BIOCARBON REGISTRY MONITORING REPORT TEMPLATE

MONITORING REPORT REDD+ MARENA ICHENA - NAG+MA ENOYE RAFUE PROJECT

Document prepared by MAGUARES SAS ZOMAC

Date of issue (*Version 2.3 11/03/2025*)

Monitoring Report Template (Version 1.1)	
Name of project	***Proyecto REDD+ Marena Ichena - Nag+ma Enoje Rafue***
BCR Project ID	***BCR-CO-338-14-001***
Registration date of the project activity	*30/11/2022*
Project holder	***Resguardo Indígena Huitora*** ***Resguardo Indígena Comunidad de Coropoya***
Contact	huitoraredd@gmail.com
Version number of the Project Document applicable to this monitoring report	*4.0* *(10/03/2025)*
Applied methodology	*BioCarbon Registry Standard. Version 3.4. 28-June-2024.* *AFOLU Sector Methodological Document*

Monitoring Report Template (Version 1.1)	
	Quantification of Emission Reductions or GHG Removals from REDD+ Projects. Version 4.0. 27-May-2024
Project location (Country, Region, City)	*Municipalities of Solano and Cartagena del Chairá in the Department of Caquetá, and Municipality of Puerto Leguízamo in the Department of Putumayo, Colombia.*
Project starting date	*(01/01/2018)*
Quantification period of GHG reductions/removals	*(01/01/2018 to 31/12/2057)*
Monitoring period number	*Number 1*
Monitoring period	01/01/2018 to 31/12/2022
Amount of emission reductions or removals achieved by the project in this monitoring period	*Deforestation:* *1,468,177 tCO_2e/year* *7,340,883 tCO_2e for monitoring period* *Degradation:* *103,896 tCO_2e/year* *519,481 tCO_2e for a monitoring period.* *Total:* *1,572,072 tCO_2e/year* *7,860,364 tCO_2e for five monitoring periods*
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	*SDG1, SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG6, SDG7, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10, SDG11, SDG12, SDG13, SDG15, SDG17*

Monitoring Report Template (Version 1.1)	
Special category, related to co-benefits	*Orchid Category*

Table of contents

1 General description of project

The project has the following overall objective:

- Through the reduction of GHG[1] emissions in the AFOLU[2] sector tradable in the voluntary market contribute to sustainable development, preservation of culture, and reduction of deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in the ancestral territories of the communities of the Huitora and Coropoya Indigenous Reserves, in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo.

The specific objectives of the project are:

● Climate objective: To slow and mitigate climate change by reducing unplanned forest degradation and deforestation, and restoring already degraded areas.

● Community objective: To promote the sustainable development of local communities and generate income for families, through:

a. Develop production systems compatible with the conservation of nature, ancestral knowledge and community welfare, guaranteeing food security for the communities living in the Indigenous Reservations.
b. Strengthen forest governance and mechanisms to revitalize ancestral knowledge and cultural practices.
c. Contribute to improving the living conditions of the communities living in the Indigenous Reservations.

● Biodiversity objective: Contribute to the conservation and monitoring of biodiversity including High Conservation Values present in the area of the Indigenous Reservations.

1.1 Sectoral scope and project type

AFOLU Sector REDD+ project, reducing GHG emissions from unplanned deforestation and forest degradation.

Grouped REDD+ project

1 Greenhouse effect gases.

2 Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses.

1.2 Project start date

January 01, 2018.

1.3 Project quantification period

20 years, from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2037, renewable for 20 more years for a total of 40 years.

1.4 Project location and project boundaries

The REDD+ MARENA ICHENA - NAG+MA ENOYE RAFUE project contemplates a specific area that includes two indigenous reservations, the Huitoto community of Coropoya (coordinates 4,792,581.58E 1,608,168.88N) and the Huitora community (4,822,844.59E 1,593,539.36N), for a total area of 159,817.8 hectares. In addition, a reference region of 1,550,933.06 hectares and a leakage belt of 16,046.9 hectares are established (See Illustration 1).

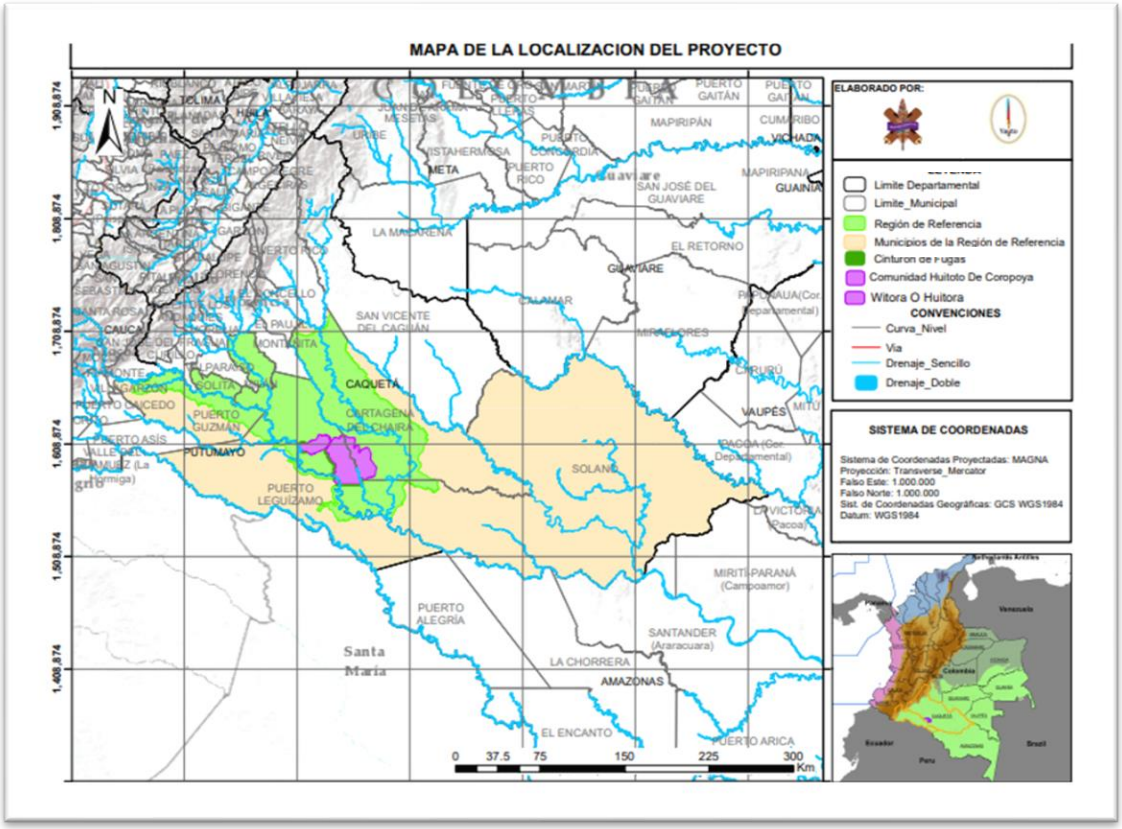

Illustration 1. Project Location.

1.4.1 Characteristics of the communities in the reservations

The indigenous communities of Huitora and Coropoya are made up of the Uitoto people, also known as “Murui-Muina”. The culture of these people is based on the essence of coca, tobacco and sweet yucca, being these three fundamental elements for the cultural, material and spiritual survival of the communities; and being recognized as “people of the center” for being part of a complex Amazonian cultural system, sharing with other peoples, certain cultural foundations of the region. These three sacred plants are the principle of life; their cultivation and consumption demand a particular disposition and a series of practices focused on seeking coherence between thought, word and action. At the same time, they guide the management of the territory at a spiritual and material level from cultural practices, based on knowledge left by Moo Buinaima, son of Moo Añ+raima father creator of all that exists.

According to the origin of the Uitoto people or “Murui-Muina”, the history of man is divided into two: old life and new life. In this new life Moo Añ+raima gives the Uitoto man two sacred plants Jíbina and D+ona (Coca and Tobacco) (ACILAPP, 2012).

Illustration 2. Fundamental elements for the cultural, material and spiritual life and survival of the communities.

Source: Huitora indigenous reservation territorial management plan.

The teachings of these sacred plants are shared in the *maloca*, which is the synthesis of the Universe-Memory (Huitoto, 2008) and symbolizes the place where creation took place. This is located in the center of community life and tradition is imparted through the *Yétarafue* (word of advice) (ACILAPP, 2012). Traditional management of the territory is done from the maloca, particularly from the *mambeadero* (masculine and nocturnal space), where the present is reflected based on the past, the future is planned and knowledge is transmitted. The maloca is complemented by the *chagra* (mainly feminine space), where women, keeping in mind the dialogues that take place in the *maloca* and the *mambeadero*, transmit the knowledge of territorial management to the young women during the day.

Tobacco is the law, in it rests the spirit of the father creator. It is wisdom and the word of command. Culturally it is used for healing, and orientation, it is a guide when handled well, but it also punishes and corrects. Coca, besides being a spiritual food, is a mediating element, keeping the word of man, minimizing the strong and hot that it can bring. The sweet yucca sweetens the heart. It changes the emotional ups and downs, extinguishes the candle, cools the heart of man and of all the people.

Rituals and dances that guarantee and strengthen the communities' capacity for governance and territorial control are performed in the *maloca*. This is also where the political and administrative processes of the communities are directed, where decisions are made in assemblies and leadership is promoted. Traditionally, they are dedicated to hunting, fishing, gathering forest resources, and cultivating the *chagra*.

The grandparents in the *maloca* with the *mambe*, the *ambil* and the *caguana*, sit in the *mambeadero* which reproduces the womb of the creative mother, and is the space where by means of the word, they order the territory, the animals, the *chagras,* the fish, conjure to heal and organize the community. They invoke the divinity and the ancestors, and through mythical narrations they instruct the youth with the models and guidelines that the gods and ancestors left behind. It is through *mambeo* and conversation that the right path is guided and taught (HUITORA Territorial Management Plan, 2014).

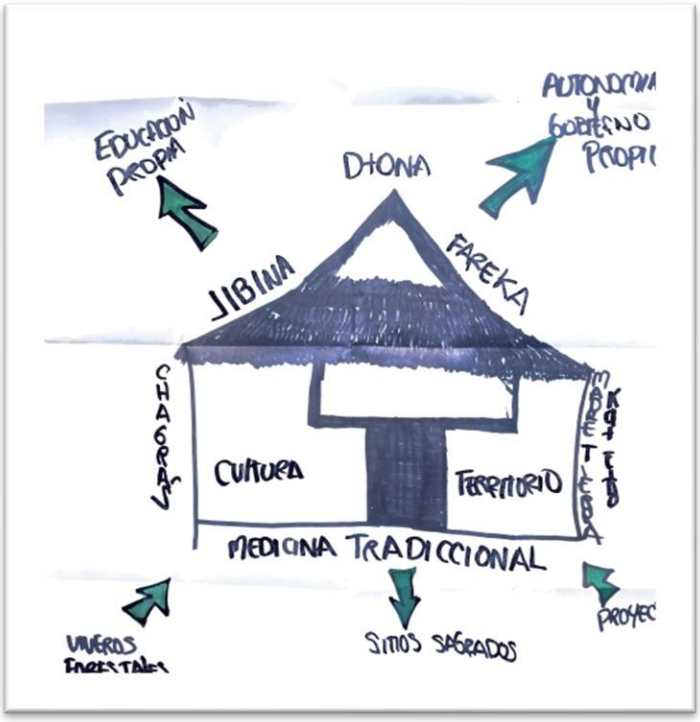

Illustration 3. Explanation of the importance of the maloca for the communities.
Source: Workshop 1 Huitora community

As **¡Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.**, shows, the knowledge system of these communities has as fundamental elements for the reproduction of life in the territory and culture. Self-government, the *chagra* as a source of food sovereignty, traditional medicine, and education.

1.4.2 Self-government

The governance of the Huitora and Coropoya communities has two levels, the self-government (internal) and the political-administrative, which they call the *legal-administrative government* (external).

In Huitora, the self-government is organized on the basis of the traditional authority or council of elders, which, together with the administrative government structure formed by the governor, the secretary, and the treasurer, make up the board of directors of the council. It is important to mention that, the self-government for this community is based on the Law of origin, which are the rules of the ancestral Law “Yétarafue”, a word given to their ancestors through the Jíbina and d+ona (Coca and Tobacco) as the authority to administer, govern, sanction, form, guide and heal” (HUITORA, 2014, p. 28). The

Cacique is the highest traditional authority, a position that is granted by lineage and is an office of a lifetime. As the highest authority, he must know in depth the fundamentals of the tradition in order to guide his community and fully comply with his functions. Therefore, the position of cacique is usually held by elders with knowledge, experience and lineage who must train and instruct their followers, so that when their cycle in this land is culminating, they can delegate their functions and their “position” to the next person.

Likewise, in the case of the self-government in the community of Coropoya, the cacique is the highest authority, he takes care of the maloca and manages traditional medicine, he is the one who has a macro perspective of knowledge; for example, when a sick person arrives he can direct him to the wise man who can cure him (territorial, 2014) since there are different careers or paths of knowledge to which the wise men dedicate their whole life, N+mairama (singer), Yetairama (counselor) Jagairama (historian), Ikorira+ma (traditional doctor). The cacique, together with the counselor and the traditional authorities or “sabedores”, make up Coropoya's internal government.

Illustration 4. Self-government structure in indigenous reservations.
Source: Territorial management plan

The proper or traditional government always depends on circumstances of a cultural nature; the roles, functions and articulation between them are ancestral mandates, while the administrative government, being in charge of the articulation of the community with the outside world, is the intercultural level of government and deals with representativeness. In this sense, within the latter, documents such as the Life Plan, the Territorial Management Plan, the Internal Regulations, the special indigenous

jurisdiction, and other national regulations related to the subject are found as guiding principles.

This level of representation also includes regional and national associations and organizations to which the communities are affiliated. Both Huitorá and Coropoya are affiliated with ASCAINCA, the Association of Huitoto Councils of the Upper Caquetá River, and are thus represented at the municipal, departmental and national levels.

1.4.3 The chagra

The *chagra* is based on the ancestral cultivation of local foods such as sweet and bitter cassava, plantain, corn, pineapple, yam, tobacco, coca, sweet potato, sugar cane, papaya, and chili peppers, among others, implementing a rotation system, where the land is initially prepared for cultivation through the slash and burn of a delimited space.

The Amazonian soils contain few nutrients and the minerals in the ash, spread before the rainy season, improve the conditions for cultivation. After harvesting the products, they carry out the same process on another piece of land, considering that the forest area used has a reforestation system with fruit trees (such as cocuy, chontaduro, laurel, umarí, caimo, grape, yarumo and others), which, together with the natural recovery of the forest cover in the stubble area, shows that the *chagra* is an environmentally sustainable practice.

It is the main means of subsistence for the communities, it is not only the basis for food; it is also the place where the word is put into action, the teachings are materialized through work, and the transmission of knowledge from generation to generation is strengthened.

1.4.4 Traditional medicine

Traditional medicine is a system of knowledge that supports the health of individuals, the health of the community and the territory in general. Health within this cosmogony does not refer exclusively to the cure of diseases from the appeasement of symptoms, the disease is seen holistically and treated in a multidimensional way.

The relationship with the territory in which one is born and lives implies a deep knowledge of it, a symbiotic link between human beings and nature where the physical limits between these two become imperceptible. The health processes, therefore, depend on the resources provided by the forest, and if it is affected, this will have repercussions on people and their health.

Within the Murui cosmogony all plants are medicinal (HUITORA, 2014), some are found in the mountain and others are cultivated in the *chagras.* Those who make a career in this field, wise men and women, are the ones who go to the mountains in search of them, who cultivate them and have the knowledge of each one, knowing how to apply their treatments. However, coca and tobacco are the main medicinal plants, besides being used in the healing process, they work as oracles for those who have been entered in this path of knowledge, these plants, and their ancestors through them, provide them with the information to diagnose, heal themselves and others. The deepening in the area of traditional medicine is a very complex field that requires discipline, will and perseverance among others, since in order to acquire the knowledge one needs a healthy body, a firm mind and a clean spirit. As many traditional doctors of the *Uitoto* people affirm, the training to be able to practice traditional medicine requires diets and sacrifices that give them the spiritual strength and at the same time the necessary sensitivity to properly diagnose an illness and be able to cure it. According to tradition, these treatments are performed from the spiritual plane, so the energetic management must be cautious and appropriate, which requires such training.

However, this knowledge is continuously threatened by different situations including the lack of a differential approach either in the provision of services in health posts or health brigades where external knowledge is imposed without dialogue of knowledge and without the intention of integrating multiple knowledge. Likewise, the lack of maintenance of medical knowledge, diets, care of eating habits and care of the external world that increasingly has a greater impact on the population leads to the emergence of new diseases and the increase of problems such as alcoholism and drug addiction.

Being a pillar within the structure that sustains the culture and life of these communities, this knowledge is a value to be preserved. The recognition and protection of traditional doctors, and the transmission of their knowledge to the younger ones, is fundamental for the preservation of balance in the territory. Keeping the forest standing, protecting sacred sites, guarantees medicine to cure diseases and to maintain communication and harmony with the spiritual plane.

1.4.5 Self-education

Education within the Murui knowledge system is an “integral process transmitted by the Father Creator Moo Buinaima through the four sages ‘Yúa Buinaima, Z+k+da Buinaima, Noin+ Buinaima and Menigu+ Buinaima’ (Huitorá, 2014, p. 67). It is an experience that involves all stages of life of the individual, since the mother is pregnant; being very important, because everything that happens to the parents and their environment affects positively or negatively the newborn. In this way, it must be part of a series of

recommendations and preventions that will form it according to the traditions of the people so that it grows healthy and strong, from then on according to the tradition “Yofuya which is the formation in the different labor and intellectual spaces and the Yétarafue as moral and personal formation of the individual in the space of the *mambeadero* where knowledge is acquired through the sweet word of the Jíbina and D+ona” (Huitorá, 2014, p. 67).

Education, therefore, involves the different traditional learning spaces for inhabiting the territory, such as the chagra, hunting, fishing, the *mambeadero*, and dances, where different knowledge is transmitted and young people learn different skills to live and coexist harmoniously in community, in the territory. Language is the central axis of any educational process, since it contains the traditional knowledge derived from the different structural elements of the culture, materialized in the daily activities of the communities, and its practice guarantees the survival of this knowledge.

The communities also see as a fundamental aspect the appropriation of school spaces to reorient their objectives, offer ethno-education, and ensure that children and young people remain in direct contact with their culture in an experiential way, cultivating interest and curiosity for their own and the ancestral, without ignoring the impact and demands represented by contact with the outside world and therefore the majority society.

Ethno-education is not only about offering contents where culture is taught as just another subject, it is about building educational models focused on recovering, preserving and strengthening knowledge and skills to live according to their culture and tradition, embodied in the life plan, linking to traditional learning, the academic offer demanded by the imminent contact of the communities with the majority society; methodologies that make it possible to introduce different ways of living and experiencing the world, so that children can share freely and participate with equal opportunities in all areas of life (UNICEF, 2020).

1.4.6 Traditional land management

The indigenous reservations of Huitora and Coropoya are inhabited by the Murui-Muina people, who are authorities in their territory and live according to their cosmovision. The world for them is a unity where the spiritual, cultural, aquatic and terrestrial are continuous and articulated (Huitoto, 2008).

The territory and everything that inhabits it guarantee the good living of the people, protecting it by providing them with air, water, food, medicine, shelter, etc. .... In the same

way, the communities have to protect it through their traditional practices, it is a personal and community care that starts from familiarity and experience. This territorial management takes place from the *mambeadero*, a microcosmic space that organizes social spaces such as the *chagra*, hunting and fishing areas, and the maloca. The grandparents share their most powerful knowledge in it, and carry out their care to preserve harmony, protect those who move in it to develop their productive activities, and also those who leave it.

The vision of the use and management of the territory is based on the conservation of the balance between humans and nature through the transmission and assimilation of knowledge about how to cultivate the *chagra*, hunt, fish and perform ritual dances. The conservation of the territory for future generations depends on this because the sustainable use of resources is the basis for the reproduction of life in these communities.

1.4.7 Ecological Calendar

The communities' food and cultural activities, such as ritual dances, are carried out according to their ecological and cultural calendar, which is a scheme that organizes time based on the summer and winter seasons, locating activities according to the food, medicine and other resources available at each time of the year. It identifies the periods of greatest harvest and sowing, as well as the periods of greatest abundance of each animal species to guide hunting and fishing. The importance of the ecological calendar lies in the fact that it is through it that they measure the time always in relation to nature and the territory, identifying the times to carry out different activities, generating a positive impact on the environment.

1.4.8 Traditional Dances

As part of the traditional management of the territory they perform traditional dances; “In our side there is also the dance, because life is in the food that the land gives under the work and what we sow. The elders thought to make their recreations, they have invented their forms of dances. There are several kinds of dances, each kind of dance has its structure and its order. They always celebrated and harmonized when everyone left their territory to cultivate what is an integral *chagra*. The yucca, the sweet potato, the yam, the pineapple.

That is, everything that belongs to us.

After they did that, they produced and celebrated the dance. What we call the *Monifue* (abundance), the harvesting of the product. In that way they fed themselves psychologically, it was like raising the spirits of the whole town, that is how the

grandfather, the cacique and his followers merged from the *mambeadero*. From there they took care of everything, they blessed the *chagras*, the children, they cured the children, and many rites" (Huitora management plan).

Traditional dances are performed as part of environmental management, maintaining harmony between the material and spiritual planes, and a balance between the social and the natural. The management of the territory is articulated through dialogue between the owners of the dances, who complement each other when they take turns performing them, according to the ecological calendar. The owners of the dance, the wise ones, have the knowledge of the management of the environment and its changes.

1.5 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

The project reduces emissions from deforestation and unplanned forest degradation, avoiding emissions of the GHG carbon dioxide (CO_2), in the aboveground biomass, belowground biomass and soil carbon pools. The historical reference period is 12 years, from 2005 to 2017.

For the results of the current monitoring period see the *Results and indicators of implementation activities section of this document.*

Estantillo	Proyecto
A Reduccion de emisiones GEI	A1 Reducción de la emisiones de GEI por deforestación no planificada
	A2 Reducción de las emisiones de GEI por degradación forestal
B Gobernanza	B1 Maloca (construccion)
	B2 Prácticas culturales y procesos internos de la maloca
	B3 Arte, pesca y cacería
	B4 Chagra
	B5 Capacitación de Cabildo, Líderes, y Comité REDD+
	B6 Gestión de recursos con cooperación internacional,
	B7 Diversificación de recursos financieros para la sostenibilidad cultural y ambiental a largo plazo
C Inversión social	C1 Mejoramiento del proceso educativo de los estudiantes
	C2 Construcción de un modelo de salud propio e intercultural, y su implementación
	C3 Infraestructura social
	C4 Dotación en transporte
D Proyectos productivos	D1 Recursos no maderables del bosque
	D2 Comercialización de la Farina y otros productos
	D3 Apicultura
	D4 Pisciicultura
E Monitoreo	E1 Recorridos territoriales con los vecinos de manera conjunta
	E2 Reforestación con especies nativas
	E3 Dotación de equipos, recursos humanos, control y vigilancia
	E4 Validación del calendario ecológico e implementación de las prácticas que lo componen
	E5 Capacitación y sensibilización para el manejo de basuras y su respectivo tratamiento
	E6 Proyecto de investigación sobre la diversidad biológica del territorio

Estantillo	Proyecto
F Gobernanza	F1 Gobernabilidad territorial (control y vigilancia del territorio)
	F2 Acuerdos con los vecinos
	F3 Actualizar y fortalecer el Plan de Manejo Territorial
	F4 Fortalecimiento del gobierno propio
G Inversion social	G1 Construcción de viviendas e infraestructura comunitaria
	G2 Antena de comunicación y cabina de internet
	G3 Relleno sanitario y sistema de manejo de basuras
	G4 Casa cabilda y oficina REDD+
	G5 Becas estudiantiles
	G6 Apoyo económico a las familias
	G7 Campo santo
	G8 Construcción de aulas y hogar comunitario
	G9 Museo
	G10 Contratación de personas para actividades educativas, culturales, tradicionales, medicinales entre otras
	G11 Construcción de hogar para personas mayores
	G12 Construcción de muelles y puentes
	G13 Electrificación, alcantarillado y acueducto
H Proyectos productivos	H1 Proyectos pecuarios
	H2 Ebanistería y carpintería
	H3 Productos forestales no maderables
	H4 Cultivos
	H5 Artesanías
	H6 Madistería y artería
	H7 Taller de mecánica
	H8 Panadería
	H9 Almacen deportiva
	H10 Tratamiento y comercialización de agua potable
	H11 Transformación de materias primas
	H12 Supermercado
	H13 Droguería
	H14 Viveros forestales y reforestación
I Monitoreo	I1 Control y vigilancia del territorio
	I2 Monitoreo de fauna y flora
	I3 Monitoreo de fuentes hídricas y recursos naturales
	I4 Monitoreo epidemiológico
	I5 Monitoreo, actualización y uso del calendario ecológico
	I6 Monitoreo a los proyectos y a los recursos económicos

Illustration 5. Summary description of the project execution status.

2 Title, reference and version of the baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the project

BioCarbon Cert. BCR Standard. Version 3.4. June 28, 2024

Biocarbon Cert. Methodological Document AFOLU Sector. BCR0002. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Projects. Version 4.0. May 27, 2024.

In addition, in compliance with the BCR Standard and the methodology, the following tools are applied:

- BCR Tool. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Version 1.0 of July 13, 2023.
- Tool to demonstrate compliance with REDD+ safeguards. Version 1.1 as of January 26, 2023.
- BCR Tool. Avoiding double counting (ADC). Avoid double counting of emissions reductions/removals. Version 2.0 of February 07, 2024.
- BCR Tool. Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV). Version 1.0 of February 13, 2023.

