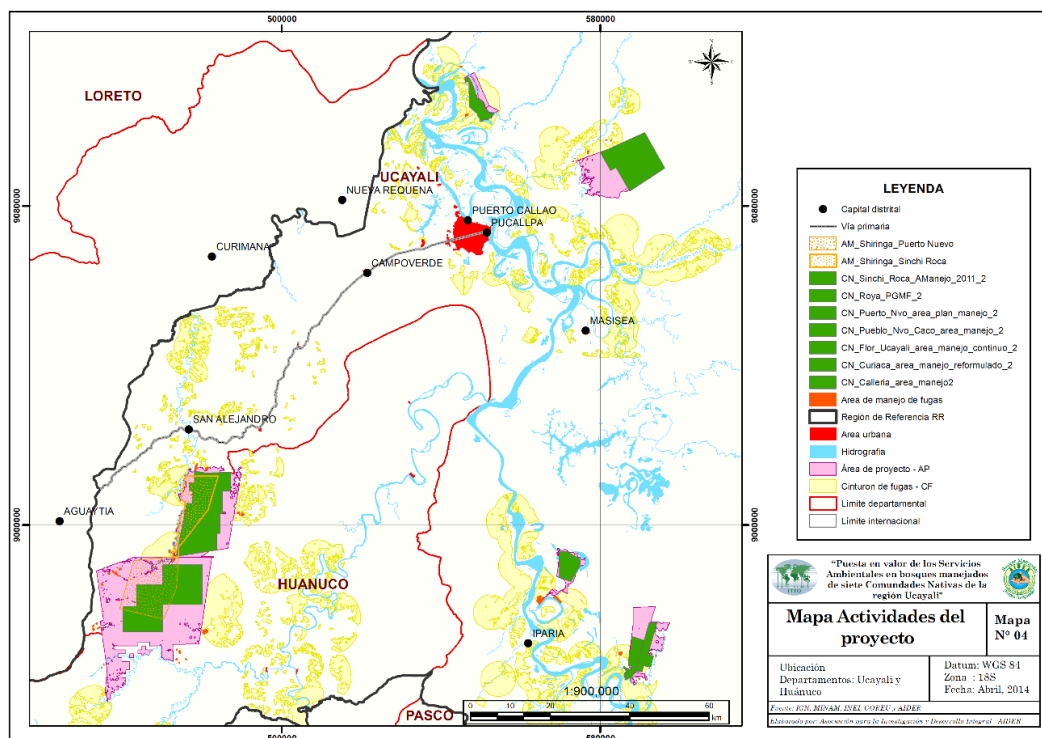
G1.6.7 Native community of Calleria

a. Internal organizations: Committee on Fisheries, Handicraft Committee, Milk Program Committee, Mothers Club, Sports Club, PTA, Evangelical Church, Health Committee, Cultural Rescue Committee, OEP.
b. External institutions: IBC, TNC, AIDER, PRONATURALEZA, SERNANP.
c. Indigenous Institutions: FECONAU, ORAU
d. External actors that use natural resources: Foreign Loggers and Fishermen.

G1.7. Provide a map identifying the location of communities and its limits. Provide a map identifying the location of the Communities and the boundaries of the Project Area, the Project Area, including areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) identified in CM1 and B1) and additional areas thought to be affected by project activities identified in CL3, CM3 and B3.

On the map 03, we present information on the areas that will be involved with the project, mainly timber forest management areas, areas of non-timber forest management; as the case of areas shiringa use latex (Hevea brasiliensis) and leakage management areas where agroforestry activities and improved agriculture will be implemented.

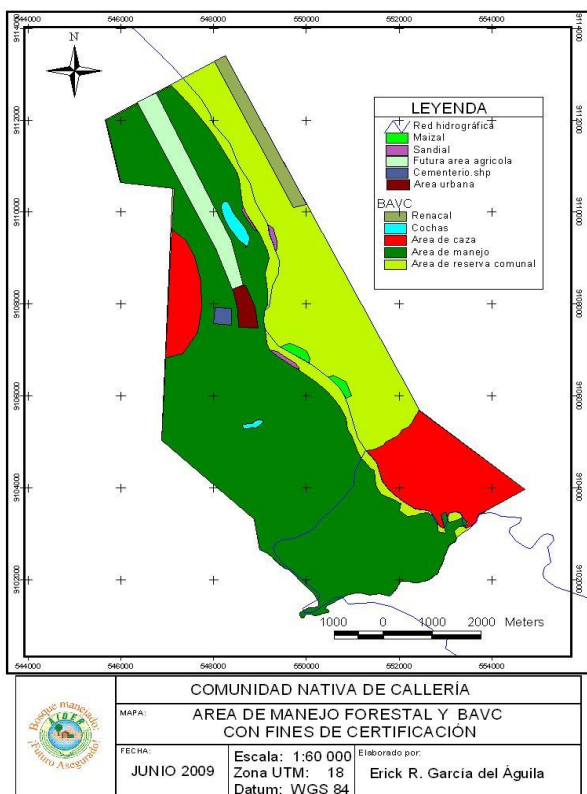We present maps (04-10) where AVC areas were identified in native communities.