- Sustainable Development Safeguards. SDSs Tool. Version 1.1 dated July 04, 2024.
- BCR Tool. Permanence and risk management. BCR project holder take actions to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. Version 1.1 of March 19, 2024.
- BCR Guidelines. Baseline and Additionality. BCR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional. Version 1.3 from March 01, 2024.

3 Registry or participation under other GHG Programs/Registries

The Project has not been registered in other programs.

4 Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SGD)

For the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals, see Drive *06_SALVAGUARDAS ODS COBENEFIOS Y CATEGORIA ORQUIDEA/ ODS Y CATEGORIA ORQUIDEA/Herramienta-ODS-2023_BCR-CO-338-14-001_v1.xlsx.*

5 Compliance with Applicable Legislation

In compliance with the applicable legislation, the REDD+ Marena Ichena - Nag+ma Enoje Rafue Project contemplated the approach of regulations within the international regulatory framework, national regulatory framework and regional framework, and the presence of indigenous and/or black communities.

The parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) developed the approach known as “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries” or REDD in 2005, which later evolved into REDD+ under the Bali Action Plan at the 13th Conference of the Parties in 2007.

Among the UNFCCC decisions relevant to REDD+ that provide implementation guidelines for developing countries are those described in Table 1, which are binding on countries adopting this program.

Table 1 International Regulatory Framework [3]

[3] The REDD+ initiative and the UNFCCC

Regulation	Description	Project compliance
4/CP.15 11/CP.19	Conference of the Parties held in Copenhagen in 2009, defined several principles and methodological guidelines to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the management of carbon sinks in each country and the implementation of a National Forest Monitoring System.	The project complies with these regulations as it guarantees the management of the forest as a carbon sink.
1/CP.16 15/CP.19	A milestone was set in terms of defining the REDD+ pillars required for developing countries, these are: 1. The establishment of a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or National Forest Reference Level. 2. A robust and transparent National Forest Monitoring System. 3. A National Strategy or Action Plan (15/CP.19). 4. An Information System on how safeguards are addressed and respected. In addition, the States adopted the so-called "Cancun Agreements", which cover five initiatives: - Reducing emissions from deforestation. - Reducing emissions from forest degradation. - Conservation of forest carbon stocks. - Sustainable forest management - Enhancement of forest carbon stocks.	The project complies with these regulations since it participates in the initiatives established in the REDD+ pillars.
12/CP.17 12/CP.19	Safeguards Information System (SIS), a summary that must be submitted every two years on a voluntary basis.	Complies with regulations since the project seeks to contribute to sustainable development, preservation of culture, and reduction of deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in ancestral territories. As well as slowing and mitigating climate change through the reduction of unplanned forest degradation and deforestation, and the recovery of already degraded areas.
Warsaw Framework for REDD+. COP 19.	It includes a decision on improving the coordination of support provided for the implementation of activities, including institutional mechanisms. A first REDD+ decision was also adopted on aspects related to financing for results-based actions.	
Kyoto Protocol 1997	International treaty adopted in 2012. This protocol commits industrialized countries to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions.	
Paris Agreement 2015	Negotiations were closed on methodological issues and REDD+ guidelines on safeguards, alternative policy approaches, such as mitigation and forest adaptation in sustainable forest management, and non-emissions benefits, as ratified in Article 5 of the agreement.	

Despite the fact that the UNFCCC is the center of all international negotiations on REDD+, in terms of social and environmental issues concerning respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, protection of biodiversity, regulation of benefit sharing and dispute settlement mechanisms, are supported by a number of international legal instruments, with national legal obligations, for the case of Colombia for example we have the International Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (No. 169) through Law 21 of 1991, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through Law 17 of 1981.

One United Nations collaborative initiative is the UN-REDD program that supports country-led REDD+ processes, focuses on providing capacity building support for specific technical needs for certain areas of work such as Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) methods, stakeholder engagement and fair benefit sharing at the national level. Other multilateral initiatives include the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the World Bank's Forest Investment Program (FIP).

REDD+ safeguards outline a global framework of social, environmental and governance principles, under which REDD+ activities and measures should be implemented, these can be defined as the “rules of the game”

and their approach is determined by each country in terms of the compatibility of their policies, laws and regulations[4,5].

In the case of Colombia, since 2013, the process of interpretation of the safeguards has been progressing, so working spaces have been developed with indigenous, black and peasant communities, as well as with other stakeholders to advance and discuss how they can be addressed, respecting the social and environmental safeguards when implementing REDD+ in Colombia.[12,13].

The project is being developed in compliance with Colombian laws applicable to the forestry sector and the implementation of forest mitigation projects. The activities of the project are executed in accordance with the REDD+ actions defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in paragraph 70 of Decision 1/CP.16, under which Colombia has submitted three National Communications

[4] Social and environmental safeguards for REDD+ in Colombia
[5] Regulatory framework safeguards

in 2001, 2010 and 2015)[6]. The country has also recently signed the Paris Agreement (Paris 2015, COP21)[7].

5.1 National Regulatory Framework

The national regulations applicable to this emissions reduction initiative are limited to the laws, decrees, resolutions and other national and sectorial regulations related to forests, climate change, management and conservation of natural resources, special protection areas and biodiversity associated with private property, as well as national forestry programs and international agreements on these issues, as shown in Table 2.

The project conducted an assessment of the applicable regulations and will monitor compliance with them periodically as development progresses.

Table 2 National Regulatory Framework

Regulation	Description	Project compliance
Decree 2278 of 1953[8]	Regulates the management of forest resources and establishes the forest strip around water bodies as a protective forest zone, forest reserves and the obligation to maintain 10% forest cover on rural properties larger than fifty hectares.	It complies with regulations since the project seeks to contribute to sustainable development, preservation of culture, and reduction of deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in ancestral territories. It also contributes to the conservation and monitoring of biodiversity, including the High Conservation Values present in the area of the indigenous reservations.
Law 2 of 1959[9]	Whereby norms on national forestry economy and conservation of renewable natural resources are issued.	
Decree 2811 of 1974[10]	Whereby the National Code of Renewable Natural Resources and Environment is issued.	
Decree 1449 of 1977[11]	It regulates the protection and conservation of forests in the protective strips of water sources within a hundred meters around and thirty meters from the riverbed from the maximum tide	

[6] Climate Change, National Communication http://www.cambioclimatico.gov.co/comunicacion-nacional-bur-2015
[7] Parties' conference https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf
[8] Decree 2278 of 1953 DECRETO 2278 DE 1953 (suin-juriscol.gov.co)
[9] Law 2 of 1959 ley-2-1959.pdf (minambiente.gov.co)
[10] Decree 2811 of 1974 DECRETO 2811 DEL 18 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1974.doc (minambiente.gov.co)
[11] Decree 1449 of 1977 Decreto 1449 de 1977 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)

Regulation	Description	Project compliance
	line, in addition to the obligation to maintain at least 10% of forest cover in properties of more than 50 hectares and 20% in uncultivated land (Arts. 4 and 5).	
Political Constitution of Colombia [12]	The Political Constitution of 1991, the maximum normative compendium within the set of national laws. Articles 2, 8, 38, 38, 79, 80 and 95 specify the duty of each member of society to protect the cultural and natural wealth of the nation and to ensure the conservation of a healthy environment.	It complies with the regulations since the project seeks to contribute to sustainable development, preservation of culture, and reduction of deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in ancestral territories.
Law 99 of 1993[13]	Whereby the Ministry of the Environment and the National Environmental System (SINA by its Spanish acronym) are created.	Complies.
CONPES No. 2834 of 1996[14]	Approving the "Forestry Policy", which seeks to achieve the sustainable use of forests, in order to conserve them, consolidate the incorporation of the forestry sector in the national economy and contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the population.	It complies with the regulations since the project seeks to contribute to the preservation and degradation of the Amazonian forests in ancestral territories. It also contributes to improving the living conditions of the communities living in the indigenous reservations.
Law 388 of 1997[15]	Regulates the land use planning processes of the municipalities in accordance with the ecological and social function of the property.	Complies with regulations, as the project seeks to contribute to sustainable development and reduce deforestation in the Amazonian forests in the ancestral territories of the Huitora and Coropoya Indigenous Reservations in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo.
Law 357 of 1997[16]	An international treaty outside the United Nations System, which enshrines the commitments of its member countries to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance and to plan	Complies: Based on a review of the bibliography and the RAMSAR Sites layer at a scale of 1:100,000 updated in 2020, it is evident that within the project area there are no

[12] Constituent Assembly. Political Constitution of the Republic of Colombia. Colombia; 1991. http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/constitucion_politica_1991.html.
[13] Presidency of the Republic of Colombia. Law 99 of 1993. Colombia; 1993. http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley_0099_1993.html.
[14] CONPES No. 2834 of 1996 forest policy 2834 (dnp.gov.co)
[15] Law 388 of 1997 Ley 388 de 1997 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[16] RAMSAR Convención sobre los Humedales | Misión Permanente de Colombia (mision.gov.co)

Regulation	Description	Project compliance
	for the "wise use", or sustainable use, of all wetlands within their territories.	wetland complexes that are recognized under the treaty.
National Plan to Combat Desertification (2005)[17]	As part of its commitments acquired with the ratification of the Convention, Colombia formulated the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (Plan de Acción Nacional de Lucha contra la Desertificación -PAN). The plan establishes guidelines to stop soil degradation and its consequences in the environmental, social and economic dimensions.	It complies with regulations since the project seeks to reduce deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in ancestral territories. With the development of production systems compatible with nature conservation, ancestral knowledge and community welfare, ensuring food security for the communities living in the indigenous reservations.
Decree 3600 of 2007[18]	Establishes the determinants of rural land management.	The project complies with regulations because it is being executed in the ancestral territories of the Huitora and Coropoya indigenous reservations in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo. Respecting the administrative limits of the territory, as well as the organization of the reservation around bodies of water and climatically vulnerable areas.
CONPES No. 3582 of 2009[19]	It considers biodiversity as a strategic area and recognizes the need to advance in the knowledge and sustainable use of biodiversity.	It complies with regulations since the project seeks to reduce unplanned forest degradation and deforestation, and the recovery of already degraded areas. And contribute to the conservation and monitoring of biodiversity including the High Conservation Values present

[17] National Action Plan to Combat Desertification –(PAN) col175818.pdf (fao.org)
[18] Decree 3600 of 2007 Decreto 3600 de 2007 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[19] CONPES 3582 of 2009 (Microsoft Word - 3582 Ciencia y Tecnolog\355a.doc) (dnp.gov.co)

Regulation	Description	Project compliance
		in the area of the Indigenous Reservations.
Decree 2372 of 2010[20]	Regulates the National System of Protected Areas as a determinant of territorial planning.	It complies with the regulations since the review of secondary information, as well as the use of geographic information, showed that there are no protected areas in the project area.
Law 1454 of 2011[21]	Also known as the Organic Law of Territorial Planning, it establishes administrative coordination mechanisms between regional territorial entities.	The project complies with regulations because it is being executed in the ancestral territories of the Huitora and Coropoya indigenous reservations in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo. Respecting the administrative limits of the territory, as well as the organization of the reservation around bodies of water and climatically vulnerable areas.
CONPES No. 3700 of 2011[22]	Institutional strategy for the articulation of climate change policies and actions in Colombia	It complies with regulations since the project seeks to slow and mitigate climate change by reducing unplanned forest degradation and deforestation, and the recovery of already degraded areas.
National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services[23]	Aimed at maintaining and improving the resilience of socio-ecological systems at national, regional, local and transboundary scales, considering scenarios of change and through joint, coordinated and concerted action by the State, the productive sector and civil society.	Complies with regulations because the project seeks to contribute to the conservation and monitoring of biodiversity, including the High Conservation Values present in the area of the Indigenous Reservations.
Decree 1076 of 2015[24]	By means of which this version incorporates the amendments made to the Sole Regulatory	Complies

[20] Decree 3272 of 2010 Decreto 2372 de 2010 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[21] Law 1454 of 2011 Ley 1454 de 2011 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[22] CONPES 3700 of 2011 Documento (dnp.gov.co)
[23] PNGIBSE (by its Spanish acronym) Política Nacional para la Gestión integral de la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos - Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (minambiente.gov.co)
[24] Decree 1076 of 2015 Decreto 1076 de 2015 Sector Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)

Regulation	Description	Project compliance
	Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector.	
Decree 1655 of 2017[25]	Establishes the organization and operation of the National Forest Information System, the National Forest Inventory and the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System, which are part of Colombia's Environmental Information System, and establishes other provisions.	It complies with the regulations since the project must take into account the progress made in the *Environmental Management Plans of the Resguardo*, to define actions to maintain the care of the forest and comply with the specific parameters of the REDD+ project.
Forests Territories of Life: Comprehensive Strategy for the Control of Deforestation and Forest Management [26]	Cross-sectoral policy instrument that seeks to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, promoting and establishing forest management in the Colombian territory, under a comprehensive sustainable rural development approach that contributes to the good living of local communities, contributes to local development and increases ecosystem resilience by promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation. This strategy is the result of the REDD+ readiness process in Colombia that has been underway since 2010, and constitutes the country's National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+), within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	Complies with regulations since the project seeks to contribute to sustainable development, preservation of culture, and reduction of deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in ancestral territories.
Resolution 1447 of 2018[27]	Regulates the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System of mitigation actions in the national order, the GHG Emissions Reduction and Removal Accounting System, the operation of the National Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction (RENARE by its Spanish acronym). This resolution was published in July 2018 and the platform in September 2020.	It complies with the regulations since the project seeks to reduce deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in ancestral territories. As well as contemplating the progress made in the *Environmental Management Plans of the Resguardo*, to define actions to maintain the care of the forest and comply with the specific parameters of the REDD+ project.

[25] Decree 1655 of 2017 decreto-1655-de-2017.pdf (minambiente.gov.co)
[26] RIS_III_sept2017-agos2018_2Colombia_ultima_version.pdf (minambiente.gov.co)
[27] Resolution 1447 of 2018 15.-Resolucion-1447-de-2018.pdf (minambiente.gov.co)

Regulation	Description	Project compliance
Law 1931 of 2018[28]	Whereby guidelines are established for the management of climate change". It creates the National Climate Change Information System, whose purpose is to provide transparent and consistent data and information over time for decision-making related to climate change management. In turn, it seeks to reduce the country's vulnerability to the effects of CC and promote the transition to a competitive, sustainable economy and Low Carbon Development (LCD).	It complies with the regulations since the project seeks to contribute to sustainable development, preservation of culture, and reduction of deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in ancestral territories.
Resolution 831 of 2020[29]	Whereby Resolution 1447 of 2018 is amended and other determinations are made.	Complies, since the project proposes greenhouse gas mitigation initiatives.
Colombia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC by its Spanish acronym) 2020[30]	It represents an opportunity to close the international greenhouse gas emissions gap, and represents a greater regional commitment to reduce emissions. It also presents substantive technical and procedural improvements that reduce uncertainty about the level of emissions for 2030, and strengthens the components of adaptation to climate change, reflecting the improvements in public policies for adaptation promoted by the countries in recent years.	Complies with regulations since the project seeks to contribute to sustainable development, preservation of culture, and reduction of deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in ancestral territories.
Law 2294 of 2023 (PND by its Spanish acronym) 2022-2026[31]	Article 230°, Amend Article 175 of Law 1753 of 20l5. "Any person, natural or legal, public, private or mixed, that intends to opt for payments for results, or similar compensations, including international transfers, or that intends to demonstrate results in the framework of the compliance with the national climate change goals established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC-, as a consequence of mitigation initiatives that generate a reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals in the country, must be previously registered in RENARE, in accordance	Compliant. The project currently has all the documentation and requirements to register on the RENARE platform; however, the environmental authority that administers the platform, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, is maintaining it. When the platform is reactivated, the project will be registered. Likewise, the company complies with the regulations in the second

[28] Law 1931 of 2018 Ley 1931 de 2018 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[29] Resolution 831 of 2020 Resolución 0831 de 2020 - Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (minambiente.gov.co)
[30] NDC (by its Spanish acronym) Documentos Oficiales Contribuciones Nacionalmente Determinadas - Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (minambiente.gov.co)
[31] Law 2294 of 2023 Ley 2294 de 2023 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)

Regulation	Description	Project compliance
	with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development for such purpose.”	paragraph regarding compliance with social and environmental safeguards.
Law 2294 of 2023. PND 2022-2026	Article 230°, Paragraph 2. “The holders of greenhouse gas mitigation initiatives shall comply with the provisions of the regulations on environmental, social and economic matters and, in the case of greenhouse gas mitigation initiatives of the Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Uses - AFOLU sector, comply with the social and environmental safeguards defined by the ' United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC and adopted by the country through its National Interpretation of Social and Environmental Safeguards, including free, prior and informed consultation, if necessary: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and adopted by the country through its National Interpretation of Social and Environmental Safeguards, including free and informed prior consultation if applicable, when the project involves areas with the presence of indigenous communities, black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero communities, and other tools, conditions, criteria and requirements that are defined within the framework of the National System of Safeguards. All mitigation initiatives within its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system shall monitor, report and verify the implementation of environmental, social and economic regulations, and if applicable, the implementation of social and environmental safeguards, during all phases, which shall be subject to conformity assessment. The national government shall regulate the matter:	Compliant. The Huitora and Coropoya indigenous reservations are the owners, proponents and responsible for the development of the project within their territorial boundaries. As project owners, the indigenous reserves assume responsibility for implementing the project in accordance with the standards established in the REDD+ project framework, as defined by their traditional uses and customs. In order to comply with the requirements of this national legislation, a request for prior consultation, in this case self-consultation, has been made to the Ministry of the Interior, which as of July 31, 2024 has not responded. To see the annexes, go to the REDD+ Safeguards section, social and cultural safeguards, section C6 of the PD v2.1.

5.2 Regional Regulatory Framework

The mitigation project is positively articulated with the different planning instruments in the territory. Specifically, taking as a guideline the Municipal Development Plan 2020 - 2023 *“Por un Solano más Humano, Productivo, Sostenible y Paz*”.

In addition, the regulatory framework that protects the indigenous communities present in the project area is contemplated, in compliance with Table 3, through respect for culture, ancestral knowledge, ethnic diversity and the strengthening of the territory.

Table 3 National Regulatory Framework, presence of indigenous and/or black communities

Regulation [32]	Description	Project compliance
Resolution 0022 of 1981[33]	By which an Indigenous reservation is constituted for the benefit of the Huitora Indigenous Reservation, which is inhabited by an area of vacant land, located in the jurisdiction of the Puerto Solano District, Municipality of Caquetá.	Compliance, since the project guarantees the existence of the land tenure of the Huitora indigenous reservation.
Political Constitution of Colombia [34]	The State recognizes and protects the ethnic and cultural diversity of the Colombian Nation and this is emphasized in articles 8, 10, 13, 63, 68, 246, 286, 287, 329	Compliance, as the project seeks to strengthen forest governance and mechanisms to revitalize ancestral knowledge and cultural practices.
Law 21 of 1991[35]	By which Colombia ratified Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), on indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries. The law establishes standards regarding ownership of their lands, the natural resources of their territories, the preservation of their traditional knowledge, self-determination and prior consultation. In September 2007, Convention 169 was reinforced by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (ILO 2014).	Compliance, since the project seeks the preservation of the Amazon Forest, as well as the culture of the ancestral territories of the communities of the Huitora and Coropoya Indigenous Reservations, in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo. Strengthening forest governance and mechanisms to revitalize ancestral knowledge and cultural practices.
Law 152 of 1994[36]	The Organic Law of the Development Plan establishes the forms, means and instruments, including the indigenous territorial entities.	
Law 115 of 1994[37]	Education is a process of permanent, personal, cultural and social formation, providing educational attention according to the culture, language, traditions and local customs.	Complies with regulations by strengthening forest governance and mechanisms to revitalize ancestral knowledge and cultural practices.
Decree 2164 of 1995[38]	It regulates the endowment and titling of land to indigenous communities for the constitution, restructuring, expansion and	Compliance, since the project guarantees land tenure in the ancestral territories of the

[32]Land use planning instrument (Supporting Technical Document) Municipality of Solano1-DTS_DIAGNOSTICO_Solano_.pdf (minambiente.gov.co)
[33] Resolution 0022 of 1981 Resolucion_0022_del_3_de_febrero_de_1981_R.I._WITORA_O_HUITORA_(CREACION).pdf (siatac.co)
[34] Constituent Assembly. Political Constitution of the Republic of Colombia. Colombia; 1991. http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/constitucion_politica_1991.html.
[35] Law 21 of 1991 Ley 21 de 1991 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[36]Law 152 of 1994 Ley 152 de 1994 - Gestor Normativo – F777777unción Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[37] Law 115 of 1994 Ley_115_1994.doc (mineducacion.gov.co)
[38] Decree 2164 of 1995 Decreto 2164 de 1995 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)

Regulation [32]	Description	Project compliance
	reorganization of Indigenous Reservations in the national territory.	communities of the Huitora and Coropoya Indigenous Reservations in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo.
Decree 1397 of 1996[39]	From the Ministry of the Interior, Creates the National Commission on Indigenous Territories and the Permanent Roundtable for Consultation with indigenous peoples and organizations.	
Law 1381 of 2010[40]	Regulates the recognition, promotion, protection, use, preservation and strengthening of the languages of Colombia's ethnic groups.	Compliance, as the project seeks to strengthen forest governance and mechanisms to revitalize ancestral knowledge and cultural practices.
Decree 1953 of 2014[41]	Ministry of Justice, creates the special regime in order to put into operation the Indigenous Territories with respect to the administration of their own systems.	Compliance, as the project is registered in the name of the indigenous peoples, which has a significant impact as it generates the need to prepare the governance conditions in the reserves in order to maintain the project in the long term.
Decree 2333 of 2014[42]	Decree 2333 of 2014 “Whereby mechanisms are established for the effective protection and legal security of lands and territories occupied or possessed ancestrally and/or traditionally by indigenous peoples”.	Compliance, since the project guarantees land tenure in the ancestral territories of the communities of the Huitora and Coropoya Indigenous Reservations in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo.
Decree 1076 of 2015[43]	The Sole Regulation of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector, contemplates among other aspects related to prior consultation, the overlapping of reservations with the system of National Natural Parks, ethnic participation in the basin councils and the national environmental council.	Compliance with regulations, since the project is registered in the name of the indigenous peoples, and the activities to be carried out in the projects are executed on the basis of the community's decision.

[39] Decree 1397 of 1996 Decreto 1397 de 1996 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[40] Law 1381 of 2010 Ley 1381 de 2010 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[41] Decree 1953 of 2014 Decreto 1953 de 2014 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[42] Decree 2333 of 2014 DECRETO 2333 DE 2014 - Proteccion de tierras.pdf (andi.com.co)
[43] Decree 1076 of 2015 Decreto 1076 de 2015 Sector Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)

Regulation [32]	Description	Project compliance
Decree 1071 of 2015[44]	Sole Regulation of the Agricultural, Fishing and Rural Development Administrative Sector, article 2.14.20.4.2, establishes that the national government has the competence to delimit and demarcate the territories of indigenous peoples in isolation, in order to give special treatment to the right to possession of ancestral and/or traditional territory.	Compliance, since the project guarantees land tenure in the ancestral territories of the communities of the Huitora and Coropoya Indigenous Reservations in the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo.
Agreement 240 of 2022[45]	Whereby the boundaries are updated and the Huitorá Indigenous Reservation of the Murui Muina (Uitoto) people is expanded for the first time with an area of vacant land of ancestral possession located in the municipalities of Solano and Cartagena del Chaira, department of Caquetá.	Compliance, as the project guarantees the existence of the land tenure of the Huitora Indigenous Reservation of the Murui Muina (Uitoto) people.

6 Climate change adaptation

REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) initiatives play a crucial role in climate change mitigation. By focusing on the conservation and sustainable management of forests, seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with deforestation, REDD+ initiatives play a crucial role in mitigating climate change and degradation, thus contributing not only to the protection of biodiversity, but also offering, promoting and encouraging economic and social benefits for local communities.[46].

In this sense, REDD+ projects provide incentives for communities to adopt sustainable forestry practices, generating employment opportunities and local development. In addition, they seek to generate integration to work in an integrated manner with the direct participation of local communities, strengthening forest management and awareness of the importance of conserving ecosystems.[47].

[44] Decree 1071 of 2015 Decreto 1071 de 2015 Sector Administrativo Agropecuario, Pesquero y de Desarrollo Rural - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)
[45] Agreement 240 of 2022 ACUERDO-240-ampliacion-resguardo-indigena-Huitora.pdf (ant.gov.co)

46 MinAmbiente. (2019). Bosques, territorios de vida. Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques.

47 MinAmbiente. (s.f). ¿Qué es REDD+?. Retrieved from: https://www.minambiente.gov.co/mercados-de-carbono/que-es-redd/#:~:text=La%20sigla%20REDD%2B%20

As deforestation continues to be a global threat, REDD+ projects become essential tools to address this challenge. Investing in forest preservation not only protects biodiversity, but also contributes to carbon sequestration and promotes sustainable development.[48].

In summary, REDD+ projects are fundamental in combating climate change, conserving biodiversity and empowering local communities. In addition, they are linked to an integral and cooperative approach, showing how the search for a balance between human development and environmental preservation can be achieved through joint work.

REDD+ activities encompass a wide range of actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, providing strategies to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation, such as[49]:

Monitoring and review: This activity seeks to implement monitoring systems to assess changes in forest cover, carbon emissions and forest quality.

This involves the use of technologies such as satellite imagery and field measurements.

Strategic actions for local capacity building: These activities seek to build the capacity of local communities to sustainably manage forest resources. Training in sustainable forestry practices and the active participation of the communities in decision making are essential for this purpose.

Economic incentives and support: In the financial field it is necessary to establish mechanisms that provide economic incentives for local communities and countries to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation. This can include payments for environmental services and sustainable economic development programs.

Community Participation: The search for social cooperation from the population centers belonging to the project development areas allows for a much more effective and reciprocal planning and execution of REDD+ projects of a social nature. This helps to ensure social equity and to address the real needs not only of the people who depend on forest resources, but also of those who live in an area where such activities are

48 MinAmbiente. (2019). Bosques, territorios de vida. Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques.

49 MinAmbiente. (2019). Bosques, territorios de vida. Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques.

developed, thus generating empowerment in local governance and sovereignty over their own territories.

Forest Restoration: The project aims to implement strategies to restore degraded areas. This encompasses activities such as tree planting, natural regeneration management and biodiversity enhancement. In addition, to establish measures, which go beyond the pure compensation of what is already degraded, but also help the protection and conservation of the natural environment.

Sustainable Management: It is a commitment to the development and establishment of sustainable forestry practices that allow the extraction of forest products without reducing carbon stocks or compromising the long-term health of ecosystems.

In addition, the REDD+ MARENA ICHENA - NAG+MA ENOYE RAFUE project demonstrates that it intends to carry out actions to reduce the current and future impacts derived from climate change and climate variability through the development and strengthening of sustainable production systems in order to improve competitiveness, income and the current conditions of the communities belonging to the Project, comprehensive actions that help the efficient use of soil, reduction of GHG emissions from agricultural activities under the without-project scenario and actions directly related to climate change adaptation measures, as shown below:

Sustainable production systems: The contribution is mainly focused on the contribution to the SDGs through the implementation of productive projects with the implementation of activities focused on the improvement of indigenous production, such as: non-timber forest resources, commercialization of fariña and other products, beekeeping, fish farming, and the development of a sustainable production system.

Comprehensive actions that help the efficient use of land: To achieve an increase in competitiveness by decreasing vulnerability to climate change, actions are developed that focus on the conservation of natural covers being the objective of the conception of the acronym REDD+ and from where the activities raised in the monitoring pillar are derived, which includes reforestation with native species, updating the ecological calendar and implementing the practices that comprise it and a variability in sustainable productive projects that define the planting and harvesting seasons for fruit trees and food, and the hunting and fishing seasons, so as not to exhaust these resources and coordinate care practices with the times of nature. Making use of the ecological calendar is fundamental to apply the resource control norms dictated in the Law of Origin, which

is why it is necessary to reach agreements with the neighbors that make use of the resources of the reservation and its limits.

Reduction of GHG emissions from agricultural activities, compared to the scenario without the project: The implementation of the project faces an increase in GHG emissions derived mainly from deforestation and forest degradation due to land use change in the territory, as noted in the baseline and additionality selection chapter of the PDD (by its Spanish acronym), which concludes that there is an increase in agricultural and livestock activities in the region. This is why from the socialization phase sustainable production activities are established jointly with the community that will be developed throughout the life of the project with the resources obtained from the commercialization of carbon certificates, highlighting that their development is proposed in non-forest areas and of cultural importance for the indigenous reservations proposing the project.

Actions directly related to climate change adaptation measures: In order to demonstrate compliance with this section, the REDD+ MARENA ICHENA - NAG+MA ENOYE RAFUE project aims to develop activities with the objective of preventing erosion, soil compaction and reducing the use of fertilizers, mainly chemical fertilizers.

Beginning with the social investment stadium, through the infrastructure and equipment project that aims to build bridges for internal mobility in the territory and a water system with storage tanks, pumping systems, and a distribution network for each of the homes, performing cycles of rainwater harvesting. Each family in the community also intends to have a house with basic water, electricity and sewage services (septic tanks) and their respective endowment. In addition, it is intended to seek and use resources from the territory for construction, alternative energy sources such as solar energy, promote the conscious use of water and implement waste management techniques. By involving the population in the construction of the houses, the project offers employment alternatives that make it possible to alleviate the basic needs of the families, avoiding their participation in activities that may cause deforestation.

On the other hand, there are activities related to solid waste management, through training and sensitization for waste management and its respective treatment. This project seeks to create an adequate waste management system for the reserve, which allows collecting, classifying, transporting and transforming the waste generated, with the objective of adequately managing the resources, avoiding waste, overexploitation, degradation and contamination of the ecosystems, and guaranteeing their availability and quality for present and future generations. This initiative is aligned with the internal agreements for the protection of the territory contained in the Environmental

Management Plan of the Huitora reservation, in which it is proposed to carry out periodic campaigns to promote recycling, the use of fertilizers and, in general, good waste management. The areas of intervention of the project will be the sociocultural area due to the awareness-raising work involved, and a physical area where the necessary infrastructure will be built for the collection, transportation and transformation of waste. For the Coropoya indigenous reservation, a sanitary landfill and waste management system is to be built to adequately dispose of solid waste in a predetermined area. The project proposes the creation of a waste management system that includes the collection, transportation, and transformation of waste generated within the territory, as well as a recycling plan that allows for maximum utilization of the waste and reduces its negative effect on the environment. The project solves contamination problems in the water sources, eliminates solid waste correctly, and decomposing materials, aligning with the provisions of the management plan of the reserve, which prohibits dumping garbage in rivers or streams, as well as chemicals that can cause irreversible damage. It is also aligned with internal agreement number 2 on the care of water and its associated biodiversity and number 3 on the care of our forests and their biodiversity.

In conclusion, the activities of the REDD+ MARENA ICHENA - NAG+MA ENOYE project are focused in an integral manner in order to execute projects with social and environmental responsibility, with the aim of addressing dimensions that complement each other, achieving forest conservation and climate change mitigation, so that the successful implementation of these actions contributes significantly to the reduction of emissions and the achievement of REDD+ objectives.

7 Carbon ownership and rights

7.1 Project owner

The Huitora and Coropoya indigenous reserves are the proponents and responsible for the development of the project within their territorial boundaries. As project owners, the indigenous reserves assume responsibility for implementing the project according to the standards established in the REDD+ project framework. All activities are framed within the framework of cultural strengthening and territorial conservation. The prioritization of the activities and projects corresponding to each of the 4 pillar was carried out in a general assembly, as the highest decision-making body in the communities. For the formulation, implementation and development of the projects, each reservation formed a REDD+ Committee with the following positions: general coordinator, financial

coordinator, technical secretary, PQRS (Petitions, Complaints, Grievances and Requests), governance state coordinator, productive projects state coordinator, social investment state coordinator, and monitoring state coordinator, and a manual of functions was constructed in which the rights, duties and functions of the respective positions are specified, which must be fully complied with by each of its members. It also defines the functions of the different community sectors within the general framework of the REDD+ project, which will allow the implementation of the projects to be structured in an appropriate manner.

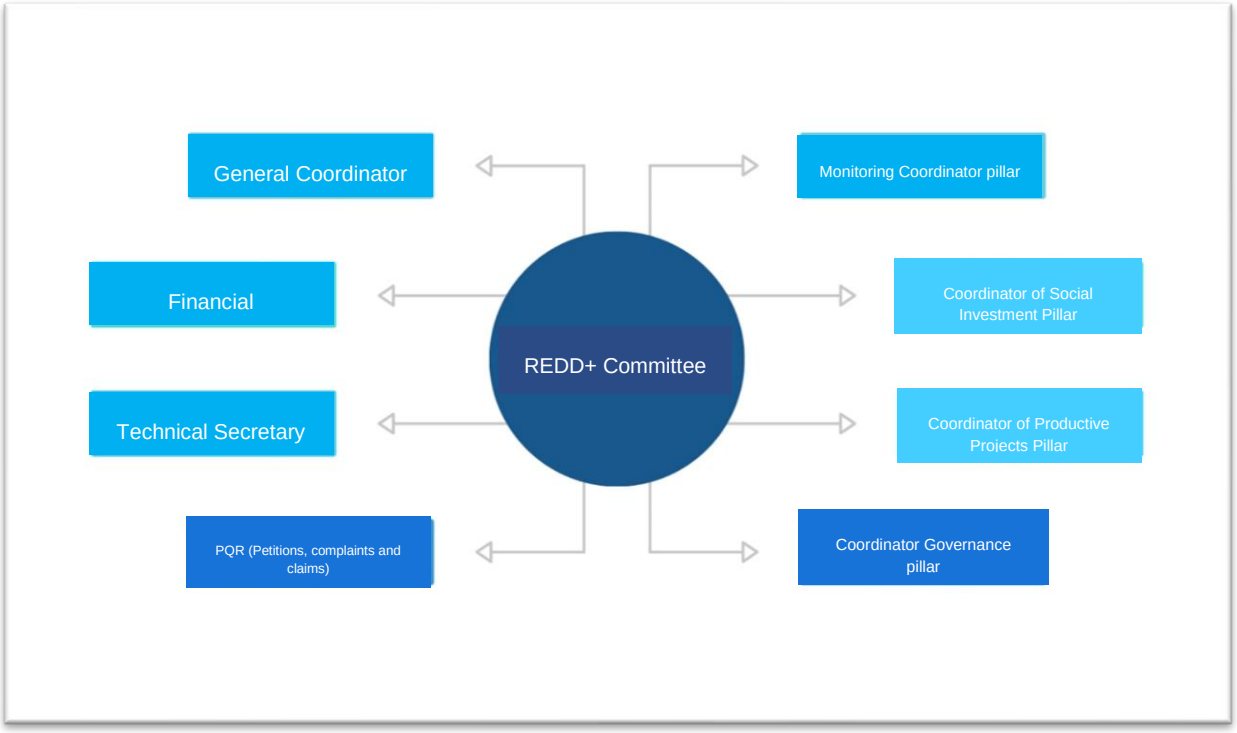

Illustration 6. Organizational structure of the REDD+ committee.
Source: Own elaboration

When implementing a REDD+ initiative in their territories, the communities of Huitora and Coropoya assume responsibility for implementing the activities in accordance with this document. The community base structure must be maintained, so decisions regarding the projects to be developed are defined in a general assembly, respecting the autonomous decision-making mechanisms, traditional authorities, and the political-administrative authority. The REDD+ committee will not assume authoritarian functions;

on the contrary, they will assume functions delegated by the general assembly. In addition, the collective and community work must be framed in the strengthening of cultural practices that enable the conservation of the natural resources of the territory.

7.1.1 Proponent Huitora Indigenous Reservation:

Individual or organization	**Huitora indigenous reservation**
Contact person	Octavio Muñoz Garay
Job position	REDD Huitora Committee Coordinator
Address	Resguardo Indígena Huitora, Solano, Caquetá
Phone number	321 2129105
Email	proyectoreddhuitora@gmail.com

7.1.2 Proponent Coropoya Indigenous Reservation

Individual or organization	**Coropoya indigenous reservation**
Contact person	Jorge Clavijo Guaquetá
Job position	Coropoya REDD+ Committee Coordinator
Address	Resguardo Indígena Coropoya, Solano, Caquetá
Phone number	318 7991482
Email	proyectoreddcoropoya1@gmail.com

7.2 Other project stakeholders

For this REDD+ project, the partner companies of the Huitora and Coropoya indigenous reservations, Yauto SAS and Maguares SAS, are in charge of the project formulation, enrollment, registration, validation and certification process. The responsibilities they assume, as allies of the project proponents and owners, are mainly to respect the autonomy of the communities in decision-making and their own governance structures. Initially in the formulation process, it is the communities that prioritize the needs and activities to be carried out according to the general requirements of the REDD+ program. As companions, the companies carry out the technical studies that reflect the tons of carbon stored in the territory, and provide the necessary tools for the communities to formulate their project. During the implementation process, the necessary technical support will be provided for the proper execution of the activities outlined in this document.

Individual or organization	**MAGUARES ZOMAC SAS**
Contact person	Carlos Abondano
Job position	GHG Project Manager

Address	Calle 66 #27-26 Bogotá
Phone number	6017424108
Email	carbonoamazonas@gmail.com

Individual or organization	**YAUTO**
Contact person	Alicia Micolta Cabrera
Job position	Manager and Legal Representative
Address	Urbanizacion Rincon de San Pedro Guayamaral
Phone number	(+57) 316 831 23 67
Email	yautosas@gmail.com

7.2.1 Direct Project Stakeholders

Table 4. Direct stakeholders identified in the project

Coropoya Reservation	Huitorá Reservation
Community	Community
Yauto: Technical support	Yauto: Technical support
Maguares: Technical support.	Maguares: Technical support

7.2.2 Indirect Project Stakeholders

Table 5. Indirect stakeholders identified in the project

Local	Regional
Solano Municipality City Hall	Government Department of Caquetá
Cartagena del Chairá Municipality City Hall	Government Department of Putumayo
Puerto Leguizamo Municipality City Hall	CORPOAMAZONIA
ASCAINCA	
Coordination of Indigenous Affairs Municipality of Solano.	
La Paya National Natural Park	

The indirect actors of the project are the public institutions present in the territory, which maintain a direct relationship with the communities. The municipal and departmental development plans include cultural and environmental conservation objectives, similar to those proposed in this project, under the concept of integral development of the local communities. The regional autonomous corporation and the National Natural Parks have undertaken initiatives to value the traditional knowledge of the indigenous communities

with respect to the conservation of the territory and its natural resources, which is why they have joint activities to meet the objectives proposed by these institutions. Therefore, as indirect actors of the project, a socialization of the project was carried out, of informative character, and to be able to join efforts to mitigate the deforestation and degradation of the forests, generating better conditions of life for the communities.

The actors that participated in the activities carried out during the retroactivity period, working closely with the communities in various areas, such as ICFB (Colombian Institute of Family Welfare), TNC (The Nature Conservancy), ACT (Amazon Conservation Team), Universidad de Los Andes, GEF (Global Environmental Found), are consolidated as indirect actors in this formulation phase since the communities are the proponents and those who created and specified the activities of the GHG emission reduction project. Consequently, it is the communities themselves who guide the implementation process, managing their own resources and defining the investments in each phase of the activities.

In this context, their involvement will be conditioned to the decisions that the assembly adopts with respect to each activity, as well as to the association criteria that the communities establish within the methodology of the activities. The indirect nature of their role implies an interdependent relationship, where decision making and association criteria will be determinant for their effective participation in the future of the project.

7.3 Agreements related to carbon rights

The carbon rights of the Marena Ichena-Nag+ma Enoye Rafue REDD+ Project have been agreed through mandate contracts between the ancestral owners and possessors of the land, i.e., the indigenous reserves, which define the conditions for the formulation and implementation of the project (see Drive 01_ACUERDOS Y CERTIFICADOS). These agreements were carried out in a general assembly with each of the communities and have letters of free, prior and informed consent for the implementation of the REDD+ project. All agreement documents have been signed by the traditional and administrative authorities of the reservations (caciques and governors) in full compliance with national laws and REDD+ safeguards, and have the purpose of establishing the participation and contribution agreements between the communities (the principals) and the companies developing the project (mandataries).

Although the project start date is January 1, 2018, linked to the early actions historically carried out by the communities to conserve the forests and the letters of intent that show the communication between the principals and mandataries with the intention to develop

the REDD+ project (see Drive 03_*FECHA DE INICIO/Cartas de intención*), the mandate contracts were signed on March 28, 2023 in community assemblies held in the territory. These contracts define an emission reduction quantification period of 30 years, namely January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2047. In these contracts it is agreed that the communities are the project proponents as well as the main implementers, and the companies are in charge of registration, formulation, technical development and implementation support.

7.4 Land tenure

The land tenure for the Huitora indigenous reservation, is demonstrated under the resolution assigned by the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform, where it is constituted with the legal character, for the benefit of these ethnic groups, a parcel of vacant land, located in the jurisdiction of the Corregimiento de Puerto Solano with their respective boundaries according to resolution 0022 of 1981 (See Drive *02_TENENCIA DE LA TIERRA* and the extension agreement 240. Also, the Coropoya indigenous reservation presents the respective Resolution of adjudication of vacant land according to resolution 088 of 1988 issued by INCORA (See Drive *02_TENENCIA DE LA TIERRA*) and Agreement No. 242 of the National Land Agency (ANT by its Spanish acronym) where the extension is approved, as shown in the following table:

Table 6. Land tenure within the project area.

Indigenous reservation	Resolution	Entity
Huitora	No. 0022 of February 3, 1981	Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria
Coropoya	N° 088 of 1988	INCORA

7.5 Distribution of benefits among the proponents

The indigenous reservations will receive 65% of the number of certified VCCs during the project under the terms of the contracts. Each reservation will receive the number of VCCs from the conservation of its respective forests, that is, the percentage of participation is determined by the ratio of the forest surface of each indigenous reservation to the total eligible area, as well as the certified VCCs, and thus define how the benefits measured in VCCs will be distributed.

The eligible area as of December 31, 2022 presented in this RM (Map of eligible project areas as of 31/12/2022.) is 156,892.80 hectares, and the benefit distribution of the 6,288,288 marketable VCCs (100%) is 4,087,387 VCCs (65%) (see

Net GHG Emission Reductions / Removals):

Table 7. Distribution of benefits by indigenous reservation.

Reservation Comunidad Huitoto de Coropoya			
Eligible area as of December 31, 2022	27,778.59 ha	17.69%	723,059 VCCs
Reservation Huitora			
Eligible area as of December 31, 2022	129,251.30 ha	82.31%	3,364,328 VCCs
Total Eligible Area			
Total eligible area as of December 31, 2022	157,029.89 ha	100.00%	4,087,387 VCCs

8 Sustainable development safeguards (SDSs)

The following is the methodology applied to perform the socioeconomic and environmental assessment of the project, where the foreseeable impacts on the different components present in the project boundaries are identified, following the provisions of the tool “Sustainable Development Safeguards (SDSs)”, version 1.1 of July 4, 2024, generated by Biocarbon Standard. The main objectives are to effectively identify environmental and socioeconomic risks and potential negative impacts arising from project activities, preventing them before they occur or mitigating them.

8.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology

8.1.1 Leopold Matrix [50,51]

It is a qualitative cause-effect matrix based on the evaluation of the interactions between the project and the environment. This matrix has on the horizontal axis the actions that cause environmental impact and on the vertical axis the existing environmental conditions that may be affected by these actions.

[50] De la Maza, C. L. (s/f). *8.4 Evaluación de Impactos Ambientales*. Uchile.cl. Retrieved September 29, 2023, from https://repositorio.uchile.cl/bitstream/handle/2250/120397/Evaluacion_de_Impactos_Ambientales.pdf
[51] Dellavedova, A. E. A. M. (s/f). GUÍA METODOLÓGICA PARA LA ELABORACIÓN DE UNA EVALUACIÓN DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL. Edu.ar. Retrieved September 29, 2023, from https://blogs.ead.unlp.edu.ar/planeamientofau/files/2013/05/Ficha-N%C2%BA-17-Gu%C3%ADa-metodol%C3%B3gica-para-la-elaboraci%C3%B3n-de-una-EIA.pdf

In the impact assessment, each cell (product of the intersection of rows and columns) is divided diagonally, with the magnitude of the impact (M) in the upper part and the intensity or degree of impact incidence (I) in the lower part.

The following steps must be followed for this evaluation:

1. Identification of the project actions and the components of the affected environment;
2. Subjective estimation of the magnitude of the impact, on a scale of 1 to 10, with a + sign being a positive impact and a - sign being a negative one; and 3.
3. Subjective assessment of significance, on a scale of 1 to 10.

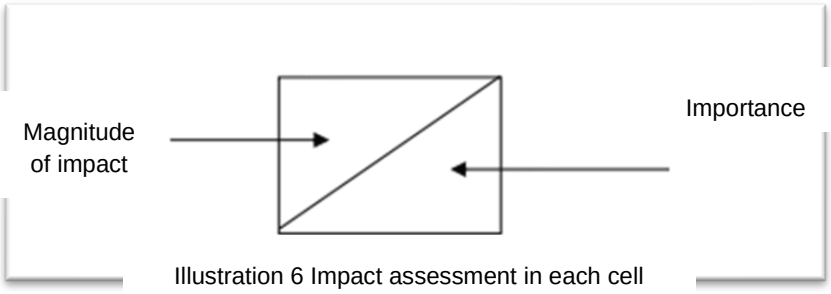

Illustration 7. Impact assessment in each cell.

For the valuation of each interaction, the following values are used as a reference in Table 8.

Table 8 Assessment of magnitude and impacts Leopold matrix

Magnitude				Importance		
Intensity	**Affectation**	**Qualification (positive)**	**Qualification (negative)**	**Duration**	**Influence**	**Qualification**
Low	Low	1	-1	Temporary	Punctual	1
Low	Medium	2	-2	Medium	Punctual	2
Low	High	3	-3	Permanent	Punctual	3
Medium	Low	4	-4	Temporary	Local	4
Medium	Medium	5	-5	Medium	Local	5
Medium	High	6	-6	Permanent	Local	6
High	Low	7	-7	Temporary	Regional	7
High	Medium	8	-8	Medium	Regional	8

High	High	9	-9	Permanent	Regional	9
Very high	High	10	-10	Permanent	Nacional	10

The Leopold matrix does not specifically name each impact generated by such interaction. In this sense, the Leopold method does not function as a checklist of impacts, but uses a matrix based on the matrix methodologies that are normally used for the identification of impacts, which may occur in the project.

8.2 Environmental assessment

An impact evaluation matrix was used to determine that the negative environmental impacts are mitigable and that the balance of the impacts of sustainable production projects in environmental terms is positive (see 07_PDD/TOOLS/EVALUACION_IMPACTOS/Matriz_evaluacion_Huitora_v1.xlsx y Matriz_evaluacion_Coropoya_v1.xlsx).

8.2.1 Disturbance events

The following events have been identified as threats to the scope of the project:

- Fire risk
- Wind or windstorm risk
- Pest and disease risk
- Water risk

All of these events are addressed by means of a risk management plan (see 07_PDD/TOOLS/EVALUACION_IMPACTOS/Plan_Gestion_Riesgo_MI-NER_v1.pdf). None of these events occurred in the present monitoring report.

8.2.2 Socioeconomic assessment

It was determined that the negative socioeconomic impacts are mitigable and that the balance of the impacts of the sustainable productive projects in socioeconomic terms is positive. (see 07_PDD/TOOLS/EVALUACION_IMPACTOS/Matriz_evaluacion_Huitora_v1.xlsx y Matriz_evaluacion_Coropoya_v1.xlsx).

8.2.3 Assessment questionnaire

Additionally, the questionnaire provided in the "Sustainable Development Safeguards (SDSs)" tool, version 1.1, Annex A, is completed, which takes into account the evaluation described above and the particular context of the project, responding to the evaluation questions presented and justified in the document. "SDSs_MI-NER_v1.xlsx[52] ". The following aspects were evaluated:

Table 9. Assessed components for the evaluation

Component	Subcomponent	
1. Environmental	Land use: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
	Water	
	Biodiversity and ecosystems	
	Climate change	
2. Social	Human rights	Labor and working conditions
		Gender equality and women empowerment
		Land acquisition, restrictions on Land use, displacement, and Involuntary Resettlement
		Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage
	Corruption	
	Economic Impact	
3. Governance and compliance		

The responses submitted to these components and subcomponents are evaluated using the following guidelines:

Table 10. Guide for filling out the questions for each component and subcomponent.

[52] See 07_PDD/TOOLS/EVALUACION_IMPACTOS/SDSs_MI-NER_v1.xlsx

Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Justification	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
Question from Annex A of the tool	Yes, potentially, no or N/A, depending on the answer to the question	The answer is justified according to adequate support	Measures are established in accordance with the following table (See 07_PDD/TOOLS/EVALUACION_IMPACTOS/SDSs_MINER_v1.xlsx)

Table 11. Possible answers to the questions in Annex A.

Response	Meaning	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
"Yes"	The risk or expected impact identified during the assessment is imminent in the project/initiative and context.	The requirements are applicable, and compliance shall be demonstrated. Describe the measures taken to either reduce the severity and likelihood of a risk occurring in the first place or minimize the potential impact. All complementary information and evidence shall be incorporated into the Monitoring & Reporting Plan and subsequent monitoring periods.
"Potentially"	The risk or expected impact may exist at some point in the Project/Initiative and context.	The project/Initiative may justify with evidence why these requirements do not need shall update information on any assessment questions answered "Potentially" for each monitoring report.
"No"	The risk or expected impact is not present in the Project/Initiative	Justification shall be provided to support this conclusion, with evidence provided where required.
"N/A"	The question is not relevant to the project/initiative and its potential impact.	No action is required.

Source: Biocarbon Standard (2024).

8.2.4 Assessment results

Below are the possible impacts that would be generated by the implementation of the project with their corresponding mitigation or preventive actions. Additionally, in the matrix (See 07_PDD/TOOLS/EVALUACION_IMPACTOS/SDSs_MI-NER_v1.xlsx), these results are justified.

Table 12. Results obtained for the SDS evaluation.