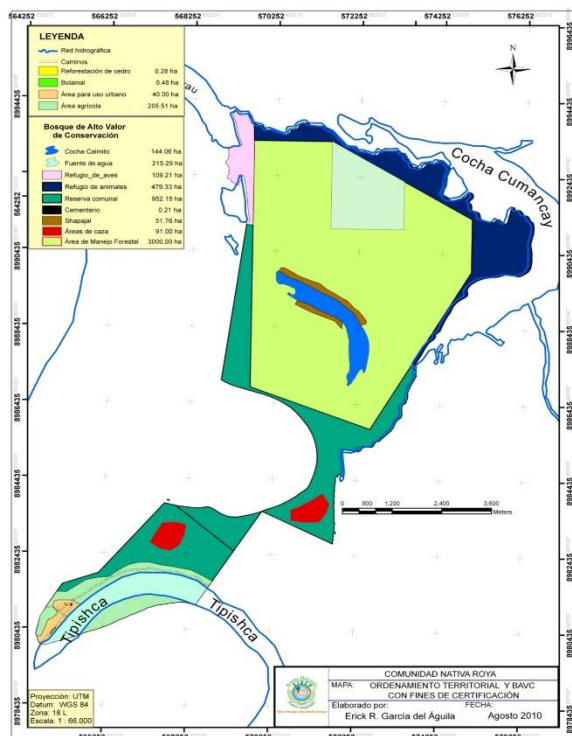**Map Nº 03**. Project activities map.