Subcomponent	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
Land use: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Land degradation or soil erosion, leading to the loss of productive land?	Yes	Delineate tree roots and surrounding vegetation during construction and implementation of projects through careful excavation practices and the installation of protective barriers.
	Contaminating soils and aquifers with pollutants, chemicals, or hazardous materials?	Yes	Discharge treatment by measuring physicochemical parameters to determine regulatory compliance
	Air and water pollution resulting from project-related emissions, discharges, or improper waste disposal practices?	Yes	Use of irrigation or dust suppressant for the control of emissions generated by earthworks associated with construction work
	Detrimental excess of nutrients caused by the use of fertilizers and/or pesticides?	Potentially	Adequate use of the quantity and quality of products for the required intervention on soils.
	Inadequate waste management practices, leading to the improper disposal of project-related waste and potential environmental harm?	Yes	1. Installation of composting programs, which contribute to mitigate the impact of waste on water sources, soil and air. 2. The use of controlled landfills, which are specific sites prepared for waste storage, under the applicable rules and regulations.
	Losing productive agricultural land to urban expansion, impacting local food production, rural	Potentially	There is a Monitoring Plan, which seeks to advance in the protection of the forests and biodiversity in the project area through monitoring, follow-up,

Subcomponent	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
	livelihoods, and overall food security?		surveillance and territorial control activities. This is understood as fundamental for the continuity of the project and therefore considers the strengthening of the communities' own environmental management practices, since they are the ones that have allowed the forest to remain standing since ancient times. The communities should identify their own model for monitoring in the reservation, based on previous experiences and skills acquired by the indigenous people in previous relations with national environmental institutions and/or environmental NGOs. Therefore, the project should consider the progress made in the Environmental Management Plans of the Resguardo, to define actions to maintain the care of the forest and comply with the specific parameters of the REDD+ project, focused on avoiding deforestation and forest degradation caused by both internal and external actors to the communities.
	Disrupting natural drainage systems, leading to increased vulnerability to floods, soil erosion, or other hydrological issues?	Potentially	Use a water recirculation system, such as, for example, in the germination and growth beds, have a water catchment system to later lead it to a storage tank and thus reuse this water again in the irrigation process.
	Inadequate recycling and reuse of project-related resources, leading to	Yes	1. Installation of composting programs, which contribute to mitigate the impact of waste on water sources, soils and air.

Subcomponent	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
	unnecessary waste and environmental impact?		2. The use of controlled landfills, which are specific sites prepared for the storage of waste, under the applicable rules and regulations.
	Urbanization or infrastructure development leading to changes in land use patterns and potential habitat fragmentation?	Potentially	1. Identification of sensitive areas through mapping and an assessment of areas where habitat fragmentation could have a significant impact. 2. Identify, and evaluate existing or potential ecological corridors connecting fragmented habitats, to include the creation of wildlife crossings or restoration of natural corridors. 3. Trainings with the local community to identify and share knowledge of fauna and flora species present in the project area.
Water	Exacerbating water scarcity or depleting water resources?	Yes	Use a water recirculation system, such as, for example, in the germination and growth beds, have a water catchment system to later lead it to a storage tank and thus reuse this water again in the irrigation process.
	Water pollution, including contamination of rivers, lakes, oceans, or aquifers as a result of project-related activities such as emissions, spills, or waste disposal?	Potentially	Discharge treatment by measuring physicochemical parameters to determine regulatory compliance
	Disrupting aquatic ecosystems, including marine life, river	Potentially	Discharge treatment by measuring physicochemical

Subcomponent	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
	ecosystems, or wetlands, due to changes in water quality, temperature, or flow patterns?		parameters to determine regulatory compliance
	Altering river flow patterns, potentially leading to downstream impacts on water availability, sediment transport, and ecosystems?	Potentially	Use a water recirculation system, such as, for example, in the germination and growth beds, have a water catchment system to later lead it to a storage tank and thus reuse this water again in the irrigation process.
	Depleting aquifers and groundwater resources as a result of the project's activities, impacting local water supplies and ecosystem sustainability?	Potentially	Use a water recirculation system, such as, for example, in the germination and growth beds, have a water catchment system to later lead it to a storage tank and thus reuse this water again in the irrigation process.
	Mountainous terrains, including changes in snowmelt patterns, glacier dynamics, or alterations in water runoff?	Potentially	Use a water recirculation system, such as in the germination and growth beds have a water catchment system to then lead it to a storage tank and thus reuse these waters again in the irrigation process.
	Disrupting lake ecosystems, including changes in water quality, nutrient levels, or habitat disturbance?	Yes	Treatment of waste by measuring physico-chemical parameters
Biodiversity and ecosystems	Habitat destruction or fragmentation, impacting biodiversity by reducing available habitats for various species?	Yes	Identification of sensitive areas through mapping and assessment of areas where habitat fragmentation could have a significant impact.
	Chemical contamination or pollution negatively impacting biodiversity in soil, water, or air?	Yes	Use of irrigation or dust suppression, for the control of emissions generated by earth movements associated with construction works.

Subcomponent	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
	Negatively impacting endangered or threatened species within the project area, either directly or indirectly through habitat changes or other disturbances?	Yes	1. Conduct a detailed assessment to identify areas of high biodiversity or sensitive habitats, such as wetlands, primary forests and ecological corridors. 2. Train staff and local community on the importance of biodiversity and protection measures.
	Reducing genetic diversity within populations, potentially leading to decreased resilience and adaptability of species in the face of environmental changes?	Potentially	Create wildlife corridors that allow wildlife to move safely through the area, these can be elevated passages, underpasses or animal bridges. Conduct environmental education programmes for staff and the local community to raise awareness of the importance of wildlife and promote responsible construction and operation practices
	Habitat destruction or fragmentation, impacting biodiversity by reducing available habitats for various species?	Yes	Identification of sensitive areas through mapping and an assessment of areas where habitat fragmentation could have a significant impact.
	Chemical contamination or pollution negatively impacting biodiversity in soil, water, or air?	Yes	Use of irrigation or dust suppressant to control emissions generated by earthworks associated with construction work.
Climate Change	alteration of the phenology and behavior of species,	Potentially	Identify and protect critical habitats used by wildlife, these

Subcomponent	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
	affecting reproductive cycles, migration patterns, and interactions with other species, disrupting ecosystem dynamics?		may include nesting areas, feeding areas, migration routes, and breeding grounds. Relocation of rescued wildlife and release in non-intervention sites.
	reducing genetic diversity within species populations due to climate change-induced habitat loss or fragmentation, compromising the adaptive capacity of populations to environmental stressors?	Potentially	Identification of sensitive areas through mapping and an assessment of areas where habitat fragmentation could have a significant impact.
	weakening the resilience of ecosystems to disturbances, making them more susceptible to collapse or regime shifts, with cascading effects on biodiversity and ecosystem function?	Potentially	Identification of sensitive areas through mapping and an assessment of areas where habitat fragmentation could have a significant impact
	new challenges in effectively incorporating climate change considerations into biodiversity conservation planning, such as identifying climate-resilient habitats and prioritizing species and ecosystems for conservation action?	Potentially	Identification of sensitive areas through mapping and an assessment of areas where habitat fragmentation could have a significant impact
	habitat loss, pollution, and overexploitation, amplifying the impacts on biodiversity and complicating conservation efforts?	Potentially	Identification of sensitive areas through mapping and an assessment of areas where habitat fragmentation could have a significant impact.
Labor and Working Conditions	unsafe working conditions, exposing project stakeholders to potential hazards or accidents before, during and after the implementation of the activities?	Yes	Training and preparation of personal protective equipment and handling of equipment for workers.

Subcomponent	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, Displacement, and Involuntary Resettlement	conflict over land resources and/or rights, such as competition for space between different land uses, communities, or stakeholders affected by the project?	Potentially	Take monitoring measures to ensure that the activities to be developed do not establish conflicts with other activities and between communities.
Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	inadequate cultural impact assessments, potentially leading to insufficient understanding of the project's impact on indigenous cultures and traditions?	Potentially	Monitoring of the social and cultural impacts identified in the impact assessment.
Community health and safety	increased noise levels or vibrations resulting from project operations, potentially causing disturbances and health impacts for nearby communities?	Potentially	Identify the sources of noise and the tasks that give rise to exposure to noise. And verify the provisions of Resolution 0627 of 2006 "which establishes the national standard for noise emission and environmental noise". Identify the impact of noise on workers, property owners and the surrounding community. Supervise the correct use of hearing protection equipment by workers and other people exposed to noise.
	workers exposure to hazardous conditions, physical attacks or inadequate safety measures?	Potentially	Within a community, some groups may be particularly vulnerable, running health and safety risks, characteristics such as, for example, age, health status, level of education, occupation, socioeconomic conditions, social position, gender and/or disability become conditions to be taken into account within the study.

Subcomponent	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
	increased prevalence of vector- borne diseases or pest infestations as a result of changes in environmental conditions or habitat disruption?	Potentially	"Vectors are living organisms that can transmit infectious pathogens between people, or from animals to people. Many of these vectors are hematophagous insects that ingest the pathogenic microorganisms along with the blood of an infected carrier (person or animal) and subsequently transmit them to a new carrier, once the pathogen has replicated. Often, once the vector is already infectious, it can transmit the pathogen for the rest of its life with each subsequent bite or ingestion of blood (World Health Organization, n.d.)."
	inadequate emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, leading to challenges in managing and mitigating potential health and safety emergencies?	Yes	Although it is established that health is a fundamental human right, it is observed that the communities proposing the project do not have access to these basic health services. Therefore, this project proposes a strategic approach to progressively strengthen the communities' own intercultural health services and infrastructure.
	inadequate health infrastructure and services in the project area, leading to challenges in addressing community health needs and emergencies?	Yes	Although it is established that health is a fundamental human right, it is observed that the communities proposing the project do not have access to these basic health services. Therefore, this project proposes a strategic approach to progressively strengthen the communities' own intercultural health services and infrastructure.

Subcomponent	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation and/or preventive actions
Corruption	fraudulent reporting or manipulation of project data, such as inflating project costs or overstating achievements, to obtain additional funding or meet performance targets?	Potentially	The various sources of information and/or financial support may suffer from some alteration with respect to an inadequate use of resources.
Governance and Compliance	delays or challenges in obtaining necessary permits, licenses, and approvals for project activities due to regulatory complexities, bureaucratic inefficiencies, or legal requirements?	Yes	Within the development of the project, there could be challenges due to delays on the part of third parties due to bureaucratic inefficiencies. However, it should be noted that the ancestral territories are protected by law, from the Political Constitution of Colombia, which establishes that the State recognizes and protects the ethnic and cultural diversity of the Colombian Nation and emphasizes in articles 8, 10, 13, 63, 68, 246, 286, 287, 329.

9 Stakeholders' Consultation

9.1 Disclosure strategies:

The socialization of the project with the governors of the departments of Caquetá and Putumayo, with the mayors of the municipalities of Solano, Cartagena del Chairá, and Puerto Leguízamo, with the secretary of indigenous affairs of Solano, with Corpoamazonia, and with the La Paya National Natural Park, are part of the REDD+ project dissemination strategy in the territory, to the relevant public institutions.

For the different sectors interested in the implementation of the project, it will be published on social networks such as Instagram at @reddcolombia, showing the formulation process, the established objectives, the implementation process and the

expected results. The process carried out by the communities within the framework of their autonomy, to acquire tools and skills foreign to their culture, through training, to be themselves those who develop and implement the project, is a novel way, with respect to the different projects and programs that have been implemented with public and private institutions with indigenous communities, changing the welfare approach that has historically characterized them. The importance of respecting the autonomy of the communities is constantly mentioned, valuing traditional knowledge in the conservation of the environment; however, it is external agents that implement different initiatives in the territories. Therefore, it is more than relevant to disseminate the project in the comprehensive manner in which it has been developed, in different social networks.

9.2 Summary of comments received

The project began prior consultation on the certification program platform[53], on December 1, 2022 and ended on December 31, 2022, during which time no public comments were received.

9.3 Consideration of comments received

Not applicable, no comments have been received.

10 REDD+ Safeguards

According to the guidelines established in the methodology BCR0002 Version 4.0 and the tool “Tool to Demonstrate Compliance with the REDD+ Safeguards Version 1.1”, the REDD+ Safeguards are guidelines that guide the project during its design and implementation to avoid negative impacts on the environment or the communities involved. Their recognition and application guarantee respect among the stakeholders involved and a balance in obtaining and distributing the benefits of the activities, since they are the requirements to be implemented by the project owner and the strategies proposed for their fulfillment.

There are seven safeguards designed since Cancun, on which the national government, headed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, built its own scheme for Colombia, taking into account the conditions of the territories and the regulatory framework that exists in the country. The Cancun safeguards are presented below with the elements of national interpretation that have been defined for each one.

[53] https://biocarbonregistry.com/es_es/consulta-publica-form/?project=Proyecto%20REDD+%20Huitora&date=01/12/2022/

10.1 Institutional safeguards:

a) In line with national forestry programs and international agreements: This project meets this requirement since the activities proposed in the project are in line with national programs and international forestry agreements. Its development is in accordance with the Colombian legal framework, the constitution, laws and decrees, which to date are in force in the country in this area. Likewise, with national programs and international agreements in which Colombia participates in climate change management and biodiversity protection.

b) Transparency and effectiveness of Forest Governance structures: To ensure the transparency of Forest Governance structures, they must be aligned with national legislation and sovereignty.

1. **Correspondence with national legislation:** This REDD+ initiative has been formulated in accordance with national legislation, which recognizes the communities' right to the territory with its ownership by means of resolutions, and the possibility of managing it according to their uses and customs.

2. **Transparency and access to information**: Compliance with this requirement has been carried out through multiple meetings between the stakeholders involved in the project, in which timely information related to the REDD+ program is socialized. Likewise, as the project holders are indigenous communities, information on program policies, the scope of the project in question, and the commitments assumed between the parties, are not only made known but are discussed and constructed through group conversations in the traditional spaces of the communities so that the information is available to all within their framework of understanding and language and in turn, is appropriated and named from the cultural concepts and principles.

3. **Accountability:** The submission of financial and technical documentation and information is an obligation that the parties involved in the project will comply with throughout the implementation phase in order to detail their management and use of the resources allocated, and to monitor and evaluate the actions of those responsible for managing them. These periodic accountability meetings, which the project partners undertake to attend, will include a review of compliance with the safeguards to measure risks and positive and negative impacts in order to promote the benefits of the project.

4. **Recognition of forest governance structures:** In general, the project is based on the recognition of the traditional ways of managing the forest and its resources, which is why a forest governance structure has been built within the monitoring pillar, based on the existing practices of the communities and their own forms of organization. It is expected to continue strengthening the traditional and providing training as needed to this forest governance structure, in order to provide adequate follow-up to the implementation and thus meet the objectives of the REDD+ program. Similarly, local, regional and national stakeholders that manage and administer the area's forests and their resources have been approached through letters and meetings to validate and socialize the project. The commitment of the project owners and partners is to promote, whenever necessary, dialogue with these stakeholders to align project activities with the objectives of protection and care of the territory.

5. **Capacity building:** In order to guarantee good decision making among project participants, the activities designed within the project, and especially those within the governance pillar, seek to train the project holders on two levels or aspects: On the one hand, they focus on the development of technical, legal, and administrative skills, and on the other, on the recovery of traditional knowledge, which is fundamental since it is from where the empowerment and autonomy of the communities is guaranteed in all aspects of the project as well as compliance in terms of conservation and care of the forest.

10.2 Social and cultural safeguards

c) Respect for the traditional knowledge and rights of communities.

6. **Free, prior and informed consent:** Since each action required by the project has a direct impact on the communities, the national provisions on free, prior and informed consent have been applied from the formulation phase, with assemblies and other meetings held to guarantee and demonstrate the full participation of the communities in each decision. In addition to the documents and contracts that certify compliance with this obligation, community members can attest to how the program has proceeded and how it has approached the REDD+ program guidelines, highlighting the transparency and access to information that the parties have had. Also, of the clarity on the priority of the word of the communities and their ways of doing in each and every one of the decision-making processes, as well as the recognition of the rights that indigenous peoples have in the national constitution and other international guidelines. Evidence of the above

are the minutes of the meetings, the contractual documentation, the content of the project activities, the audiovisual record of the assemblies, and the testimonies of the participants.

7. **Respect for traditional knowledge:** As the indigenous communities are the owners of the project, their knowledge system and the ancestral practices that have structured their lives are the main axis around which the activities and work methodology revolve in each of the areas and phases of the project. To guarantee this, it is necessary to start from the recognition of the cultural difference between the parties involved in the project, the need for a differential approach in all processes and the centrality of the Life Plans and related documents.

   Also, of the clarity on the priority of the word of the communities and their ways of doing in each and every one of the decision-making processes, as well as the recognition of the rights that they have as indigenous people within the national constitution and other international guidelines. Evidence of the above are the minutes of the meetings, the contractual documentation, the content of the project activities, the audiovisual record of the assemblies, and the testimonies of the participants.

8. **Distribution of benefits:** This requirement is met since the economic, social and environmental benefits of the project were identified from the beginning, and a distribution scheme was subsequently agreed, where the rules were clear, mechanisms, and commitments of the actors involved. In addition to the benefits of the project in general and by extension, when the construction of the activities of the Productive Projects pillar was carried out, there was a dialogue on the direct generation of economic resources to be given in the future and the procedures and criteria that must be defined for the equitable and community distribution of medium and long term.

9. **Territorial rights**: The project recognizes and is based on the collective form of land tenure held by the population, as well as the boundaries and documents that certify ownership. In addition to the rights that have been conferred upon them by institutionality, consideration is given to their own use, the material and spiritual significance of the territory within its cosmogony, and the way in which they organize it, when implementing any activity, since it must be promoted to strengthen and generate sustainable alternatives of land and resource management, based on own systems of knowledge such as the ecological

calendar, to avoid any kind of exclusion in the use and management of their own territory or any environmental impact on it.

d) Full and effective participation:

10. **Participation**: Since this safeguard is required the full and effective participation of the partners in the project, in particular the local ethnic population that is part of it. To comply with it, the communities' own regulations and organizational structure have been taken into account; their own government and the traditional spaces of participation: the assembly and the *mambeadero*. During these meetings, the stakeholders were able to recognize each other and make decisions jointly and informed about REDD+ initiatives, approaches have been given following the guidelines of traditional leaders and authorities of the reserve, and the rules of behavior of the sacred space of the *maloca*, place where all meetings have been held.

Environmental and social:

e) Conservation and benefits: This measure aims to ensure the protection and conservation of forests and their biodiversity, as well as to encourage activities aimed at social and environmental benefits, and avoid those that may negatively impact ecosystems and their inhabitants.

11. **Conservation of forests and their biodiversity:** Conservation of forests and their biodiversity: The activities proposed in the project have been evaluated so that their impacts do not detract from the conservation of forests and their biodiversity. In particular, the activities within the Monitoring System are focused on monitoring and protecting the forest and its resources from traditional environmental management practices, as well as Western methodologies and technologies that can contribute to the monitoring, sustainable use and restoration exercise.

12. **Provision of Environmental Goods and Services**: To comply with this safeguard, activities have been designed that do not affect ecosystem services and that, on the contrary, ensure their permanence through the strengthening of traditional environmental management practices. For example, the strengthening of the *chagras* activities ensure the provision of food, the infrastructure the proper use of water, those aimed at the implementation of the ecological calendar and the rules for resource management make it possible to use these services

correctly and ensure their permanence for future generations. The same impact assessment mechanisms will be applied to initiatives throughout the project, based on traditional knowledge that allows for measuring the impacts of each action on ecosystems.

f) **Prevent the risk of reversal:** This safeguard aims to direct initiatives to reduce the risk of forests that have been protected being deforested or degraded again after the intervention period ends. It seeks to ensure that the measures are sustainable over time, and that the various projects focused on forest protection consider the long term in their activities.

13. **Environmental and Territorial Management:** In order to comply with this measure, the forms of territorial management of communities contained in the Territorial Management Plans for the Reservations and other documents have been considered during the design of activities. Strategies for strengthening these planning tools, implementing their action plans and strengthening governance structures have also been considered, to ensure the sustainability of all conservation and protection initiatives that are sought from the different projects.
14. **Sectoral planning:** The project is linked to national environmental legislation, conservation strategies and social and economic development projections for the area by state entities at the departmental and national levels. To this end, a thorough review of these state or other entity strategies covering the areas of the protected areas that are the subject of the project has been carried out in order to include such projects in which communities have participated or not, and thus support their continuity, or, conversely, to assess and act on any potential negative impacts on the forest.

g) Avoid emissions displacement: The initiatives incorporated in the project should ensure that, by reducing emissions within the target area, they are not increased elsewhere, especially where there is no forest protection.

15. **Monitoring and Control of Forest Emissions to prevent Displacement**: To meet this requirement, during the formulation workshops with communities, leak maps were produced in which direct threats of deforestation and degradation on the land were identified, and strategies for the permanent monitoring of these areas through the activities of the monitoring pillar. The design of activities also included alternatives to employment and economic support in order to prevent

the participation of the inhabitants of the shelter in any related activity, thus ensuring that they do not repeat themselves and move to other areas.

For this monitoring report, the results of the compliance with the safeguards are presented in an attached document (See 06_SALVAGUARDAS ODS COBENEFICIOS Y CATEGORIA ORQUIDEA/ODS Y CATEGORIA ORQUIDEA/Cumplimiento de Salvaguardas-RM1.xlsx).

11 Special categories, related to co-benefits

The project meets, according to BCR version 3.4 standard, the conditions for registering in the special category Benefits on communities for their social co-benefits.

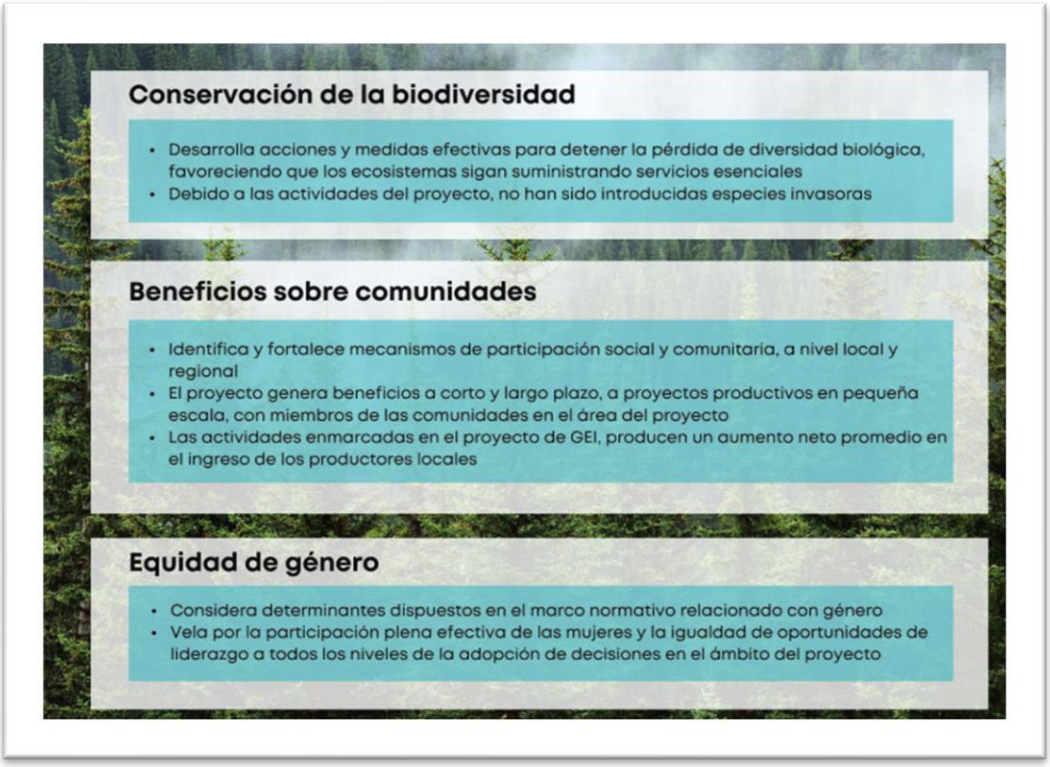

Illustration 8. Orchid category requirements.

11.1 Conservation of biodiversity

11.1.1 Develops effective actions and measures to stop the loss of regional biodiversity.

This project exemplifies a comprehensive and proactive approach to halt regional biodiversity loss through the following actions:

- **Conservation of biological biodiversity:** key to human and planetary well-being, it is crucial for the stability of ecosystems, the food security of communities, and represents a great value for traditional medicine, culture and spiritual balance.
- **Initiatives for the implementation of territorial routes:** to strengthen knowledge and understanding of the territory with the aim of following in real time the variations in ecosystem behavior in order to take appropriate measures for the correct treatment of the various situations that present territorial dynamics.
- **Development of projects for comprehensive monitoring of natural resources:** Covering from water sources to monitoring of fauna and flora present in the project area. This constant monitoring allows for a comprehensive and proactive approach to halt biodiversity loss, while providing essential data for informed decision-making in natural resource management.
- **Development of reforestation projects with native species:** promoting the recovery and restoration of degraded ecosystems, as well as promoting the recovery of critical habitats for the region's native fauna and flora, this initiative is essential to restore the balance in the natural environment and protect the native species that make up it.
- **Research projects on biodiversity in the territory:** with the aim of having primary, scientific and accurate information about native species, their behavior and thus planning their preservation in a solid manner.

11.1.2 Due to project activities, no invasive species have been introduced.

Forests, like other ecosystems, can be seriously affected by the entry of invasive species into their areas, with negative consequences for both biodiversity and the functioning of the ecosystem as a whole. Throughout history communities have protected and preserved local biodiversity in a natural/ traditional way, which is why we want to continue preserving this guideline through actions such as:

- **Research on the biological diversity of the territory:** contribute to understanding the characteristics and behavior of species that could pose a threat to ecological balance, in order to identify and assess potential invasive

species. In addition to reforestation work with native species prevent the introduction of invasive species that affect the ecological balance of the environment.

- **The articulation of the research project on the biological diversity** of the territory and the approach of reforestation with native species and the rigorous monitoring of the native fauna and flora are essential actions for the prevention of the introduction of invasive species in the region. Contributing to the vitality of local ecosystems, providing and ensuring a sustainable and balanced future.