Map Nº 04. Areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) in the Native community of Curiaca.
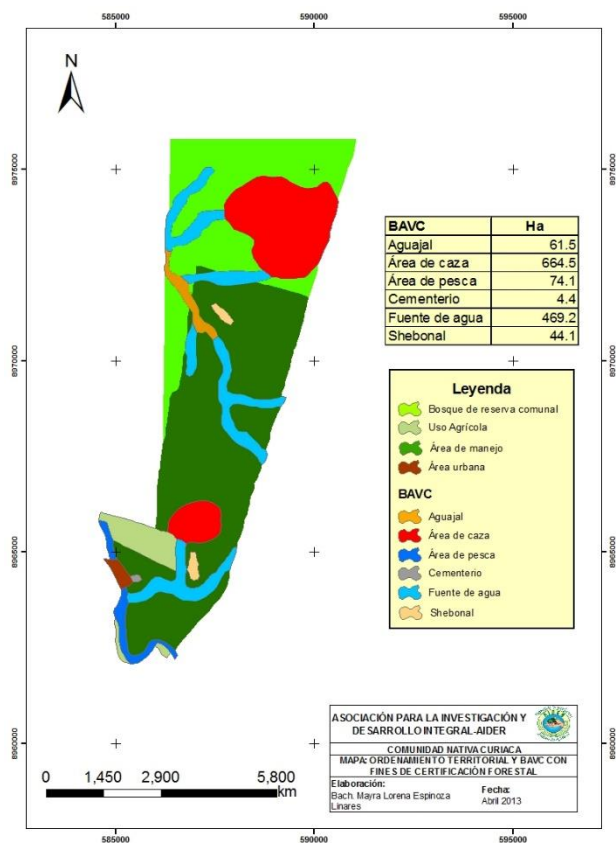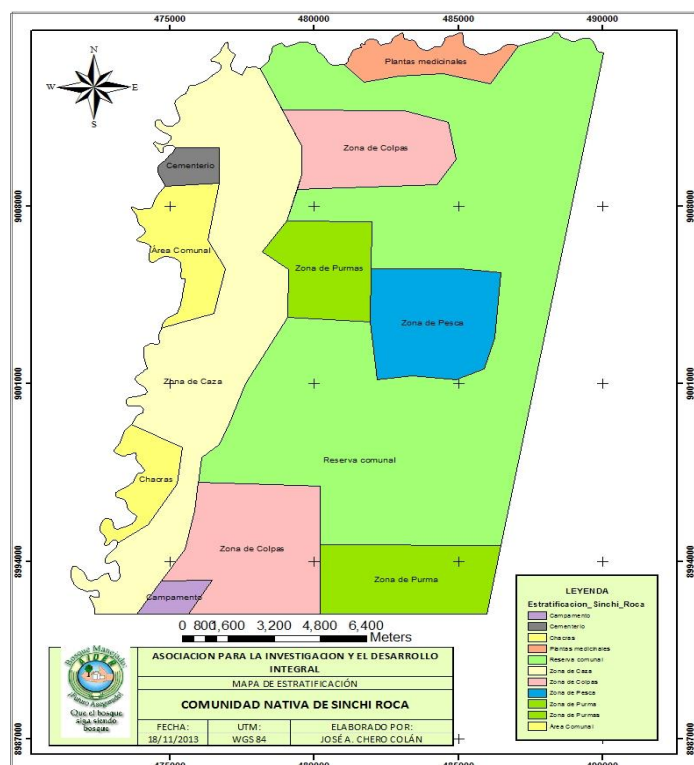
Map Nº 05. Areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) in the Native community of Calleria
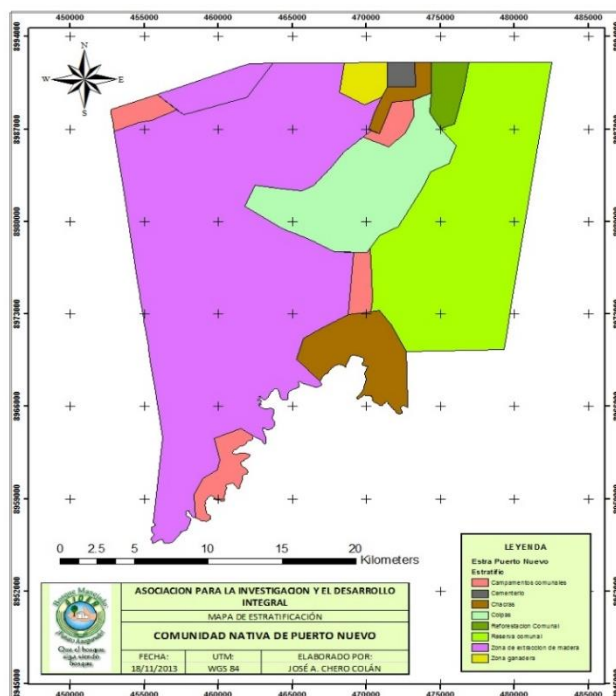

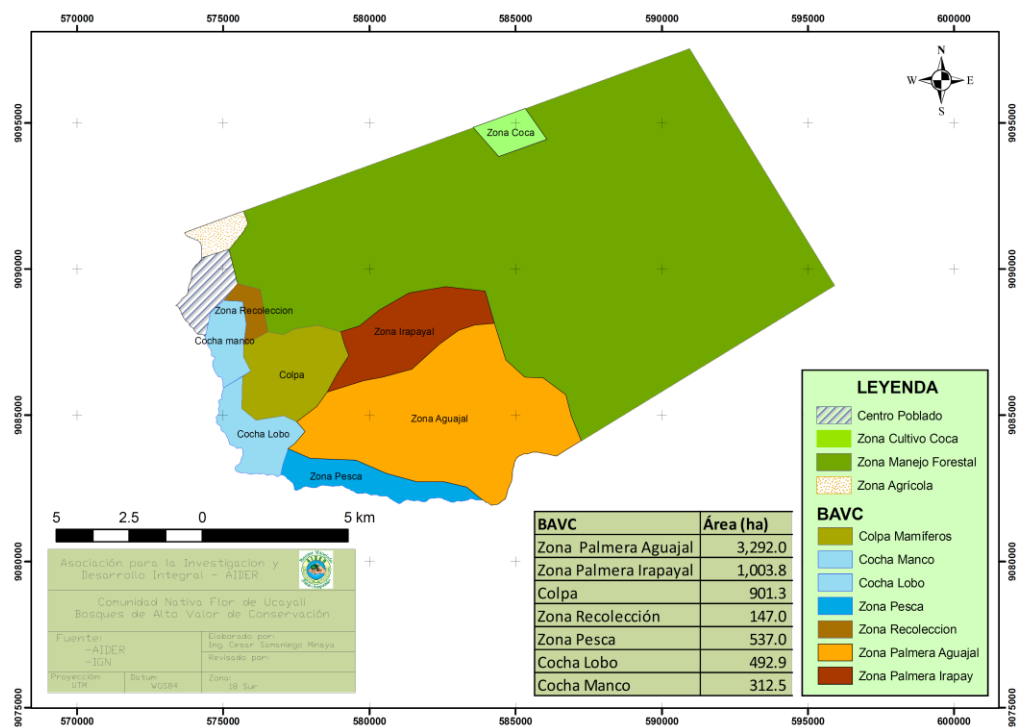**Map Nº 06**. Areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) in the Native community of Roya