11.2 Benefits to communities

11.2.1 Identifies and strengthens mechanisms for social and community participation at the local and regional levels.

The positive impact of the project extends beyond its immediate objectives, by significantly strengthening social and community participation mechanisms at local and regional levels through the exercise of community empowerment and strengthening active participation in decision-making in natural resource management through the following actions:

- **Comprehensive training of REDD+ Committee lobbies, leaders and people,** for the acquisition of tools and knowledge necessary for the correct development when exercising the planning and execution of the various projects and the governance exercise, with the aim of strengthening their individual skills, as well as promoting understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing the community in relation to governance, biodiversity and sustainability.
- **Strengthening the self-government of the communities involved** through the exercise of autonomy in making decisions about issues that affect their environment, aiming at higher levels of self-management and empowerment crucial to their exercise of self-government.
- **Building up agreements with neighbours** is a key activity for the promotion of social and community participation as it leads to cooperation and collaboration of communities neighbouring the dialogue in seeking to strengthen inter-community relations even transcending the geographical boundaries of the territory generating a significant change in local and regional dynamics. In this line, the strengthening and updating of the environmental management plan is also an initiative that invites dialogue and social and community participation for the construction of basic guidelines for relations with the territory, the environment and community livelihoods.

Finally, by encouraging **the construction and harmonization of the Malocas**, it has a direct impact on strengthening the participation of communities through a traditional space focused on dialogue and decision-making.

11.2.2 The project generates short and long-term benefits to small-scale productive projects with community members in the project area

The positive impact of the project extends beyond its immediate objectives, by significantly strengthening social and community participation mechanisms at local and regional levels through the exercise of community empowerment and strengthening active participation in decision-making in natural resource management through the following actions:

- **Comprehensive training of the REDD+ committee lobbies, leaders and people** to acquire the tools and knowledge necessary for proper development when exercising the planning and execution of the various projects and the governance exercise, with the aim of strengthening their individual skills, as well as promoting understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing the community in relation to governance, biodiversity and sustainability.
- **Strengthening the self-government of the communities involved** through the exercise of autonomy in making decisions on matters affecting their environment, aiming at higher levels of self-management and empowerment crucial in their exercise of self-government.
- **Building agreements with neighbours** is a key activity for promoting social and community participation as it leads to cooperation and collaboration of neighbouring communities in dialogue seeking to strengthen inter-communal relations transcending the geographical boundaries of the territory, generating a significant change in local and regional dynamics. In this line, the strengthening and updating of the environmental management plan is also an initiative that invites dialogue and social and community participation for the construction of basic guidelines for relations with the territory, the environment and community livelihoods.

Finally, by encouraging **the construction and harmonization of the Malocas**, it has a direct impact on strengthening the participation of communities through a traditional space focused on dialogue and decision-making.

11.2.3 Activities under the GHG project, produce an average net increase in income of local producers.

The various productive initiatives raised, such as beekeeping, fish farming, handicraft production and others, mean real opportunities for members of the indigenous peoples of the Amazon to increase their income, based on resources already present in their ancestral territory and their traditional knowledge.

The conclusion can be drawn that, by moving from an economy of self-supply to a surplus for marketing, economic activity within the project communities is stimulated. Collective ventures such as warehouses, supermarkets and drugstores also expand the possibilities.

On the other hand, it is important to take into account that, by having support for greater access to new distribution channels and markets, the capacity for success of the initiatives is optimized, since by improving efficiency through technical support, a positive effect on income is also achieved.

In this way, the project has a direct impact on the generation of income, strengthening the company's own initiatives and contributing to the improvement of the quality of life.

11.3 Gender equity

11.3.1 Consider determinants set forth in the gender-related regulatory framework

This project takes gender equity into account as a fundamental pillar, thus aligning it with the Colombian regulatory framework that promotes equality and the protection of women's rights. This framework includes the 1991 Constitution, which guarantees equal rights and opportunities for men and women. Also considered is Law 51 of 1981 through which Colombia adopted the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. In addition, Laws 823 of 2003 and 1257 of 2008 established norms for equal opportunities and the prevention of violence against women, respectively. This project is also aligned with the National Public Policy on Gender Equity and other guidelines for gender equity considering differential approaches for indigenous women. These legal and political references provide a solid basis for ensuring gender equity in our work with indigenous communities in the Amazon.

11.3.2 Ensures women's full and effective participation and equal opportunity for leadership at all levels of decision making within the project.

The governance component strengthens women's practices and knowledge, in addition, the project contemplates the active participation of indigenous women in cultural practices in the *maloca*, the *chagra* and in community activities such as updating the territory's environmental management plan.

They will receive **training in leadership, rights and entrepreneurship** to empower themselves within their communities. Women will also be involved in natural resource monitoring and biodiversity research, contributing their ancestral knowledge.

Exclusive spaces will be created for women to market their handicrafts and local products such as *fariña*. In this way, the project promotes the equal participation of women in cultural, productive and environmental conservation practices.

In short, the aim is to consolidate a sustainable and inclusive gender model that recognizes the fundamental role played by indigenous women in the care and protection of the environment and the strengthening of their communities.

Actions related to climate change mitigation have additional benefits in addition to the reduction or removal of GHG emissions. This is why the project is applicable to the *Orquídea* category by developing social and environmental actions focused on four (4) guidelines and according to the requirements set out in Table 13.

Table 13. Items evaluated by the Orquídea Category

Item	Actions
Biodiversity conservation	A. Develops effective actions and measures to halt the loss of biological diversity by enabling ecosystems to continue to provide essential services. B. Due to project activities, no invasive species have been introduced.

Item	Actions
Benefits on communities	A. Identifies and strengthens mechanisms for social and community participation at the local and regional levels. B. The project generates short and long-term benefits for small-scale productive projects with members of the communities in the project area. C. The activities under the GHG project produce an average net increase in the income of local producers.
Gender equity	A. Consider determinants set forth in the normative framework related to gender. B. Ensures women's full and effective participation and equal leadership opportunities at all levels of decision-making at the project level.

Table 14 shows the criteria and monitoring indicators for each of the guidelines demonstrating compliance with the requirements for the special *Orquídea* category.

Table 14. Indicators Project monitoring for the Orquídea category

Item		Indicator		Goal	Unit of Measure	Monitoring methodology	Frequency Monitoring	Responsible
Conservation of biodiversity	A	Records of fauna and flora species in any category of threat in the project area.	Impact	Increased sightings per monitoring period	No. of records	Biodiversity photo trapping	Semiannual	Biologist professional
		Records of endemic fauna and flora species in the project area.						
		Area of forest core extent from forest fragmentation analysis.	Result	Maintain connectivity during the life of the project.	Core size or forest patch	Landscape fragmentation analysis	Annual	GIS Expert
	B	List of species used in project activities.	Impact	Avoid the introduction of invasive species due to project activities.	Number of invasive species introduced as a result of project activities	Documentary review.	Semiannual	Forestry Engineer
Benefits on communities	A	Promotion of local and regional participation	Impact	Increase community participation at the local and regional level.	Spaces for local and regional participation.	Follow-up of participation spaces.	Annual	Social Professional
	B	Jobs generated.	Product	Increasing employment.	No. of days.	Documentary review.	Semiannual	Forestry Engineer
		Conservation incentives.		Maintain the number of beneficiary families.	No. of families benefited.		Annual	
		Families linked to productive projects.	Impact	Increasing the quality of life of the families involved.	No. of families linked to a productive project.			
Gender equity	A	Promotion of the appropriation of the normative framework for gender equity.	Impact	Strengthen community knowledge of the normative framework for gender equity.	Number of trainings focused on gender equity.	Follow-up of training opportunities.	Annual	Social professional / Project manager
Gender equity	B	Promoting the participation of women in project activities.	Impact	Ensure the participation of women at all levels of the project.	Number of women participating in the implementation of activities.	Documentary review.	Annual	Social professional / Project manager

See Drive *06_SALVAGUARDAS ODS COBENEFIOS Y CATEGORIA ORQUIDEA/ ODS Y CATEGORIA ORQUIDEA/Herramienta-ODS-2023_BCR-CO-338-14-001_v1.xlsx*

12 Implementation of the project

12.1 Implementation status of the project

According to the guidelines of the BCR validation and verification manual version 2.3 of January 9, 2024, the following information is presented:

1. The project operation start date is January 01, 2018 and the operational activities during this monitoring period are as reported in the Monitoring of REDD+ Implementation Activities None of the implemented activities had events that may negatively impact emission reductions or project monitoring.
2. The project in this monitoring report does not present consistent activities in more than one location.
3. Since the activities were early implemented, during this monitoring period there were no revision times, equipment downtime, equipment exchange, etc.
4. There were no situations during this monitoring period that affected the applicability of the methodology.
5. Non-permanence risk factors are managed through the same implementation activities as follows:

   Strategies for the permanence of activities and avoidance of displacement of inhabitants to other areas to reduce leakage.

   In the context of the REDD+ project, specific strategies and mechanisms will be implemented to prevent the relocation of the population involved in deforestation activities, thus avoiding the displacement of practices that generate deforestation and degradation to other areas, either inside or outside the project perimeter. These mechanisms go beyond the traditional spaces such as the *mambeadero* and community assemblies, and will include the following:

   Community Participation: Encouraging active community participation in REDD+ project planning and implementation enables their needs, perspectives and practices to be considered.

   All of the activities proposed in each of the four pillars were prioritized and defined in the general assembly of the reservation. This is the highest decision-making body and is made up of all members of the community, ensuring that the proper implementation of these activities responds to the expectations and needs of the entire population, as they are the ones who are going to develop them. This factor

significantly reduces the probability of community displacement. THE FOUR PILLARS

Indicators B 2.1, B2.2, B-3.1, C- 3.2, C-3.4, D-3.1, D-4.1, E-1.1, E-1.3, E-3.2, E-5.1, E-2.3, E-4.1, F-1.1, G-9.2, H-5.1, I-3.1

Sustainable Economic Diversification: The activities proposed in the productive projects program seek to develop programs that promote sustainable economic alternatives for community members, energizing the local economy so that they can find income opportunities within the same territory without resorting to deforestation activities. These activities include sustainable agricultural initiatives and projects that make sustainable use of forest resources and other products produced in the territory, enabling cultural strengthening and environmental conservation, in optimal conditions for the entire population, which significantly reduces the likelihood of community displacement. PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS PILLAR

Indicators: B-3.1, D-4.1, D-2.3, D-1.3, D-4.3 D-1.1, D-1.2, D-3.1, D-4.1, G-10.2, H-5.2, H-12.1, H-8.2, H-6.2

Education and Training: Implementing external training programs that emphasize the importance of forest conservation, environmentally friendly agricultural techniques and sustainable natural resource management, provide the community with the necessary skills and knowledge, which, together with the traditional practices that they carry out on a daily basis, allow them to optimize the use of the resources they have in the territory, without generating a negative impact on the culture and conservation of the territory. Strengthening the community's own education processes allows them to direct the different processes they face, from the traditional bases, guaranteeing the cultural, material and spiritual survival of the communities, reducing the probability that the inhabitants will migrate from their territory. GOVERNANCE, MONITORING AND SOCIAL INVESTMENT.

Indicators: C-2.1, C-2.2, C-2.3, C-2.4, G-5.1, G-5.2, G-5.3

Positive Economic Incentives: In the implementation stage, inclusion mechanisms have been established for the people of the communities, who are the ones who carry out the different activities that arise from the different projects

formulated in the pillars. This makes it possible for the economic remuneration for the development of the project to go to the same people who formulated the project, fully complying with the objectives established in its formulation. These incentives represent job opportunities in the territory, from the social, cultural and environmental context they inhabit, reducing the probability that the inhabitants migrate from the territory in search of economic opportunities.

Indicators: B-3.1, C- 3.2, E-2.2, E-5.1, I.1.1, G-32.2, G-12.1

Participatory Monitoring and Surveillance: as part of the monitoring project, the first activity to be developed is the formation of the monitoring team by inhabitants of the communities, these teams will have an economic recognition for their work; in this way we will seek to welcome into the monitoring project the people who at the time were engaged in deforestation, so that now they are responsible for the tours of the territory, the development of biodiversity plots, and all those activities related to this issue. In this way we will avoid that this population has to leave the territory to continue developing this type of practices in other areas. Likewise, implementing participatory monitoring systems that involve the community in the supervision of activities within the project will not only strengthen the sense of responsibility, but will also allow us to quickly detect and address any attempt to displace unsustainable practices.

Indicadores: I-1.2, I.1.1, E-5.2, E-1.1, E-1.3, E-3.1, I-1.2,

Traditional management: within the traditional knowledge system, fundamental principles are rooted that advocate harmonious coexistence with nature. These precepts, transmitted from generation to generation, promote respect for and preservation of the territory, leading to a balanced interdependence between human beings and the surrounding biodiversity. Activities aimed at strengthening forms of environmental management based on these principles, especially through the pillars of governance and monitoring, seek not only to preserve the ecosystem, but also to transform entrenched perspectives that have led to harmful practices such as deforestation.

By promoting the adoption of sustainable practices and educating about the long-term benefits of harmony with nature, we seek to disengage communities from harmful activities, thus building a more sustainable and resilient future.

The combination of these mechanisms seeks to ensure that the actions implemented within the framework of the REDD+ project do not generate the

need for relocation of the population, promoting instead the harmonious coexistence between forest conservation and the well-being of the local community.
Indicators: B-1.1, B-1.2, B-4.2, B-3.1, B-3.2, E-4.1.

6. The activities foreseen in the schedule for the period of this monitoring report were implemented.

12.2 Revision of monitoring plan

The monitoring plan does not require adjustments; the monitoring plan defined in the project design document is applied.

12.3 Request for deviation applied to this monitoring period

For the present monitoring report, there is no deviation from what was planned in the project design document.

12.4 Notification or request of approval of changes

Not applicable fot this monitoring period.

13 Grouped Projects

The REDD+ Marena Ichena - Nag+ma Enoye Rafue project is a clustered project, allowing the incorporation of new areas after validation of the GHG Project, according to the BCR Standard, version 3.4, without the need for a new validation of the Project description.

In this monitoring report there are two areas corresponding to the Huitora and Coropoya reserves with self-determination and independence in implementation activities. No new areas have been added since those proposed in the project design document.

According to the standard, the new areas must meet the following conditions:

a) Identify the expansion area of the project during the validation process and define the criteria for the incorporation of the new areas.

b) Comply with the guidelines of the BCR standard, in its most recent version.

c) Comply with all provisions of the METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT. AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Projects, in its most recent version.

d) Include the reduction of emissions only for activities to avoid deforestation and forest degradation of validated REDD+ projects.

e) Implement the activities to avoid deforestation and degradation, described in this validated project document.

f) Demonstrate that the considerations of the baseline scenario, land tenure and additionality are consistent and valid for the new areas. g) Provide evidence of the start date of activities in the new areas, demonstrating that this date is after the start date of project activities in the areas included in the validation.

h) Demonstrate that the drivers and agents of deforestation and degradation, and the baseline scenario in the new areas are consistent with the validated characteristics for the initial areas.

i) Considering that, in some cases, the leakage belt may overlap with the validated expansion area, the project owner shall update the leakage belt to include potential displacements of deforestation and degradation due to the implementation of REDD+ project activities.

14 Monitoring system

14.1 Description of the monitoring plan

Project boundaries.

The monitoring of project boundaries will be carried out using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools based on the georeferencing of the project area, reference region and project leakage area during project development, following the technical specifications required for cartographic products.

Monitoring of emissions reductions from deforestation and degradation will be carried out for the geographic areas covered by the project. Periodic verification of deforestation and degradation in the project area will be carried out following the guidelines established in the section Annual deforestation in the project area.

Reduction of GHG emissions expected with the implementation of REDD+ activities.

14.2 Data and parameters to quantify the reduction of emissions

BioCarbon Registry Standard. Version 3.4.

Methodological Document AFOLU Sector. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions or Removals from REDD+ Projects. Version 4.0.

All parameters and activity data, as well as emission factors, are taken from the NREF for Colombia submitted to the UNFCCC, from https://redd.unfccc.int/files/02012019_nref_colombia_v8.pdf

14.2.1 Data and parameters determined at registration and not monitored during the monitoring period, including default values and factors

Not applicable, all activities planned for this monitoring report are included in 14.2.2

14.2.2 Data and parameters monitored

14.2.2.1 Monitoring of emission reductions

The procedures for monitoring project emissions are described below. These procedures were taken from BCR0002 methodology version 4.0.

14.2.2.1.1 Activity data

Mechanisms are presented for monitoring the project's associated emissions discriminated by deforestation and forest degradation.

14.2.2.1.1.1 Annual deforestation in the project area

According to BCR0002 methodology version 4.0, deforestation in the project area during the monitoring period is estimated as follows:

Equation 1. Annual change in the area covered by forest in the project area.

$$\mathrm{CBS_{año}} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \mathrm{x}\ (\mathrm{A_{REDD+Proy,1}} - \mathrm{A_{REDD+Proy,2}})$$

Where:

$\mathrm{CBS_{año}}$ = Annual change in the area covered by forest in the project area; ha

t_2 = End year of monitoring period

t_1= Initial year of the monitoring period

$A_{REDD+Proy,1}$= Forest area in the project area at the beginning of the monitoring period: ha

$A_{REDD+Proy,2}$= Forest area in the project area at the end of the monitoring period: ha

14.2.2.1.1.2 Annual deforestation in the leakage area

Annual deforestation in the leakage area is calculated by means of the following equation.

Equation 2. Annual change in the area covered by forest in the leakage area

$$CBS_{f,año} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) x \ (A_{f,1} - A_{f,2})$$

Where:

$CBS_{f,año}$ = Annual change in area covered by forest in the leakage area; ha

t_2 = End year of monitoring period

t_1= Initial year of the monitoring period

$A_{f,1}$= Area in forest, in the leakage area at the beginning of the monitoring period: ha

$A_{f,2}$= Area in forest, in the leakage area at the end of the monitoring period: ha

14.2.2.1.1.2.1 Annual degradation in project area

Annual primary degradation within the project area is estimated using the following equation:

Equation 3. Annual primary degradation in the project area

$$CFP_{REDD+proy,año} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) x \ (A_{núcleo} - A_{núcleo-parche})$$

Where:

$CFP_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual primary degradation in the project area; ha

t_2 = End year of monitoring period

t_1= Initial year of the monitoring period

$A_{núcleo}$= Area of the project in core class, in the year of the beginning of the monitoring period; ha

$A_{núcleo-parche}$= Project area changing from core to patch, in the final year of the monitoring period; ha

And the secondary degradation within the project area, by means of the following equation:

Equation 4. Annual secondary degradation in the project area

$$DFS_{REDD+proy,año} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) x \, (A_{perforado} - A_{perforado-parche})$$

Where:

$CFS_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual secondary degradation in the project area; ha

t_2 = End year of monitoring period

t_1= Initial year of the monitoring period

$A_{perforado}$= Area of the project in class drilled, in the year of the beginning of the monitoring period; ha

$A_{perforado-parche}$= Project area changing from drilled to patch, in the final year of the monitoring period; ha

14.2.2.1.1.2.2 Annual degradation in the leakage area

The following equation is used for annual degradation in the leakage area:

Equation 5. Annual primary degradation in the leak area

$$DFP_{f,año} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) x \, (A_{núcleo,f} - A_{núcleo-parche,f})$$

Where:

$DFP_{f,año}$ = Annual primary degradation in the leakage area; ha

t_2 = End year of monitoring period

t_1= Initial year of the monitoring period

$A_{núcleo,f}$= Leakage area in core class, in the year of the beginning of the monitoring period; ha

$A_{núcleo-parche,f}$= Leakage area changing from core to patch, in the final year of the monitoring period; ha

And,

Equation 6. Annual secondary degradation in the leak area

$$DFS_{f,año} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) x \left(A_{núcleo,f} - A_{núcleo-parche,f}\right)$$

Where:

$DFP_{f,año}$ = Annual secondary degradation in the leakage area; ha

t_2 = End year of monitoring period

t_1= Initial year of the monitoring period

$A_{núcleo,f}$= Area of leakage in perforated class, in the year of the beginning of the monitoring period; ha

$A_{núcleo-parche,f}$= Area of leakage changing from borehole to patch, in the final year of the monitoring period; ha

14.2.2.1.2 GHG emissions during the monitoring period

The variables used to monitor the activities are presented below.

14.2.2.1.2.1 Deforestation

The annual emission associated with deforestation in the project area is estimated according to the following equation.

Equation 7. Annual emission in the project area

$$EA_{REDD+proy,año} = DEF_{REDD+proy,año} \, x \, TCO_{2eq}$$

Where:

$EA_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual emission in the project area; $tCO_2\ ha^{-1}$

$DEF_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual deforestation in the project area; ha

TCO_{2eq} = Total carbon dioxide equivalent; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

And the annual emission associated with deforestation in the leakage area through:

Equation 8. Annual emission in the leakage area

$$EA_{f,año} = (DEF_{f,año}\ x\ TCO_{2eq}) - EA_{lb,f,año}$$

Where:

$EA_{f,año}$ = Annual emission in the leakage area; $tCO_2\ ha^{-1}$

$DEF_{f,año}$ = Annual deforestation in the leakage area; ha

TCO_{2eq} = Total carbon dioxide equivalent; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

$EA_{lb,f,año}$ = Annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area in the baseline scenario; tCO_{2e}

14.2.2.1.2.2 Degradation

The annual emission from degradation within the project area is calculated using the following equation.

Equation 9. Annual emission in the project area for the monitored period

$$EA_{REDD+proy,año} = (DFP_{REDD+proy,año}\ x\ DTBCO_{2eq,1}) + (DFS_{REDD+proy,año}\ x\ DTBCO_{2eq,2})$$

Where:

$EA_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual emission in the project area for the monitored period; $tCO_2\ ha^{-1}$

$DFP_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Historical annual primary degradation in the project area; ha

$DFS_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual historic secondary degradation in the project area; ha

$DTBCO_{2eq,1}$= Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass difference per hectare in primary degradation class; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

$DTBCO_{2eq,2}$= Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the difference total biomass per hectare in the secondary degradation class; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

14.2.2.1.3 Quantification of project emission reductions

The equations needed to quantify the emissions reduced by the implementation of the project are presented below.

14.2.2.1.3.1 Deforestation

The following equation is used for the emissions reduced by avoided deforestation.

Equation 10. Annual emission in the project area for the monitored period

$$RE_{REDD+proy,año} = (t_2 - t_1)\ x\ (EA_{DEF,lb,año} - EA_{DEF,REDD+proy,año} - EA_{DEF,f,año})$$

Where:

$RE_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual emission in the project area for the monitored period; $tCO_2\ ha^{-1}$

t_2 = End year of monitoring period; year

t_1= Initial year of the monitoring period; year

$EA_{DEF,lb,año}$ = Annual emissions from deforestation in the baseline scenario; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

$EA_{DEF,REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual emission of deforestation in the project area for the monitored period; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

$EA_{DEF,f,año}$ = Annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area for the monitored period; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

14.2.2.1.3.2 Degradation

The following equation is used for degradation.

Equation 11. Annual emission in the project area for the monitored period

$$RE_{DEG,REDD+proy,año} = (t_2 - t_1)\ x\ (EA_{DEG,lb,año} - EA_{DEG,REDD+proy,año} - EA_{DEG,f,año})$$

Where:

$RE_{DEG,REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual emission in the project area for the monitored period; $tCO_2\ ha^{-1}$

t_2 = End year of monitoring period; year

t_1= Initial year of the monitoring period; year

$EA_{DEG,lb,año}$ = Annual emission of degradation in baseline scenario; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

$EA_{DEG,REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual emission of degradation in the project area for the monitored period; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

$EA_{DEG,f,año}$ = Annual emission of the degradation in the leakage area for the monitored period; $tCO_{2e}\ ha^{-1}$

14.2.2.1.4 Monitoring of REDD+ Implementation Activities

The evidence of the indicators presented below can be found at Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+.

COROPOYA

GOVERNANCE

Activity ID	B-1
Indicator ID	B-1.1
Indicator name	Building *malocas*
Type	Product
Goal	To have spaces in accordance with tradition to strengthen culture and traditions.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).
Unit of measure	# Of *malocas* built
Monitoring methodology	Audiovisual material of the construction and start-up of the *malocas*.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Governance Pillar Coordinator.