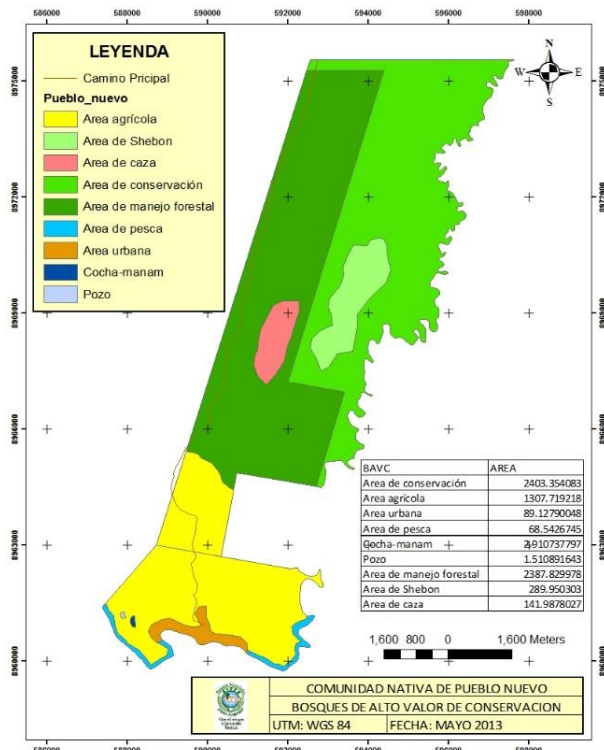**Map Nº 07**. Areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) in the Native community of Sinchi Roca

Map Nº 08. Areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) in the Native community of Puerto Nuevo

Map Nº 09. Areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) in the Native community of Flor de Ucayali

BAVC	Área (ha)
Zona Palmera Aguajal	3,292.0
Zona Palmera Irapayal	1,003.8
Colpa	901.3
Zona Recolección	147.0
Zona Pesca	537.0
Cocha Lobo	492.9
Cocha Manco	312.5

Map Nº 10. Areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) in the Native community of Pueblo Nuevo.

| BAVC	AREA
Area de conservación	2403.354083
Area agrícola	1307.719218
Area urbana	89.12790048
Area de pesca	68.5426745
Cocha-manam	3.910737797
Pozo	1.510891643
Area de manejo forestal	2387.829978
Area de Shebon	289.950303
Area de caza	141.9878027

G1.8. Briefly describe each project activity and outputs, expected results and impact of the activities, identifying causal relationships that explain how the activities will achieve climate, community and diversity project expected benefits.

For the design of the strategy to reduce deforestation and degradation of the project (REDD Strategy) the following were taken:

Methodology: **Problem Tree**. Models were generated with relations of cause and effect, indicating as the central problem of **deforestation and degradation** in native communities.

Illustration Nº 06. Problem tree methodology.
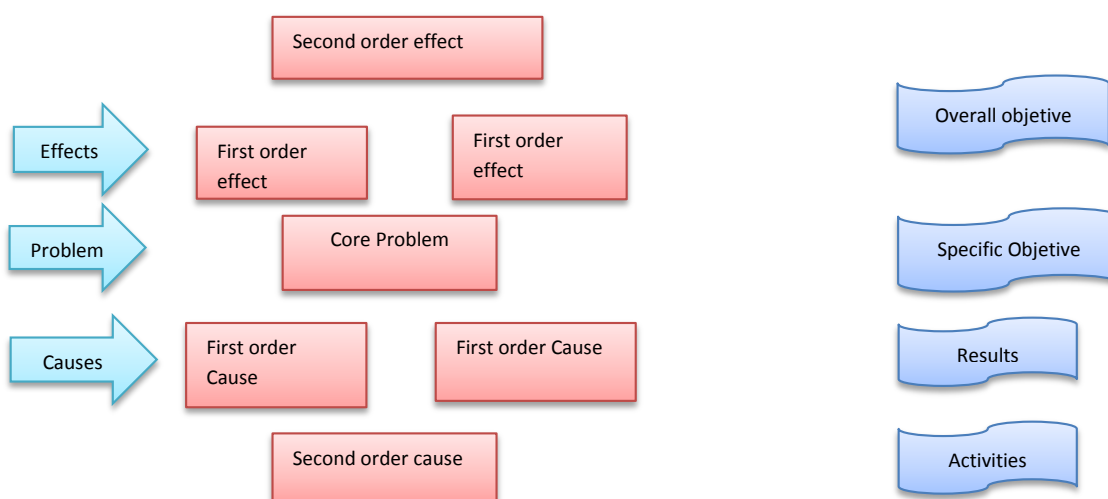
- Participatory: The problem tree was performed in workshops with the participation of representatives of the seven communities, was defined with them the core problem causes and effects.

 -Sectorized: Due to the location and proximity between some communities, the decision to group and developing sectoral strategy was taken.

GOAL	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Contribute to conservation of biodiversity and improving the quality of life of the indigenous peoples of the region of Ucayali	Percentage of forests managed to conserve its biodiversity.	Country statistical studies on the conservation of biodiversity in the watersheds studied.	
	percentage of the population that improves their quality of life and social economic	Statistical studies of poverty diminution in the basins studied.	
PURPOSE			
Ensure reduced deforestation and degradation of Communal Forests in 07 indigenous communities of Shipibo conibo and Cacataibo.	07 communal forest areas have decreased deforestation and degradation 1000 community members expressed their satisfaction project that avoids deforestation and forest conservation.	Baseline document Initial and final project report Community perceptions document	Political will of goverment institutions Interest of the community in reducing deforestation and degradation of forests
RESULTS			
R.1 the native communities conduct a proper environmental use of communal land as an exercise of good forest governance	percentage of community members involved in activities of appropriate use of communal land	Quarterly reports of the technical team Annual progress report generated	
	Percentage of communities implementing management systems RR.NN as an exercise of governance.		
R.2 Authorities, community members have the social skills to manage natural resources.	percentage population and authorities to develop social skills for managing natural resources	Impact process assessment Final report	

	percentage of authorities to achieve proper management of natural resources	Interview to authorities and community members	
R.3 Communards are funded to develop production, tourism, sustainable projects and are articulated to a market to sell their products.	Number of community members that are funded to develop sustainable productive projects	Records of initiatives approved for funding	
	Number of productive activities articulated to a local or national market	Agreement established between communities and buyers Registration of product marketing.	
R.4 State institutions provide technical assistance and supervision to the communities.	Number of relevant institutions providing training and technical assistance to communities	Documents alliance established	

G1.9 Define the lifetime of the project and GHG accounting period

The lifetime of the project are the following:

- Project Start Date: July 1, 2011
- Start GHG accounting: July 1, 2012
- First period for quantification of GHG emission reductions: 10 years (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2031)
- Credit Period VCS project: 20 years (July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2031)

III. CLIMATE SECTION

3.1. Net Positive Climate Impact

The climate impact of the project is positive as shown by calculations of ex ante total net GHG emissions reductions. This was developed following Step 9 VMD0015 VCS methodology.

Net reductions to get the project in the first 10 years would be 5,699,386 tonnes of CO2-e.

Table Nº 06. Ex ante total net GHG emission reductions

Year project	Ex ante total net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions	
	Anual $\Delta REDD_t$ tCO$_2$-e	Cumulative $\Delta REDD$ tCO$_2$-e
2010 -2011	327,598.5	327,599
2011 -2012	258,656.1	586,255
2012 -2013	325,914.3	912,169
2013 – 2014	422,676.4	1,334,845
2014 – 2015	457,337.4	1,792,183
2015 – 2016	553,242.3	2,345,425
2016 – 2017	737,370.3	3,082,795
2017 – 2018	791,001.1	3,873,796
2018 – 2019	863,631.6	4,737,428
2019 – 2020	961,958.2	5,699,386

IV. COMMUNITY SECTION

4.1. Community Features

The seven native communities that make up the project are from 02 ethnic groups in the Peruvian Amazon. Communities located near the river Ucayali are ethnic Shipibo Conibo and located on the river are the San Alejandro Cacataibo ethnicity.

The project team developed a baseline document on the original conditions of the project. Based on that document, mentioned below some of the most relevant indicators.