Indicator result in the reporting period	Management with ASCAINCA for the construction of the community's *maloca*. [54]
Documents to support the information	• Videos and photos of the construction of the *maloca*. • Community interviews
Observations	

Activity ID	B-1
Indicator ID	B-1.2
Indicator name	Adapt the *malocas*
Type	Product
Goal	To equip the *malocas* with all the physical and spiritual elements.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 13 (Climate action)
Unit of measure	# Of equipment and adequacy elements
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative
Indicator result in the reporting period	Management with ASCAINCA for the construction of the community's *maloca*. [55]
Documents to support the information	• Agreements • Minutes of the meeting Reports.
Observations	Available documentation should be used

Activity ID	B-2
Indicator ID	B-2.1
Indicator name	Strengthening and preserving traditional practices
Type	Result
Goal	All the inhabitants of the Reservation applying diverse practices and traditions

[54] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B1_MALOCA
[55] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B2_MALOCA

SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 13 (Climate action)
Unit of measure	# Of people trained in the tradition.
Monitoring methodology	Interviews with the inhabitants of the communities
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative
Indicator result in the reporting period	In 2021 a process of Cultivadoras de Saberes was carried out, supported by the GEF (GLOBAL ENVIROMENT FOUND) small grants program and the Ministry of the Environment, to strengthen the management of seeds and the fundamental role of women and men in the management of the *chagra*, for which there are (photographs and the community *chagra*). [56] In this line, since 2021, the strengthening of the medicinal vegetable garden has been carried out hand in hand with the Conservancy. With the ICBF, a project of community meetings was developed to strengthen the processes of mother tongue 2022. Also, a handicrafts project was developed with the ICBF (photos) and a process to strengthen traditional dances supported by the ICBF (2021-2022) (photos).
Documents to support the information	• ● Photographic evidence of the dances and songs. • ● Spaces in the *mambeadero*. • ● Interview with the population.
Observations	Available documentation should be used

Activity ID	B-2
Indicator ID	B-2.2
Indicator name	Promote spaces for the socialization of traditional knowledge.
Type	Impact

[56] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B2_PRACTICAS ANCESTRALES Y PROCESO SINTERNOS DE LA MALOCA

Goal	To dynamize and strengthen the spaces for the transmission of traditional knowledge.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 13 (Climate action)
Unit of measure	# Of practices passed on to the younger generations
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative
Indicator result in the reporting period	With the ICBF, a project of community meetings was developed to strengthen the processes of mother tongue 2022. Likewise, a handicrafts project was developed with the ICBF (photos) and a process to strengthen traditional dances supported by the ICBF (2021-2022) (photos).[57]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic evidence of the traditional learning spaces. • Interviews with the inhabitants of the reservation. • Inputs of songs, dances, myths, learning brochures, among others.
Observations	Available documentation should be used

Activity ID	B-3
Indicator ID	B-3.1
Indicator name	Encourage the production of handicrafts
Type	Product
Goal	To stimulate the production of own products (utensils, baskets), among others.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 Labor and economic growth, SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption)
Unit of measure	# Of products produced
Monitoring methodology	

[57] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B2_MALOCA PRACTICAS ANCESTRALES Y PROCESO SINTERNOS DE LA MALOCA

Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative
Indicator result in the reporting period	A handicrafts project was carried out with the ICBF (photos) process of strengthening traditional dances supported by the ICBF (2021-2022) (photographs)[58]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic evidence of the artisanal process. • Interviews with artisans • Number of products produced
Observations	Available documentation should be used

Activity ID	B-3
Indicator ID	B-3.2
Indicator name	Strengthen artistic and cultural expressions.
Type	Impact
Goal	Establishing a strong, robust and stable culture in different areas
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption)
Unit of measure	# Of artistic and cultural activities carried out
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative
Indicator result in the reporting period	Process with ASCAINCA to build the community maloca 2021 Cultivadoras de Saberes, process supported by the small grants program GEF (GLOBAL ENVIROMENT FOUND) and the Ministry of Environment, strengthening the management of seeds and the fundamental role of women and men in the

[58] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B3_ARTE, PESCA Y CACERIA

	management of the *chagra* (photographs, community *chagra*).[59] Strengthening of the medicinal vegetable garden with the Conservancy (photos) by 2021.[60] Through the ICBF, a community meeting project was developed to strengthen mother tongue processes in 2022. [61] Proyecto de artesanías con el ICBF (fotos) proceso de fortalecimiento a los bailes tradicionales apoyado por el ICBF (2021-2022) (fotografías)
Documents to support the information	• Number of spaces for the strengthening of culture, art and fishing. • Documents, reports or agreements on the step to follow for strengthening in these lines of work.
Observations	Available documentation should be used

Activity ID	B-4
Indicator ID	B-4.1
Indicator name	Provide the elements required for the work of the *chagra*.
Type	Product
Goal	Provision of tools for proper development of the *chagra*
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption)
Unit of measure	# Of tools delivered
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative

[59] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B3_ARTE, PESCAY CACERIA
[60] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B3_ARTE, PESCAY CACERIA
[61] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B3_ARTE, PESCAY CACERIA

Indicator result in the reporting period	In 2021, the Cultivadoras de Saberes project was carried out, a process supported by the GEF (GLOBAL ENVIROMENT FOUND) small grants program and the Ministry of the Environment, strengthening the management of seeds and the fundamental role of women and men in the management of the *chagra* (photographs, community *chagra*)[62]
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual documents of the delivery of the various materials. • Support for the purchase of materials • Interviews with beneficiaries
Observations	Available documentation should be used

Activity ID	B-4
Indicator ID	B-4.2
Indicator name	Strengthening the chagra system
Type	Product
Goal	To have several chagras guaranteeing the food security of the reservation, while strengthening the culture around planting.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption)
Unit of measure	# Of *chagras* carried out
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative
Indicator result in the reporting period	In 2021, the Cultivadoras de Saberes project was carried out, a process supported by the GEF (GLOBAL ENVIROMENT FOUND) small grants program and the Ministry of the Environment, strengthening the management of seeds and the fundamental role of women and men in the management of the *chagra* (photographs, community *chagra*)[63]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic evidence of the planting of the different *chagras*.

[62] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B4_CHAGRA
[63] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B4_CHAGRA

Observations	Available documentation should be used

Activity ID	B-5
Indicator ID	B-5.1
Indicator name	Conduct training workshops for community leaders
Type	Result
Goal	A solid group of people trained in leadership issues
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption)
Unit of measure	# Of people trained
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative
Indicator result in the reporting period	The Cultivadoras de saberes project was carried out to strengthen the capacities of women within the association's meetings, for which different processes of participation and strengthening of leadership have been carried out (interviews with Prof. Edilsa).[64] In terms of strengthening governance, the election of the council's board of directors was carried out annually (governor's minutes of possession) and participation of the council in the association's meetings (minutes).
Documents to support the information	• Training documents • Interviews with beneficiaries
Observations	

Activity ID	B-6
Indicator ID	B-6.1

[64] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B5_CAPACITACION DEL CABILDO, LIDERES Y COMITÉ REDD+

Indicator name	Generate alliances with international cooperation and NSOs.
Type	Result
Goal	To have a diversification of support for the benefit of community development.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 17(Partnerships to achieve the goals)
Unit of measure	# Of alliances made
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative
Indicator result in the reporting period	Approaches have been made at the association level, not directly by the council. (Interview with the cacique)[65]
Documents to support the information	• Training documents • Project or support proposals • Interviews with beneficiaries
Observations	

Activity ID	**B-7**
Indicator ID	**B-7.1**
Indicator name	Investing in the financial market
Type	Result
Goal	Diversify project income for the continuity of cultural and environmental preservation.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption), SDG 17(Partnerships for achieving the goals)
Unit of measure	# Of investments made
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative

[65] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/B6_GESTION DE RECURSOS CON COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL, ONG'S Y GOBIERNO

Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Report on the investment that was made and why it was chosen.
Observations	

Activity ID	**B-7**
Indicator ID	**B-7.2**
Indicator name	Analyze income and expenses
Type	Product
Goal	To have a formal and real follow-up of the investments to evidence the benefit.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 17 (Partnerships to achieve the goals)
Unit of measure	Currency
Monitoring methodology	Follow-up on bank statements provided
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Community representative
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Extracts
Observations	

SOCIAL INVESTMENT

Activity ID	C-1
Indicator ID	C-1.1
Indicator name	Build houses for the families of the reservation
Type	Product
Goal	Build # of houses to improve the quality of life in the reservation

SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (Decent Housing), SDG 3 (Health and Wellbeing), SDG 7 (Access to Clean Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities)
Unit of measure	# Of dwellings
Monitoring methodology	Written progress reports, photographic evidence of the construction process, accounting of the houses built or improved, testimony of the people involved in the construction.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive on the construction process. • Supports on the actions aimed at meeting this objective. • Community report • Contracts
Observations	

Activity ID	C-1
Indicator ID	C-1.2
Indicator name	Ensuring people's access to public services
Type	Result
Goal	That people in the community have access to public services.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 6 (Access to clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (Access to clean energy)
Unit of measure	# Of people
Monitoring methodology	People with access to public services will be counted.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation

Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive on public services in operation. • Supports on the actions aimed at meeting this goal. • Community reports • Contracts
Observations	

Activity ID	C-1
Indicator ID	C-1.3
Indicator name	Construct the docks required by the community
Type	Product
Goal	Improving community river infrastructure
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities) SDG 9 (Infrastructure Adequacy)
Unit of measure	# Of docks
Monitoring methodology	Photographic evidence of the construction process and use of the dock.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Supporting documentation for maintenance or construction activities. • Contracts • Support of investments.
Observations	

Activity ID	C-1
Indicator ID	C-1.4
Indicator name	Construct and adapt community trails
Type	Product
Goal	Improve the trail infrastructure in the community.

SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities) SDG 9 (Adequate infrastructure)
Unit of measure	# Of m2
Monitoring methodology	Count the number of communal trails intervened and the meters built.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the construction process • Mapping of the intervened areas • Community report
Observations	

Activity ID	C-1
Indicator ID	C-1.5
Indicator name	Benefit the population with the construction and adaptation of sports facilities.
Type	Impact
Goal	Improve social spaces for community life.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities) SDG 9 (Adequate infrastructure)
Unit of measure	# Of people
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces intervened or constructed.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive on the construction process.

	• Testimonies of the people who participate in the spaces. • Attendance lists of the participation in the activities carried out in the intervened spaces.
Observations	

Activity ID	C-2
Indicator ID	C-2.1
Indicator name	Build facilities for the school of the reservation
Type	Product
Goal	Build the educational facilities of the reservation
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 9 (Adequacy of infrastructure)
Unit of measure	# Of schools intervened
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces intervened or constructed.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the intervention process • Student testimonials • Contracts • Investment support
Observations	

Activity ID	C-2
Indicator ID	C-2.2
Indicator name	To benefit the student population through the intervened facilities.
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen the educational processes of the reservation and guarantee access to them.

SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 11(Sustainable communities)
Unit of measure	# Of children benefited
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces intervened or constructed.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Student reports • Investment support
Observations	

Activity ID	C-2
Indicator ID	C-2.3
Indicator name	Financial support for high school students
Type	Product
Goal	Good living conditions for high school students.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (Access to opportunities), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education) SDG 11(Sustainable communities)
Unit of measure	# Youth benefited
Monitoring methodology	Counting the number of students benefited
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Report of students benefited • Supporting documents for financial aid • Minutes and documents of the agreements and payments to the institutions.

Observations	

Activity ID	C-2
Indicator ID	C-2.4
Indicator name	Guarantee access to higher education for young people.
Type	Result
Goal	To make possible the continuation of the educational processes of the young people of the reservation up to higher education.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (Access to opportunities), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education) SDG 11(Sustainable communities)
Unit of measure	# Of young people with access to higher education.
Monitoring methodology	Counting the number of students benefited
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Report of students benefited • Supporting documents for financial aid • Minutes and documents of the agreements and payments to the institutions.
Observations	

Activity ID	C-3
Indicator ID	C-3.1
Indicator name	Construction of facilities to provide health care services in the reservation.
Type	Product
Goal	Build the facilities to provide health services.

SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities) SDG 9 (Adequate infrastructure)
Unit of measure	# Of facilities built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for spaces built to provide health services.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Testimonials from beneficiaries • Supporting documents for health care provided • Contracts for construction • Support for investments
Observations	

Activity ID	C-3
Indicator ID	C-3.2
Indicator name	Formation of a traditional medicine team
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthening knowledge of traditional medicine.
SDGs to achieve	SDG3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities) SDG 5 (Equal conditions for all)
Unit of measure	# Of people
Monitoring methodology	Training attendance lists. Evaluations to the participants on the knowledge given in the trainings.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	In 2021 the strengthening of the medicinal garden with the Conservancy was carried out (photos)
Documents to support the information	• Training meeting minutes. • Support of payments to trainers. • Supporting documents for investments • Community report
Observations	

Activity ID	C-3
Indicator ID	C-3.3
Indicator name	Provide access to health services within the reservation.
Type	Result
Goal	Access to health services for the inhabitants of the reservation is made possible.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 11(Sustainable communities), SDG 5(Equal conditions for all)
Unit of measure	# Of people
Monitoring methodology	To account for the people enrolled and benefited. Verify the execution of investments in the provision of this service.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Community reporting • Execution of resources • Record of actions implemented to provide the health service.
Observations	

Activity ID	C-3
Indicator ID	C-3.4
Indicator name	Construction of own documentation
Type	Product
Goal	To build an archive with its own documents on traditional medicine and reports on the health status of the inhabitants.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 11(Sustainable communities), SDG 5(Equal conditions for all)

Unit of measure	# Of documents
Monitoring methodology	Posting of documents and other material produced
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	In 2021, a process of strengthening the medicinal vegetable garden was carried out with the Conservancy (photos).[66]
Documents to support the information	• Community reporting • Execution of resources • Record of actions implemented to provide the health service.
Observations	

Activity ID	C-4
Indicator ID	C-4.1
Indicator name	Providing the community with boats and engines
Type	Product
Goal	Improve community mobility conditions
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Community wellbeing), SDG 9 (Innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities)
Unit of measure	# Of boats and motors purchased and delivered
Monitoring methodology	To account for delivered boats and motors.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Supporting documents and purchase invoices • Delivery records • Photographic record

[66] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/C3_CONSTRUCCION DE UN MODELO PROPIO E INTERCULTURAL Y SU IMPLEMENTACION

	• Inventories
Observations	

Activity ID	D-1
Indicator ID	D-1.1
Indicator name	Train the population in the collection, processing and marketing of products.
Type	Result
Goal	The population is trained in the different phases of a productive project.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (productive projects), SDG 8 (productive projects and governance activities), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of measure	# Of people trained
Monitoring methodology	Count attendees and frequency of attendees to trainings. Evaluations on the knowledge acquired in the trainings.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Participation of the reservation in a project of ASCAINCA together with Patrimonio Natural to build an initiative for the use of wild fruits and their transformation, strengthening the strategies of their own economies and forest conservation. [67]
Documents to support the information	• Meeting minutes • Photographic record • Reports • Testimonials from participants • Execution of resources
Observations	The first phase is being finalized; equipment for the transformation process and tools for the maintenance of the fruit trees were delivered (photos) 2021

Activity ID	D-1
Indicator ID	D-1.2
Indicator name	Total quantity of goods or services produced in production systems

[67] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/D1_RECURSOS FORESTALES NO MADERABLES

Type	Product
Goal	Implement productive systems that offer quantifiable goods or services to the community.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (productive projects), SDG 8 (productive projects and governance activities), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG 15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of measure	Unit
Monitoring methodology	Account for goods and services from productive projects.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Execution of resources • Community report • Photographic record • Contracts
Observations	

Activity ID	D-1
Indicator ID	D-1.3
Indicator name	Balance of income and expenses generated in production systems
Type	Product
Goal	Present positive financial balances of productive projects.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive projects), SDG 8 (Productive projects and governance activities), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG 15 (forest habitat protection), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG 15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of measure	Currency
Monitoring methodology	Evaluate project financial statements.

Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Execution of resources, recording of income and expenditures • Community report • Photographic record • Contracts • Business plans
Observations	

Activity ID	D-2
Indicator ID	D-2.1
Indicator name	Elaboration of a Business Model
Type	Result
Goal	Fully defined business model
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (productive projects), SDG 8 (Productive projects and governance activities), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 13 (emission reductions), SDG 15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of measure	Unit
Monitoring methodology	Account for the business models built. Evaluate business models.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	In 2022, a process of transformation of yucca into fariña began, accompanied by Conservancy in the line of own economies (Interview with Edilsa)[68]
Documents to support the information	• Execution of resources, recording of income and expenditures

[68] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/D2_COMERCIALIZACIÓN DE FARIÑA Y OTROS PRODUCTOS

	• Community report • Photographic record • Contracts • Business plans
Observations	The process is paused due to the current conditions of the *maloca*.

Activity ID	D-3
Indicator ID	D-3.1
Indicator name	Train people interested in beekeeping
Type	Result
Goal	The population is trained in the different phases of a productive project.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (productive projects), SDG 8 (productive projects), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG 15 (protection of forest habitat)
Unit of measure	# Of people trained
Monitoring methodology	Count attendees and frequency of attendees to trainings. Evaluations on the knowledge acquired in the trainings.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Investment supports • Photographic record • Community report • Contracts
Observations	

Activity ID	D-3
Indicator ID	D-3.2

Indicator name	To build a physical space equipped for the correct performance of the activity.
Type	Product
Goal	Total physical space built
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (productive projects), SDG 8 (productive projects and governance activities), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG 15 (protection of forest habitat)
Unit of measure	Currency
Monitoring methodology	Evaluate the space built for beekeeping.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Community report • Investment execution • Contracts • Support of payments
Observations	

Activity ID	D-3
Indicator ID	D-3.3
Indicator name	Balance of income and expenses generated in production systems
Type	Product
Goal	Present a positive financial balance.
SDGs to achieve	

	SDG 2 (productive projects), SDG 8 (productive projects and governance activities), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG 15 (protection of forest habitat)
Unit of measure	Currency
Monitoring methodology	Evaluate project financial statements.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Execution of resources • Recording of income and expenditures • Community report • Photographic record • Contracts • Business plans
Observations	

Activity ID	D-4
Indicator ID	D-4.1
Indicator name	Train people interested in fish farming.
Type	Result
Goal	Total number of beneficiaries trained
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (productive projects), SDG 8 (productive projects and governance activities), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of measure	# Of people trained
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of participants Evaluation of acquired knowledge
Monitoring frequency	

Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Execution of resources • Recording of income and expenditures • Community report • Photographic record • Contracts • Business plans
Observations	

Activity ID	D-4
Indicator ID	D-4.2
Indicator name	Build a physical space equipped for the correct performance of the activity.
Type	Product
Goal	Total physical space built
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (productive projects), SDG 8 (productive projects and governance activities), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of measure	# Of spaces built and equipped
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of participants Evaluation of acquired knowledge
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Execution of resources • Recording of income and expenditures • Community report • Photographic record • Contracts

	• Business plans
Observations	

Activity ID	E-1
Indicator ID	E-1.1
Indicator name	Conduct meetings with neighbors
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen the dialogue between the different inhabitants of the territory to improve the governance and protection of the forest.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# de reuniones con los vecinos
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for meetings with neighbors and agreements reached.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Meeting minutes • Reports • Community report • Photographic record
Observations	

Activity ID	E-1
Indicator ID	E-1.2
Indicator name	Conduct joint tours
Type	Result
Goal	Mejorar el control territorial y garantizar su protección
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)

Unit of measure	# Of joint tours
Monitoring methodology	Verify the evidence of the tours carried out to monitor the territory together with the neighbors.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Minutes or reports of the tours. • Schedule of tours. • Investment support. • Evidence of the development of monitoring tours.
Observations	

Activity ID	E-1
Indicator ID	E-1.3
Indicator name	Conduct socialization workshops on the agreements and findings.
Type	Result
Goal	Increase the territorial knowledge of the inhabitants of the reservation.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Care for Water Resources), SDG 15 (Protection of Ecosystems), SDG 16 (Sustainable Development).
Unit of measure	# Of people participating in the workshops
Monitoring methodology	Count the number of attendees and their frequency at the socialization workshops. Evaluations on the knowledge acquired in the trainings.
Monitoring frequency	

Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Minutes of socialization meetings
Observations	

Activity ID	E-2
Indicator ID	E-2.1
Indicator name	Decrease deforested hectares
Type	Impact
Goal	Recovering deforested areas
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of hectares reforested
Monitoring methodology	Count the number of species planted and measure the hectares planted.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Since 2018, the planting of different seeds such as milpes, acai, canangucho, as well as the timber trees most affected by logging, has been carried out autonomously. Since 2021, Patrimonio Natural has continued with the reforestation activity (interview with Cacique Yuver and photographs)[69]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Maps • Schedule of activities • Investment support

[69] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/E2_REFORESTACION CON ESPECIES NATIVAS

Observations	

Activity ID	E-2
Indicator ID	E-2.2
Indicator name	Planting of native species in the region
Type	Result
Goal	Increase the number of native species present in areas affected by deforestation.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of hectares reforested
Monitoring methodology	Count the number of native species planted.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Since 2018, the planting of different seeds such as milpes, acai, canangucho, as well as the timber trees most affected by logging, has been carried out autonomously. Since 2021, with Patrimonio Natural, reforestation activities have continued (interview with Cacique Yuver and photographs)[70]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Inventory of native species • Maps • Schedule of activities • Investment support
Observations	

Activity ID	E-2
Indicator ID	E-2.3
Indicator name	

[70] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/E2_REFORESTACION CON ESPECIES NATIVAS

	Conduct workshops and activities aligned with reforestation
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen the capacities of the inhabitants to recover and improve forest care activities.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of participants in reforestation activities
Monitoring methodology	Counting attendees and frequency of attendance at trainings. Evaluations on the knowledge acquired in the trainings.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Schedule of activities • Investment support
Indicator result in the reporting period	Since 2018, the planting of different seeds such as milpes, acai, canangucho, as well as the timber trees most affected by logging, has been carried out autonomously. Since 2021, with Patrimonio Natural, reforestation activities have continued (interview with Cacique Yuver and photographs)[71]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Meeting minutes • Schedule of activities • Investment support. • Reports
Observations	

Activity ID	E-3
Indicator ID	E-3.1
Indicator name	Define a monitoring team

[71] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/E2_REFORESTACION CON ESPECIES NATIVAS

Type	Result
Goal	Form a permanent monitoring team
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of monitoring team members
Monitoring methodology	Account for monitoring team members employed in project activities.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	In 2022, the Conservancy provided GPS for the correct monitoring of the reserve. [72]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Contracts with team members. • Minutes of payments.
Observations	

Activity ID	E-3
Indicator ID	E-3.2
Indicator name	Conduct training for the team
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen team members' knowledge of the territory and its monitoring.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# of monitoring team members
Monitoring methodology	Count attendees and frequency of attendance at monitoring trainings. Evaluations on the knowledge acquired in the trainings.
Monitoring frequency	

[72] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/E3_DOTACIÓN DE EQUIPOS Y RECURSOS HUMANOS PARA CONTROL Y VIGILANCIA DEL TERRITORIO

Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Meeting minutes • Photographic record • Reports • Testimonials from participants • Execution of resources
Observations	

Activity ID	E-3
Indicator ID	E-3.3
Indicator name	Purchase the appropriate equipment for the correct execution of the monitoring exercise.
Type	Product
Goal	Monitor the territory with the necessary equipment to optimize work and protect personnel.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of monitoring equipment delivered
Monitoring methodology	Review the equipment purchase process, and account for the equipment and supplies delivered.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for the verification period
Documents to support the information	• Equipment delivery records • Inventories • Investment supports • Photographic record
Observations	

	In 2022, the Conservancy provided GPS for the correct monitoring of the reserve.

Activity ID	E-3
Indicator ID	E-3.4
Indicator name	Carry out and execute a schedule of activities
Type	Result
Goal	Create and execute planning of monitoring activities.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of programmed activities
Monitoring methodology	Review the schedule and its implementation
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for the monitoring period
Documents to support the information	• Timelines • Evidence of activities carried out • Photographic record • Monitoring team report
Observations	

Activity ID	E-4
Indicator ID	E-4.1
Indicator name	Conduct training and talks on the ecological calendar.
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen team members' knowledge of the territory and its monitoring.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)

Unit of measure	# Of participants in training and lectures
Monitoring methodology	Counting attendees and frequency of attendance at workshops on the ecological calendar. Evaluations of the knowledge acquired in the trainings.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Since 2014, in conjunction with the Conservancy, the ecological calendar has been developed and implemented in the community since 2014. [73]
Documents to support the information	• Workshop schedules • Evidence of the activities carried out • Photographic record • Minutes • Meeting reports • Investment support
Observations	

Activity ID	E-4
Indicator ID	E-4.2
Indicator name	Create and execute planning for reforestation activities.
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen team members' knowledge of the territory and its monitoring.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of activities under implementation

[73] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/E4_VALIDACION DEL CALENDARIO ECOLOGICO E IMPLEMENTACION DE LAS PRACTICAS QUE LO COMPONEN

Monitoring methodology	Review the schedule of activities and the evidence of their implementation
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Timelines of activities • Evidence of activities carried out • Photographic record • Minutes • Meeting reports • Investment support
Observations	

Activity ID	E-5
Indicator ID	E-5.1
Indicator name	Conduct training on waste management and its respective treatment.
Type	Result
Goal	Conduct training sessions
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of trainings conducted
Monitoring methodology	Count attendees and frequency of attendance at trainings.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.

Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Minutes • Meeting reports
Observations	

Activity ID	E-5
Indicator ID	E-5.2
Indicator name	Develop a schedule of activities and execute them.
Type	Result
Goal	Create and execute waste management activities planning and execution
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible use and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of activities under implementation
Monitoring methodology	Review the schedule of activities and evidence of implementation and review evidence of implementation of proposed activities by family
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Timelines • Evidence of completion of assigned tasks by family. • Photographic record
Observations	

Activity ID	E-6
Indicator ID	E-6.1
Indicator name	Activities proposed as part of the research process
Type	Result
Goal	

	Create and execute a planning of activities within the process of research and recognition of biodiversity
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems), and SDG 16 (Sustainable development).
Unit of measure	# Of activities under implementation
Monitoring methodology	Count attendees and frequency attendance at trainings.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Maguares • Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Minutes • Meeting reports
Observations	

Activity ID	E-6
Indicator ID	E-6.2
Indicator name	Own documents generated
Type	Product
Goal	Construct documents and materials where the information collected is presented.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and management of resources), SDG 13 (Climate action), SDG 14 (Care for water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of documents
Monitoring methodology	Count attendees and frequency of attendance at trainings.

Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	Maguares Yauto Pillar coordinator Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Own documents and material • Photographic record • Minutes • Meeting reports
Observations	
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Contracts • Community report • Minutes of payments to participants
Observations	

HUITORA:

GOBERNANZA- F

Activity ID	**F-1**
Indicator ID	**F-1.1**
Indicator name	**Form the forest governance committee.**
Type	Product
Goal	Group of people trained to direct and carry out activities and follow-up on forestry issues in the territory.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Protection of Water Sources), SDG 15 (Protection of Terrestrial Ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of committee participants

Monitoring methodology	Number of training participants and frequency of attendance. Results of evaluations of attendees' knowledge of the training.
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Contracts • Community report • Minutes of payments to participants
Observations	

Activity ID	**F-1**
Indicator ID	**F-1.2**
Indicator name	**Establish a timeline and baseline of work**
Type	Product
Goal	Obtain clear lines of action for the correct implementation of forest governance and land monitoring.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Protection of Water Sources), SDG 15 (Protection of Terrestrial Ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of meetings scheduled
Monitoring methodology	Follow-up to the meetings where the lines of action necessary for the forest surveillance of the territory will be built through the communities' own government systems.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	

	A management plan, maps, and a spiritual cordon was drawn up for the maloca. In addition, a boundary work was carried out with ACT Colombia. [74]
Documents to support the information	Invoices and surveys
Observations	

Activity ID	**F-2**
Indicator ID	**F-2.1**
Indicator name	**Make agreements with neighbors**
Type	Product
Goal	Agreements ratified and socialized with the people neighboring the territory
SDGs to achieve	SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible use of resources), SDG 14 (Protecting water sources), SDG 15 (Protecting terrestrial ecosystems), SDG 17 (Partnerships for achieving the goals)
Unit of measure	# Of agreements made
Monitoring methodology	Minutes of the meetings or assemblies between the reservation and the neighboring inhabitants of the territory where the agreements and decisions between the parties are recorded, in addition to the attendance lists that support such meetings.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Hunting agreements have been in place since 2012 with settlers of orotuya, JAC tres troncos, verbal and in territorial management plan. [75]

[74] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/F1_GOBERNABILIDAD TERRITORIAL (CONTROL Y VIGILANCIA DEL TERRITORIO)

[75] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/F2_ACUERDOS CON LOS VECINOS

Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Minutes and agreements • Attendance lists
Observations	

Activity ID	**F-2**
Indicator ID	**F-2.2**
Indicator name	**Socialize the ratified agreements**
Type	Result
Goal	To inform the population of the agreements established with the surrounding communities in order to generate a greater impact and compliance with these agreements.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible use of resources), SDG 14 (Protection of water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of terrestrial ecosystems), SDG 14 (Protection of water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of ecosystems).
Unit of measure	# Of socialization meetings
Monitoring methodology	Review of agreements
Monitoring frequency	
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Contracts • Community report • Minutes of payments to participants
Observations	

Activity ID	**F-3**
Indicator ID	**F-3.1**
Indicator name	**Consolidate the environmental management plan**
Type	Product
Goal	Elaborate at least 1 Land Management Plan
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible use of resources),

	SDG 14 (Protection of water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of terrestrial ecosystems).
Unit of measure	# Of plans developed
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	A Conservancy work was carried out, and a PMA (by its Spanish acronym) update became effective in April 2023.[76]
Documents to support the information	
Observations	

Activity ID	**F-3**
Indicator ID	**F-3.2**
Indicator name	**Strengthen the environmental management plan**
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen the environmental management plan through new actions, norms and guidelines for the protection of the territory.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible use of resources), SDG 14 (Protection of water sources), SDG 15 (Protection of terrestrial ecosystems).
Unit of measure	# Of new actions and guidelines within the environmental plan
Monitoring methodology	Through the number of meetings held for the socialization of the new guidelines and attendance lists
Monitoring frequency	

[76] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/F3_ACTUALIZAR Y FORTALECER EL PLAN DE MANEJO AMBIENTAL

Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	A Conservancy work was carried out, and a PMA (by its Spanish acronym) update became effective in April 2023.[77]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Contracts • Community report • Minutes of payments to participants
Observations	

Activity ID	**F-4**
Indicator ID	**F-4.1**
Indicator name	**Train personnel for the correct exercise in the provision of the service**
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen the capacities of members of the communities for the correct development of the public function.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 10 (Reducing Inequalities) SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities) SDG 15 (Protecting Ecosystems) SDG 16 (Strengthening Own Institutions)
Unit of measure	# Of people participating in training
Monitoring methodology	
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Dances were held to strengthen ancestral governance, as well as processes to strengthen the native language with

[77] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/F3_ACTUALIZAR Y FORTALECER EL PLAN DE MANEJO AMBIENTAL

	ASCAINCA, daily *mambeaderos*. Creation of IR (2010) and implementation.[78]
Documents to support the information	Invoices and surveys
Observations	

Activity ID	**F-4**
Indicator ID	**F-4.2**
Indicator name	**Strengthen autonomous decision-making mechanisms.**
Type	Process
Goal	Ensure more participatory and inclusive governance and decision-making processes.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 10 (Reducing Inequalities) SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities) SDG 15 (Protecting Ecosystems) SDG 16 (Strengthening Own Institutions)
Unit of measure	# Of autonomous community processes strengthened
Monitoring methodology	Through the accounting of decision-making spaces
Monitoring frequency	semestral
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	Invoices and surveys
Observations	

[78] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/F4_FORTALECIMIENTO DE GOBIERNO PROPIO

G- SOCIAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Activity ID	**G-1**
Indicator ID	**G-1.1**
Indicator name	**Build houses equipped with the basic required services**
Type	Product
Goal	To provide the communities with housing equipped with all the necessary basic services required for a good economic and social development of the population.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (health and wellbeing), SDG 10 (reduction of inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities)
Unit of measure	# Of houses built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for people with access to public services
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	No construction was carried out, but monthly maintenance days were held on the main street and housing maintenance.[79]
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive on the intervention process • Contracts for construction • Testimonies of the beneficiaries • Minutes and documents of the agreements and payments to the institutions.
Observations	

[79] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/G1_CONSTRUCCION DE VIVIENDAS E INFRAESTRUCTURA COMUNITARIA

Activity ID	**G-1**
Indicator ID	**G-1.2**
Indicator name	**Building sports venues**
Type	Result
Goal	To guarantee quality of life through recreation and sports for the inhabitants of the community.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reducing inequalities) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities).
Unit of measure	# Of sports venues built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces built.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive on the intervention process • Contracts for construction • Investment support • Community report
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-2**
Indicator ID	**G-2.1**
Indicator name	**Buy internet antennas**
Type	Product
Goal	To provide the community with stable and permanent internet access.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities) and SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).
Unit of measure	# Of antennas purchased

Monitoring methodology	Accounting for the number of antennas purchased
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Community purchase of a 2012-2017 Hughes compartel and communications system since 2022.[80]
Documents to support the information	• Support of the investments • Testimonials from beneficiaries • Payments to the service provider.
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-2**
Indicator ID	**G-2.2**
Indicator name	**To build an adequate infrastructure for the provision of Internet service.**
Type	Product
Goal	To provide the community with an adequate and conditioned space for the proper provision of internet service.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reducing Inequalities)
Unit of measure	# Of physical spaces built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of social spaces intervened or constructed.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation

[80] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/G2_ ANTENA DE COMUNICACIÓN Y SALA DE SISTEMAS

Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Investment support • Construction contracts • Support of economic support (receipts)
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-3**
Indicator ID	**G-3.1**
Indicator name	**Build a landfill system**
Type	Product
Goal	To provide the community with a sanitary landfill suitable for proper garbage disposal.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (health and wellbeing), SDG 10 (reducing inequalities) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible production and consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of landfills constructed
Monitoring methodology	Photographic evidence of the construction process.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the intervention process • Photographic record • Construction contracts • Investment support • Execution of resources
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-3**
Indicator ID	**G-3.2**
Indicator name	**Form a group of people in charge of the landfill.**
Type	Product
Goal	To have trained personnel for the correct management of the landfill.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities) and SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of members
Monitoring methodology	To account for the personnel and their attendance at the pertinent trainings for the proper handling of the landfill.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Contracts • Support of economic support • List of attendance at training sessions
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-3**
Indicator ID	**G-3.3**
Indicator name	**Establish an action plan for the correct management of garbage.**
Type	Product
Goal	Establish clear lines of action for the adequate management of waste in the territory.

SDGs to achieve	SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities) and SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption)
Unit of measure	# Waste management plans constructed
Monitoring methodology	Contabilización de los planes de manejo realizados y su aplicación a través de entrevistas
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Testimonials from beneficiaries • Action plan
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-4**
Indicator ID	**G-4.1**
Indicator name	**Building a council's house**
Type	Product
Goal	To have an adequate space for the development of the activities of the town council.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities) and SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).
Unit of measure	# Of council houses built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces intervened or constructed.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation

Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the intervention process • Photographic record • Execution of resources (receipts)
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-4**
Indicator ID	**G-4.2**
Indicator name	**Build an office for the REDD+ Committee.**
Type	Product
Goal	To have an adequate space for the development of REDD+ Committee activities.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities) and SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).
Unit of measure	# Of REED+ offices built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces intervened or constructed.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the intervention process • Photographic record • Execution of resources (receipts)
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-5**
Indicator ID	**G-5.1**

Indicator name	**Provide student scholarships**
Type	Result
Goal	Reach the highest number of trained and skilled young people
SDGs to achieve	SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities).
Unit of measure	# Of students accessing scholarships
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for the number of students applying to higher education institutions.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Student testimonials • Financial support documents
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-5**
Indicator ID	**G-5.2**
Indicator name	**Training young people in different careers**
Type	Result
Goal	That young people can contribute to community development from different fields of study.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities)
Unit of measure	# Of students accessing higher education
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for the number of students applying to different education and specialization centers.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation

Indicator result in the reporting period	Financial support from transfer resources since 2000. Interview with beneficiary María Isabel Garay [81]
Documents to support the information	• Student testimonials • Financial support documents
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-5**
Indicator ID	**G-5.3**
Indicator name	**Deliver resources for education**
Type	Impact
Goal	That the reserve supports as many young people as possible in their studies.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities).
Unit of measure	# Of resources delivered
Monitoring methodology	To account for enrollees and beneficiaries.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Financial support from transfer resources since 2000. Interview with beneficiary María Isabel Garay [82]
Documents to support the information	• Student testimonials • Financial support documents
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-6**
Indicator ID	**G-6.1**
Indicator name	**Delivery of resources to families**
Type	Product

[81] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/G5_BECAS ESTUDIANTILES

[82] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/G5_BECAS ESTUDIANTILES

Goal	Improve the economic capacity of the families of the reservation.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (End poverty), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities).
Unit of measure	# Of resources delivered
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for enrolled and benefited persons
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Testimonials from beneficiaries • Financial support documents • Photographic record
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-6**
Indicator ID	**G-6.2**
Indicator name	**To alleviate the immediate basic needs of the inhabitants of the area.**
Type	Impact
Goal	Improving the living conditions of the inhabitants
SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (End poverty), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities)
Unit of measure	# Of immediate basic needs alleviated
Monitoring methodology	Follow-up of the delivery of resources with fingerprints and signatures
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation

Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Testimonials from beneficiaries
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-7**
Indicator ID	**G-7.1**
Indicator name	**Building a cemetery**
Type	Product
Goal	To build a suitable cemetery according to the funeral rituals of the community.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing)
Unit of measure	# Of cemeteries built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of social spaces intervened or constructed
Monitoring frequency	Semestral
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for the verification period
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the intervention process • Photographic record • Testimonies of the beneficiaries
Observations	Currently, the community has a space assigned for the proper deposit of the bodies; however, it gets flooded.

Activity ID	**G-8**
Indicator ID	**G-8.1**
Indicator name	**Building educational facilities**
Type	Product

Goal	To have adequate physical facilities for the proper provision of educational services.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities).
Unit of measure	# Of educational facilities built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for educational spaces built.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Current school construction 5 years ago [83]
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the intervention process • Photographic record • Investment supports (Receipts) • Contracts for construction
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-8**
Indicator ID	**G-8.2**
Indicator name	**Strengthen the intellectual and cognitive skills of the students of the reservation.**
Type	Impact
Goal	Improve and strengthen school teaching aimed at strengthening learning, memorizing, speaking, reading and other skills.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing gender inequalities in education).
Unit of measure	# Of beneficiary students
Monitoring methodology	

[83] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/G8_ CONSTRUCCIÓN DE AULAS Y HOGAR COMUNITARIO

	Posting of students who have passed, course or semester.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual record of the study process • Photographic record • Work material supports (textbooks, books, myths, among other teaching aids). • Contracts for construction
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-8**
Indicator ID	**G-8.3**
Indicator name	**Building a community home**
Type	Product
Goal	To have a physical space suitable for the lodging of those who need it in the shelter.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Zero hunger), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities).
Unit of measure	# Of facilities built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for educational spaces built.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the intervention process • Photographic record • Investment supports (Receipts) • Contracts for construction

Observations	

Activity ID	**G-9**
Indicator ID	**G-9.1**
Indicator name	**Build the infrastructure for the museum**
Type	Product
Goal	To obtain a space where the history of the people and the reservation is systematized and captured, including their cosmovision, law of origin, livelihoods, among others.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems).
Unit of measure	# Of physical spaces built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces built.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the intervention process • Photographic record • Construction contracts • Support of investments (Receipts)
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-9**
Indicator ID	**G-9.2**
Indicator name	**Encourage the participation of the community and external inhabitants of the territory in the space of ancestral knowledge.**
Type	Result
Goal	

	To achieve the greatest participation and visits of people in the space for historical and ancestral knowledge for its transmission and dissemination.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (Reduction of inequalities)
Unit of measure	# Of people visiting the museum
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for people entering the institution.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Attendance lists • Photographic record • Community report
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-10**
Indicator ID	**G-10.1**
Indicator name	**Recruiting people from the reserve in each area as required**
Type	Result
Goal	Keep traditions alive by hiring experts in each area.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (End Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reducing Inequalities)
Unit of measure	# Of people verified from the community
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for the number of people hired for different jobs in the reservation.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation

Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Contracts • Financial support documents • Community report
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-10**
Indicator ID	**G-10.2**
Indicator name	**Training inhabitants in traditional knowledge**
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen knowledge and the application of traditional knowledge.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 10 (Reducing activities), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities)
Unit of measure	# Of people trained
Monitoring methodology	Evidence in the application in different areas such as medicine, *chagra*, language
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the strengthening process • Photographic record • Community report
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-11**
Indicator ID	**G-11.1**
Indicator name	**Building a home suitable for housing the elderly**
Type	Result

Goal	To have adequate space for the care and maintenance of the elderly in the shelter.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)
Unit of measure	# Of facilities built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of social spaces built or intervened
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the strengthening process • Photographic record • Community report • Beneficiary interviews
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-12**
Indicator ID	**G-12.1**
Indicator name	**Construct docks and bridges to facilitate access to the community.**
Type	Product
Goal	Guarantee communities' safe access, connectivity and good mobility within the same reservation.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities)
Unit of measure	# Of bridges and piers built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of social spaces built or intervened
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual

Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the strengthening process • Photographic record • Community report • Beneficiary interviews
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-13**
Indicator ID	**G-13.1**
Indicator name	**To contract specialized institutions for the process**
Type	Result
Goal	To have solid and durable systems for the proper provision of the basic services required.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 6 (Clean water and basic sanitation), SDG 7 (Accessible and clean energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).
Unit of measure	# Of contracts completed
Monitoring methodology	Contract accounting and process monitoring by project managers.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the strengthening process • Photographic record • Community report • Beneficiary interviews

Observations	

Activity ID	**G-13**
Indicator ID	**G-13.1**
Indicator name	**Providing houses with basic services**
Type	Product
Goal	Provide the community with electricity, sewerage and water supply to improve the quality of life of the communities.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 6 (Clean water and basic sanitation), SDG 7 (Accessible and clean energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).
Unit of measure	# Of contracts completed
Monitoring methodology	Contract accounting and process monitoring by project managers.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the strengthening process • Photographic record • Community report • Beneficiary interviews
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-14**
Indicator ID	**G-14.1**
Indicator name	**Cultivate native seedlings of the region.**
Type	Result
Goal	Having a specific space for the care of the plants

SDGs to achieve	SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life and Terrestrial Ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of seedlings grown
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for live plants in the nursery
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the process of caring for the plants. • Photographic record • Community report
Observations	

Activity ID	**G-14**
Indicator ID	**G-14.2**
Indicator name	**Reforestation of the most deforested areas**
Type	Result
Goal	Restore the most deforested areas of the region with native plants, ensuring the continuity of ecosystems.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life and Terrestrial Ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of hectares reforested
Monitoring methodology	Monitoring of reforested areas
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.

Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on reforestation • Photographic record • Community report
Observations	

H- PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS

Activity ID	**H-1**
Indicator ID	**H-1.1**
Indicator name	**Training in the management of livestock animals**
Type	Result
Goal	To increase the quality of knowledge in accordance with the processes necessary for the breeding and management of animals in the areas of poultry, swine, beekeeping and animal husbandry.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic Growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 15 (Protection of terrestrial ecosystems).
Unit of measure	# Of beneficiaries trained in areas related to animal husbandry
Monitoring methodology	Number of people in the community who attend training courses on livestock management.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Lists of participants • Course validation documents • Photographic record

	• Minutes and documents of agreements and payments to institutions.
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-1**
Indicator ID	**H-1.2**
Indicator name	**Improve access to animal protein sources and improve community food security.**
Type	Result
Goal	Establish a system of constant and quality sales for the consumption of animals for the general population.
SDGs to achieve	# Of people consuming animal protein
Unit of measure	SDG 2 (Productive Projects) SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing) SDG 8 (Economic growth) SDG 11 (Sustainable communities) SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption) SDG 15 (Protection of terrestrial ecosystems)
Monitoring methodology	Tracking of animal sales and protein consumption surveys
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Sales invoices • Interviews with the population • Surveys
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-1**
Indicator ID	**H-1.3**
Indicator name	**Generate a balance of income and expenses generated in the production systems.**
Type	Result

Goal	To create productive systems with clear, positive and profitable financial balances, generating solid businesses for the community in general.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (productive projects), SDG 8 (productive projects and governance activities), SDG 13 (emissions reduction), SDG 15 (protection of forest habitat)
Unit of measure	Result
Monitoring methodology	Each of the production systems is verified by personnel specialized in the financial area to present reports with financial statements and balance sheets for each of the production systems for a correct economic follow-up.
Monitoring frequency	Semestral
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Financial reports with corresponding financial statements and balance sheets. • Invoices.
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-2**
Indicator ID	**H-2.1**
Indicator name	Conduct training in cabinetmaking and carpentry.
Type	Result
Goal	To train personnel for the development of activities related to the construction of furniture and working techniques with different types of wood.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption), SDG 15 (Protection of terrestrial ecosystems).

Unit of measure	# Of trainings carried out
Monitoring methodology	Follow-up is carried out through the institutions that provide training services in both areas.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Record of enrollment in training • Document certifying participation • Completion of the course (diplomas, certificates, etc.) • Attendance lists
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-2**
Indicator ID	**H-2.2**
Indicator name	**Produce various articles in wood**
Type	Product
Goal	Houses equipped with items such as tables, chairs, among other items
SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (End Poverty), SDG 2 (Hunger 0), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).
Unit of measure	# Of wood products produced
Monitoring methodology	A verification of the production systems is carried out with specialized personnel in the financial area to present the results of sales and production of wooden articles.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.

Documents to support the information	• Financial reports with financial statements • Financial statements • Sales invoices.
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-3**
Indicator ID	**H-3.1**
Indicator name	**Building projects with non-timber products**
Type	Product
Goal	To have different projects for the diversification of income for the benefit of the community.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (End Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reducing Inequalities).
Unit of measure	# Of projects formulated
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for approved and executed projects
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive on the construction process of the projects. • Photographic record • Project reports
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-4**
Indicator ID	**H-4.1**
Indicator name	**Planting crops**
Type	Result
Goal	To have access to different crops for community consumption and future product sales.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive projects), SDG 8 (Productive projects and governance activities), SDG 15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of measure	# Of crops planted

Monitoring methodology	A verification of the production systems is carried out with personnel specialized in planting and crop monitoring.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual file on the planting process. • Photographic record • Record of seedlings planted .
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-5**
Indicator ID	**H-5.1**
Indicator name	**Conduct training with the people of the reservation to strengthen ancestral knowledge.**
Type	Result
Goal	To have trained personnel for the correct execution of the handicrafts.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption), SDG 15 (Protection of terrestrial ecosystems).
Unit of measure	# Of training participants
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for items made and sold
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	

	Interview Edilma Guerra [84]
Documents to support the information	• Training attendance lists • Testimonials from beneficiaries
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-6**
Indicator ID	**H-6.1**
Indicator name	**Build a physical space for the provision of dressmaking and tailoring services.**
Type	Result
Goal	To have an adequate physical space for the proper provision of the required services.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).
Unit of measure	# Of spaces built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces built.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Payroll of laborers working on the site • Invoices for the purchase of materials. • Audiovisual file on the intervention process
Observations	

[84] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/H5_ ARTESANIAS

Activity ID	**H-6**
Indicator ID	**H-6.2**
Indicator name	**Conduct training in dressmaking and tailoring.**
Type	Result
Goal	To have trained personnel to carry out the work of mending and concession of clothes in the reservation.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of beneficiaries trained
Monitoring methodology	To account for the people enrolled and benefited. Verify the execution of investments in the provision of this service.
Monitoring frequency	Bimonthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Certificates of validation of the training. • Testimonials from the beneficiaries
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-7**
Indicator ID	**H-7.1**
Indicator name	**Capacitar al personal de mecánica**
Type	Result
Goal	To have trained personnel for the correct execution of various arrangements.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and

	infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of people trained
Monitoring methodology	Count attendees and frequency of attendance at trainings.
Monitoring frequency	Annual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	Program certificates Photographic record Interviews with beneficiaries
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-7**
Indicator ID	**H-7.2**
Indicator name	**To build a workshop to provide the correct mechanical service**
Type	Product
Goal	To have a conditioned workshop for the correct provision of services for the repair and maintenance of engines, solar panels, radiators, and graters, among others.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption).
Unit of measure	# Workshops built
Monitoring methodology	Through planning and a schedule with agreed dates for the correct follow-up and development of the work.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly

Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Material purchase invoices • Employee salary records. • Interviews with workers and beneficiaries.
Observations	

Activity ID	**H-7**
Indicator ID	**H-7.3**
Indicator name	**To set up a workshop to provide the best possible service.**
Type	Product
Goal	Workshop conditioned for the correct provision of the service of repair and maintenance of engines, solar panels, radiators, and graters, among others.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of physical spaces built
Monitoring methodology	Through planning and a schedule with agreed dates for the correct follow-up and development of the work.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Material purchase invoices • Employee salary records. • Interviews with workers and beneficiaries.

Activity ID	**H-8**
Indicator ID	**H-8.1**
Indicator name	**To build a space equipped for bread production.**
Type	Product
Goal	Physical space conditioned in a suitable way for the production of bread and other bakery products.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of physical spaces built
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces built.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Material purchase invoices • Employee salary records. • Interviews with workers and beneficiaries.

Activity ID	**H-8**
Indicator ID	**H-8.2**
Indicator name	**Conduct training in bakery**
Type	Result
Goal	To have trained personnel for bread making.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and Well-being), SDG 8 (Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of people trained
Monitoring methodology	Contabilizar a los asistentes y la frecuencia de los mismos a las capacitaciones

Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • List of attendance at training sessions • Certificates of learning in the subject matter • Interviews with workers and beneficiaries.

Activity ID	**H-9**
Indicator ID	**H-9.1**
Indicator name	**Building a physical space for the sale of sporting goods**
Type	Product
Goal	To have a sales space for sports equipment for the community.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of spaces built
Monitoring methodology	Audiovisual material of the construction and start-up of the physical sports point of sale.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.

Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Construction contracts • Minutes and documents of the agreements and payments to the institutions. • Supporting documents for investments (receipts))

Activity ID	**H-9**
Indicator ID	**H-9.2**
Indicator name	**Provide a varied sports inventory**
Type	Product
Goal	To have a varied inventory and equipment.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of spaces built
Monitoring methodology	Through meetings to see the flow of sales and inventory.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Reports • Sports equipment sales contracts • Invoices • Employee salary records

Activity ID	**H-10**
Indicator ID	**H-10.1**
Indicator name	**Providing potable water to the community**
Type	Product
Goal	To constantly supply drinking water for the correct human consumption in the reservation.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 6 (Access to clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG

	12 (Responsible production and consumption), SDG 14 (Care for water sources).
Unit of measure	Liters of drinking water supplied to the community on a monthly basis
Monitoring methodology	Water consumption in the population, through interviews or photographic evidence.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record, • Community report • Testimonials from beneficiaries

Activity ID	**H-10**
Indicator ID	**H-10.2**
Indicator name	**Provide a potable water storage system.**
Type	Product
Goal	Acquire an assembled and conditioned system for the proper storage of drinking water.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 6 (Access to clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption), SDG 14 (Care for water sources).
Unit of measure	# Of storage systems installed
Monitoring methodology	Record of the number of liters stored
Monitoring frequency	Annual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.

Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Invoices of purchases of required items • Minutes and documents of the agreements and payments to the institutions.

Activity ID	**H- 11**
Indicator ID	**H-11.1**
Indicator name	**To build and equip a space suitable for the production of edible products.**
Type	Product
Goal	To have a space suitable for the elaboration of the different products for sale.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing) SDG 8 (Economic growth) SDG 9 (Innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption)
Unit of measure	# Of physical spaces built
Monitoring methodology	Through photographic and audiovisual evidence of the construction of the space.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Invoices of work implements • Photographic record • Worker's salary record • Community report

Activity ID	**H-11**
Indicator ID	**H-11.2**
Indicator name	**Provide facilities as required by the standard.**
Type	Result
Goal	Guarantee maximum quality in facilities and machinery in order to obtain INVIMA registration and proceed with the commercialization of the product.

SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects) SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing) SDG 8 (Economic Growth) SDG 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure) SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities) SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption)
Unit of measure	# Of local products that have INVIMA registration
Monitoring methodology	Personnel in charge of compliance with the standard in the construction of the facilities.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Invoices of machinery purchases • Drawings of the facilities • Contracts for construction

Activity ID	**H-12**
Indicator ID	**H-12.1**
Indicator name	**Build an infrastructure equipped for the sale of food (supermarket).**
Type	Product
Goal	To have an establishment where food and other products are sold on a permanent basis, making up for the absence of some foodstuffs in the reservation.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects) SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing) SDG 8 (Economic Growth) SDG 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure) SDG 11 (Sustainable Communities) SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption)
Unit of measure	# Of facilities equipped.
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of the social spaces intervened or constructed.
Monitoring frequency	Bimonthly

Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Invoices for the purchase of construction materials • Plans of the facilities • Community report

Activity ID	**H-12**
Indicator ID	**H-12.2**
Indicator name	**Purchase the necessary products for the supermarket.**
Type	Product
Goal	To know the food, products and items that are most required and requested in the territory in order to provide the space correctly.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 2 (Productive Projects), SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption).
Unit of measure	# Of products ordered
Monitoring methodology	Accounting of social spaces intervened or constructed
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Food contracts • Construction contracts • Report of beneficiaries

Activity ID	**H-13**
Indicator ID	**H-13.1**
Indicator name	**Building a physical space suitable for medicines**
Type	Product
Goal	To have a physical space equipped and conditioned for the proper storage and sale of medicines.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (Health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (Economic growth), SDG 9 (Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 11 (Sustainable communities), SDG 12 (Responsible production and consumption)
Unit of measure	# Of physical spaces built
Monitoring methodology	Photographic evidence of the construction process of the physical space.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Invoices for materials • Construction contracts • Supporting documents for investments

Monitoring

Activity ID	**I-1**
Indicator ID	**I-1.1**
Indicator name	**Establish patrols and monitoring tours**
Type	Result
Goal	To know the territory as a whole, and prevent any direct impact on the environment.
SDGs to achieve	(Climate action), SDG 15 (life of terrestrial ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Tours performed
Monitoring methodology	Establish a schedule and work routes to carry out the tours.
Monitoring frequency	

	Quarterly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Travel along the southeastern boundary on three logs with ACT (by its Spanish acronym) in 2018. Interview Octavio Peneya River route to the mansaloco site in 2021.[85]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Evidence of the tours • Reports on each of the outings

Activity ID	**I-1**
Indicator ID	**I-1.2**
Indicator name	**To make reports on the state of the territory**
Type	Product
Goal	To have updated information and results of the follow-up processes.
SDGs to achieve	(Climate action), SDG 15 (life of terrestrial ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Reports made
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for the number of tours conducted vs. number of reports submitted
Monitoring frequency	Quarterly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Evidence of the tours • Reports on each of the outings

[85] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/I1_CONTROL Y VIGILANCIA DEL TERRITORIO

Activity ID	I.2
Indicator ID	I-2.1
Indicator name	**Conduct monitoring sessions**
Type	Result
Goal	Increase knowledge of the behavior of the region's fauna and flora for their conservation.
SDGs to achieve	(Climate action), SDG 15 (life of terrestrial ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of sessions held
Monitoring methodology	Photographic evidence
Monitoring frequency	Quarterly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Evidence of the tours • Reports on each of the outings

Activity ID	**I-2**
Indicator ID	**I-2.2**
Indicator name	**Conduct training**
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen the knowledge of the different ways of monitoring a physical space, as well as the correct recording of this.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 15 (Life of terrestrial ecosystems).
Unit of measure	# of training participants
Monitoring methodology	Follow-up by the person in charge of the project on activities, talks and training on monitoring for the protection and care of forests and their habitats.
Monitoring frequency	Semiannual

Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Number of talks/meetings • List of attendance at training sessions

Activity ID	**I-2**
Indicator ID	**I-2.3**
Indicator name	**Form a monitoring team**
Type	Result
Goal	Establish a strong and permanent monitoring team that performs its follow-up work effectively.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 13 (Climate action), and SDG 15 (Life of terrestrial ecosystems).
Unit of measure	# Of participants in reforestation activities
Monitoring methodology	Follow-up by the REDD+ committee on activities, talks and training on reforestation, protection and care of forests.
Monitoring frequency	Quarterly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Monitoring with the Universidad de los Andes in 2018, through Camera Trap interview with Cristian Muñoz. [86]
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • List of people who are part of the monitoring.

[86] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/I2_MONITOREO DE FAUNA Y FLORA

	• Support of payments

Activity ID	**I-2**
Indicator ID	**I-2.4**
Indicator name	**Provide monitoring equipment for personal use**
Type	Product
Goal	To have the necessary implements and elements for the correct development of monitoring activities.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth).
Unit of measure	# of monitoring equipment delivered
Monitoring methodology	Accounting for monitoring kits delivered.
Monitoring frequency	At each exit.
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • Purchase invoices • List of delivery record. • Testimonials from beneficiaries

Activity ID	**I-2**
Indicator ID	**I-2.5**
Indicator name	**Clear planning under a chronogram of activities.**
Type	Result
Goal	Create and execute planning for reforestation activities.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 13 (Climate Action)
Unit of measure	Defined schedule of activities
Monitoring methodology	Completion of activities carried out vs. activities programmed
Monitoring frequency	

Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record • List of attendance at the socialization of the schedule. • Testimonials from beneficiaries

Activity ID	**I-3**
Indicator ID	**I-3.1**
Indicator name	**Conduct monitoring days**
Type	Product
Goal	Increase surveillance of water sources to ensure their survival over time.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of visits made
Monitoring methodology	Reports with characteristics, data and photographic evidence.
Monitoring frequency	Quarterly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for the monitoring period
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive on monitoring days. • Monitoring team report • Timeline of activities • Photographic evidence • Report on the updated situation of natural resources and water sources.

Activity ID	**I-3**
Indicator ID	**I-3.2**
Indicator name	**To make reports on the state of the territory**
Type	Product

Goal	To have updated information and results of the follow-up processes.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of reports made
Monitoring methodology	Reports with characteristics, data and photographic evidence.
Monitoring frequency	Quarterly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for the monitoring period
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive on monitoring days. • Monitoring team report • Timeline of activities • Photographic evidence • Report on the updated situation of natural resources and water sources.

Activity ID	**I-4**
Indicator ID	**I-4.1**
Indicator name	**Conduct workshops for the socialization of the ecological calendar**
Type	Product
Goal	To increase the knowledge of the ecological calendar for its application in the practices that compose it.

SDGs to achieve	SDG 1 (Zero Hunger), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems)
Unit of measure	# Of socialization days held
Monitoring methodology	Implementation of the calendar in the practices that comprise it
Monitoring frequency	trimestral
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	PMA with the Conservancy support in 2012 and Use of the calendar since 2012[87]
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive at the calendar socialization sessions. • Schedule of socialization activities • Photographic evidence • Interviews with people in the community about their knowledge of the calendar.

Activity ID	**I-5**
Indicator ID	**I-5.1**
Indicator name	**Follow up on projects**
Type	Result
Goal	To guarantee efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in the management of each initiative.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 1 (End Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
Unit of measure	# Of projects reviewed
Monitoring methodology	Group of people in charge of reviewing the progress and the creation of folders for each of the projects with the information on expenses, among others.
Monitoring frequency	Quarterly
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation

[87] See Drive 04_ACTIVIDADES REDD+/I4_MONITOREO, ACTUALIZACIÓN Y USO DEL CALENDARIO ECOLOGICO

Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for the monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archives of the socialization sessions. • Attendance lists • Photographic evidence

Activity ID	**I-6**
Indicator ID	**I-6.1**
Indicator name	Conduct health brigades
Type	Result
Goal	Maintain a study on the distribution, frequency, magnitude, and factors of the diseases that occur among the population of the reservation.
SDGs to achieve	SDG 3 (health and wellbeing), SDG 10 (Reducing inequalities)
Unit of measure	# Of brigades performed
Monitoring methodology	Studies with the identification of diseases
Monitoring frequency	Annual
Responsible for measurement	• Yauto • Pillar coordinator • Authorities of the reservation
Indicator result in the reporting period	Not applicable for this monitoring period.
Documents to support the information	• Audiovisual archive in health brigades. • Attendance lists • Photographic evidence

15 Quantification of GHG emission reduction / removals

15.1 Baseline emissions

In accordance with the guidelines established in the BCR0002 Version 4.0 methodology, the baseline scenario presents the following GHG emissions.

Emission reductions from unplanned deforestation in the baseline scenario are 6,896,781 tCO2e, with an average of 1,379,356 tCO2e per year:

Year		Annual Emission Baseline	Project area		Leakage belt		Emission reductions in the scenario with project
			Projected annual deforestation	Annual issuance	Projected annual deforestation	Annual issuance	
Project (t)	Calendar	EAlbt	CSBlb	$EA_{lb,t}$	$CSB_{im,f}$	$EA_{,ft}$	
		tCO2eq	Ha	tCO_2eq	ha	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq
1	2,018	1,371,624	123.25	68.600	73.43	40,867	**1,262,157**
2	2,019	1,442,510	129.62	72.145	73.43	40,867	**1,329,498**
3	2,020	1,505,069	135.25	75.274	73.43	40,867	**1,388,928**
4	2,021	1,557,428	139.95	77.893	73.43	40,867	**1,438,668**
5	2,022	1,598,336	143.63	79.939	73.43	40,867	**1,477,530**
Total		**7,474,967**	**672**	**373,851**	**367**	**204,335**	**6,896,781**
Annual		**1,494,993**	**134**	**74,770**	**73**	**40,867**	**1,379,356**

Emission reductions from forest degradation in the baseline scenario are 362,799 tCO2e, with an average of 72,560 tCO2e per year:

Year		Annual Emission Baseline	Project area					Leakage belt					EX ANTE REDUCTIONS	
			Projected annual primary degradation in the project area in the scenario with REDD+ project	Projected annual Secondary Degradation in the project area in the REDD+ project scenario	Total biomass	Total biomass	Annual issuance	Projected annual Primary Degradation in the leakage area in the scenario with REDD+ project	Projected annual secondary degradation in the leakage area in the scenario with REDD+ project	Total biomass	Total biomass	Annual issuance	Ex-ante net emission reductions Primary and Secondary Degradation	
Of the project (t)	Calendar	EAlbt	DFPREDD+proy,year	DFSREDD+proy,year	Core - Patch	Perforated - Patch	EAREDD+proy,year	DFPf,year	DFPf,year	Core - Patch	Perforated - Patch	$EA_{,ft}$	$RE_{DEG,REDD+proy}$	RE_m
		tCO2eq	ha	ha	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	ha	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq
1	2,018	103,928	689.71	1.22	10,388.27	4.49	10,392.76	1,392.59	0.00	20,975.01	0.00	20,975.01	**72,560**	**72,560**
2	2,019	103,928	689.71	1.22	10,388.27	4.49	10,392.76	1,392.59	0.00	20,975.01	0.00	20,975.01	**72,560**	**145,120**
3	2,020	103,928	689.71	1.22	10,388.27	4.49	10,392.76	1,392.59	0.00	20,975.01	0.00	20,975.01	**72,560**	**217,680**
4	2,021	103,928	689.71	1.22	10,388.27	4.49	10,392.76	1,392.59	0.00	20,975.01	0.00	20,975.01	**72,560**	**290,239**
5	2,022	103,928	689.71	1.22	10,388.27	4.49	10,392.76	1,392.59	0.00	20,975.01	0.00	20,975.01	**72,560**	**362,799**
Total		**519,638**	**3,448.54**	**6.11**	**51,941.36**	**22.46**	**51,964**	**6,963.0**	**-**	**104,875**	**-**	**104,875**	**362,799**	
Annual		**103,928**	**689.71**	**1.22**	**10,388.27**	**4.49**	**10,393**	**1,392.6**	**-**	**20,975**	**-**	**20,975**	**72,560**	

15.2 Project emissions/removals

Eligible areas at the start date of the project correspond to the forest areas present on January 1, 2018, which were already present in 2005, and correspond to 157,321.83 hectares. At the closing of this monitoring report, the eligible areas are 157,029.88 hectares (see Illustration 9 and Illustration 10)

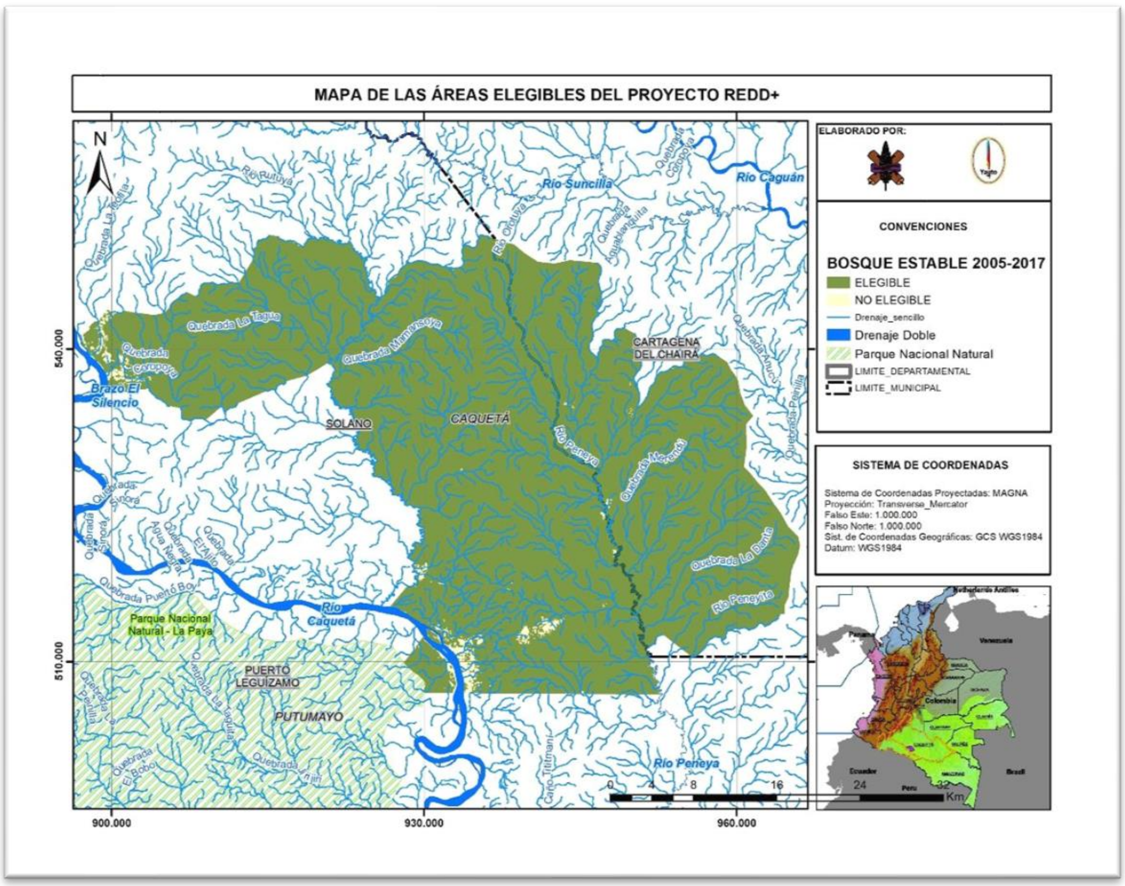

Illustration 9. Map of eligible project areas as of 01/01/2018.

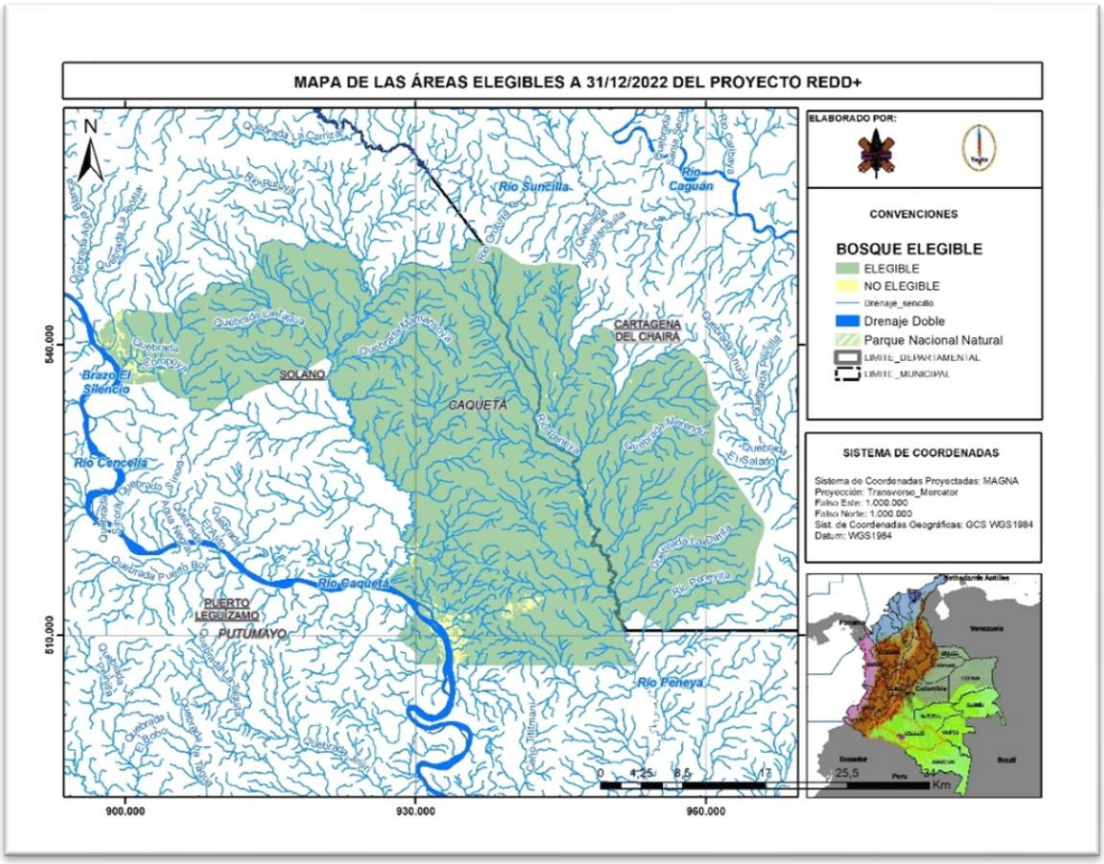

Illustration 10. Map of eligible project areas as of 31/12/2022.

In the scenario with monitored project the following GHG emissions are presented:

Emission reductions from unplanned deforestation in the scenario with monitored project (*Expost*) are 7.340.883 tCO_2e, with an average of 1.468.117 tCO_2e per year:

Year		Project area				Leakage belt		Emission reductions in the scenario with project Ex-post
		Annual Emission Baseline	Forest Area	Actual annual deforestation	Annual emission	Actual annual deforestation	Annual emission	
Of the project (t)	Calendar	EAlbt	AP t-1	CSBlb	$EA_{lb,t}$	$CSB_{im,f}$	$EA_{,ft}$	
		tCO_2eq	ha	ha	tCO_2eq	ha	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq
1	2,018	1,371,624	157,282.22	39.61	22.048	292.29	162.681	**1.475.114**
2	2,019	1,442,510	157,130.58	151.64	72.145	99.57	55.417	**1.388.639**
3	2,020	1,505,069	157,109.86	20.71	75.274	123.97	68.998	**1.461.650**

4	**2,021**	1,557,428	157,082.62	27.24	77.893	115.81	64.455	**1.506.847**
5	**2,022**	1,598,336	157,029.88	52.74	79.939	49.19	27.379	**1.508.633**
Total		**7.474.967**		**291.95**	**327.299**	**681**	**378.930**	**7.340.883**
Annual		**1.494.993**		**58.39**	**65.460**	**136**	**75.786**	**1.468.177**

Emission reductions from forest degradation in the scenario with project (*Expost*) are 519,481 tCO_2e, with an average of 103,896 tCO_2e per year:

Year		**Annual emission Baseline**	**Project area**					**Leakage belt**					**EX POST REDUCTIONS**	
			Projected annual primary degradation in the project area in the scenario with REDD+ project	**Projected annual Secondary Degradation in the project area in the REDD+ project scenario**	**Total biomass**	**Total biomass**	**Annual emission**	**Projected annual Primary Degradation in the leakage area in the scenario with REDD+ project**	**Projected annual secondary degradation in the leakage area in the scenario with REDD+ project**	**Total biomass**	**Total biomass**	**Annual emission**	**Ex-post net emission reductions Primary and Secondary Degradation**	
Of the project (t)	Calendar	EAlbt	DFPREDD+proy,year	DFSREDD+proy,year	Core - Patch	Perforated - Patch	EAREDD+proy,year	DFPf,year	DFSf,year	Core - Patch	Perforated - Patch	$EA_{,ft}$	$RE_{DEG,REDD+proy}$	RE_m
		tCO2eq	ha	ha	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	ha	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq
1	**2,018**	103,928	0.73	0.00	10.98	0.00	11	1.20	0.00	18.01	0.00	18.01	**103,899**	**103,899**
2	**2,019**	103,928	0.02	0.00	0.27	0.00	0	1.01	0.00	15.26	0.00	15.26	**103,912**	**207,811**
3	**2,020**	103,928	0.23	0.00	3.51	0.00	4	6.96	0.00	104.82	0.00	104.82	**103,819**	**311,630**
4	**2,021**	103,928	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.28	0.00	4.27	0.00	4.27	**103,923**	**415,553**
5	**2,022**	103,928	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**103,928**	**519,481**
Total		**519.638**	**0.98**	**-**	**14.76**	**-**	**14.76**	**9.5**	**-**	**142.4**	**-**	**142.4**	**519.481**	
Annual		**103.928**	**0.20**	**-**	**2.95**	**-**	**2.95**	**1.9**	**-**	**28.5**	**-**	**28.5**	**103.896**	

15.3 Leakages

Leakage monitoring is performed by applying the equations in the sections Annual deforestation in the leakage area and Annual degradation in project area . The data to apply the equations are measured based on geographic information elaborated by the official authority of the forest and carbon monitoring system, IDEAM, which is clipped to the area of the leakage belt to know the changes in forest area during the monitoring period.

Leakage due to deforestation as shown in section 15.2 is 378.930 tCO2e due to deforestation and 142 tCO2e due to forest degradation, for a total of 379.072 tCO2e in the current monitoring period, with an annual average of 75.814 tCO2e.

Year		Expost leakeage		Total leakage
		Deforestation	Degradation	
Of the project (t)	Of the project (t)	EA,ft	EA,ft	
		tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq	tCO_2eq
1	2.018	162,681	18.01	162,699
2	2.019	55,417	15.26	55,432
3	2.020	68,998	104.82	69,103
4	2.021	64,455	4.27	64,459
5	2.022	27,379	0.00	27,379
Total		**378,930**	**142**	**379,072**
Anual		**75,786**	**28**	**75,814**

15.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions / Removals

As a result of REDD+ activities, the project achieved a total emissions reduction of 7,860,364 tCO2e[88], of which 1,572,072 tCO2e correspond to the risk buffer reserve (20%), then the net marketable VCCs are 6,288,288 tCO2e. It is concluded that the emission reduction activities are more effective than those planned in the Ex-ante scenario, achieving an emissions reduction of 105% in the Ex-post scenario, in relation to the emissions estimated in the Ex-ante scenario. The success of the project is confirmed, achieving its climatic, social and environmental objectives. Comparison of actual emission reductions with estimates in the project document

[88] To view the project's carbon calculations see Drive 09_ESTIMACIONES CARBONO/MINER_Calculo_emisiones_exante_NREF2005_2017_expost_01012018-31122022_BCR_Deforestacion&Degradacion_v3_20022025.xlsx.

Year		Ex-post Emissions Reductions		
Del proyecto (t)	Calendario	Total emissions reductions (tCO2e)	Risk buffer (tCO2e)	Net tradable emissions reductions (tCO2e)
1	2.018	1,579,012	315,802	1.263.209
2	2.019	1,492,551	298,510	1.194.040
3	2.020	1,565,469	313,093	1.252.375
4	2.021	1,610,770	322,154	1.288.615
5	2.022	1,612,560	322,512	1.290.048
Total		7.860.364	1,572,072	6,288,288
Anual		1.572.072	314,414	1,257,657

15.5 Comparison of actual emission reductions with estimates in the project document

Emission reductions from deforestation and degradation are greater in monitoring than in projection. This means that measures against deforestation were 3% more effective than projected, reaching 103% effectiveness, while measures against degradation were 43% more successful in monitoring than projected ex ante, reaching 143% effectiveness.

Year		DEFORESTATION		DEGRADATION	
Of the project (t)	Calendar	Emission reductions in the scenario with project (Exante)	Emission reductions in the scenario with project (Expost)	Emission reductions in the scenario with project (Exante)	Emission reductions in the scenario with project (Expost)
1	2.018	1,306,748	1,475,114	72,560	103.899
2	2.019	1,374,089	1,388,639	72,560	103.912
3	2.020	1,433,519	1,461,650	72,560	103.819
4	2.021	1,483,259	1,506,847	72,560	103.923
5	2.022	1,522,121	1,508,633	72,560	103.928
Total		7.119.736	7,340,883	362,799	519,481
Annual		1.423.947	1,468,177	72,560	103,896

15.6 Remarks on difference from estimated value in the registered project document

The difference compared to the values estimated in the PDD and the project first verification is 377.829 tCO_2e, or 105% more effective than projected. The implementation of activities has promoted a decrease in projected in baseline scenario deforestation from 1,039 hectares to 291.95 hectares for the monitored period, and a projected degradation from 3,454.65 hectares to 0.98 hectares for the monitored period.