- The existing population in the seven communities is of 2554 inhabitants, of whom 51.7% were male and 48.3% female
- 10.8% of the population is dedicated to agriculture.
- 22% of families are engaged in the extraction of timber resource permanently.
- 17% of families are engaged in craft activity, is observed to be a more feminine work.
- Poverty is widespread in communities
- There are 40% of child malnutrition affecting children between 0 to 5 years, malnutrition occurs in most families.
- The income of families are below US $ 178 monthly.
- Families without access to safe water and drain.

In addition to this analysis, in the past a participatory workshop was held with 07 communities, in which a matrix of the project scenario was developed for 04 focal issues i) Community organization, ii) Natural Resources Management, iii) Trend and land security, iv) High Conservation Value Areas – HCVA.

Table Nº 07. Project scenario with net positive community impacts.

What will we analize?	Project Lifetime		
	year 05	year 10	Year 20
Community Organization/ Economy factors	- Organizational Strengthening - Stronger community, with clear ideas, working according to the community plan. - The community works to move the project forward - Increased technical working - Not very transparent financial management of project funds	- Diversity of economic activities - Higher income for families	

What will we analize?	Project Lifetime		
	year 05	year 10	Year 20
	- Preparation of project with greater economic budget - That the economic benefits do not come directly to the community - That there's not a direct buyer of carbon, on the contrary, it is through intermediaries. - That the community violates the agreements and the marketing chain is broken.		
Natural Resources Management	- Reduction of deforestation and natural enrichment in the areas.	- Secured area forest management, and management activities implemented. - Increased technical capacity of youth	- Increase of natural resources due to forest management by the community.
Trend and land security	- Communities property rights - Decreased internal conflicts - To establish / implement a group of community surveillance and patrolling		
High conservation value Areas		- Natural Resources Conservancy (Wildlife) of the mean areas of the community	- Improving quality of life in families of the community, on the environmental side.

V. BIODIVERSITY SECTION

5.1. Describe biodiversity within the Project Zone at the start of the project.

The flora of the project area consists of 166 species (mostly trees) distributed in 44 families. The fauna presented in this description is composed of 257 species of vertebrate classes: amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

The Amphibious class is represented by 55 species belonging to two orders and 9 families, being the best represented family's tree frogs (Hylidae), typical understory species that fit flooding processes as they are kept on vegetation .

The class Reptilia is represented by 44 species belonging to 3 orders and 15 families, it is important to note the presence of species and families Pelomedusidae Testudinidae (turtles) and Alligatoridae (alligators) family.

The class Aves is composed of 101 species, belonging to 17 orders and 36 families. The presence of preferred species for consumption by communities manifest a relatively healthy environment for these species.

The class Mammalia, consists of 57 species belonging to 10 families and 27 orders. A significant number of species of herbivores state that the forest has its interactions and processes of seed dispersal, which is an indicator of the quality and state of conservation of forests.

All areas of native communities involved in the project, provide adequate to maintain viable populations habitats, selection of areas for hunting, and for the safekeeping of forests ensures a healthy environment for the establishment of species all groups.

5.2. Identify the High Conservancy Value (HCVs) related with the biodiversity

In the project area have been identified areas with High Conservation Value (HCV) following the criteria of this standard. It is summarized in the following table:

Table Nº 08. High Conservation Values (HVCs) assessment under the CCB standard.

Item	High Conservation Values criteria (HCVs)	Rate
G1.8.1	a) Protected areas	Yes
	b) Threatened species	Yes
	c) Endemic species	No
	d)Areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle	Yes
G1.8.2	A1 the project area is considered as an important forest landscape level	Yes
	A2 project area is a critical area for maintaining the integrity of the landscape priority	Yes
G1.8.3	Threatened or rare ecosystems	No
G1.8.4	Areas that provide critical ecosystem services	Yes
G1.8.5	Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities	Yes
G1.8.6	Areas critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities.	Yes

VI. STRATEGY FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION

The strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation has 04 strategic results. The budget for implementation is US $ 7,558 214.13 for the first 10 years. The following table is a summary by Strategic Result.

Table N°09: REDD Strategy for the 07 native communities of project.

ID	Strategic result	Amount (US $)	Percent (%)
R1.	Appropriate environmental use of communal land	6 048 931.58	80.03
R2.	Capacity building for the management of Natural Resources	1 130 627.95	14.96
R3.	Project financing and market linkages	33 768.60	0.45
R4.	Technical Support and Control in Native Communities, by the Peruvian state	344 886.00	4.56
Total		**7 558 214.13**	**100**