PROJECT MATANI REDD+ DIOS MAYOR DE LOS PUEBLOS CABILLARI CONSERVACIÓN ANCESTRAL

Document prepared by

Name of the project	MATANI REDD+ DIOS MAYOR DE LOS PUEBLOS CABILLARI CONSERVACIÓN ANCESTRAL
Project holder	Asociación de Capitanes Tradicionales del Alto Apaporis-ACTIVA
Account holder	FUINSSAENQ SAS Email: gerencia@fuinssaenq.com Phone: (+57) 311 278 4236 Address: Calle 97 No. 71 – 97 Bogotá, Colombia
Legal representative	OLBANY FERNANDO MUÑOZ DELGADO Email: olbany@giteco.net
Project holder's contact information	Email: anmpacoaactiva2014@gmail.com

	Phone: (+57) 3125450547 Address: Carrera 12 No. 15 - 85 Mitú, Colombia
Other project participants	FUINSSAENQ SAS Email: gerencia@fuinssaenq.com Phone: (+57) 311 278 4236 Address: Calle 97 No. 71 – 97 Bogotá, Colombia
Version	1.0
Date	27/01/2025
Project type	Reducing Emissions caused by Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)
Grouped project	This is not a grouped project
Applied Methodology	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002, Version 4.0 May 27,2024
Project location (City, Region, Country)	Pacoa y Carurú, Mitú, Colombia
Starting date (DDMMYYYY)	23/07/2019

Quantification period of GHG emissions reduction	23/07/2019 to 23/07/2059
Estimated total and average annual GHG emission reduction/removals amount	The project will generate its lifetime the reduction of 64.460.237,3 Ton CO_2 eq. GHG emissions, with an average of 1.611.505,9 ton CO_2 eq/year.
Sustainable Development Goals	SDG 3, 4, 13 and 15 
Special category, related to co-benefits	The project does not apply any special category

Table of contents

Figures

Tables

1 Project type and eligibility

1.1 Scope in the BCR Standard

The project is eligible under the scope of the BCR Standard by meeting the following conditions:

The scope of the BCR Standard is limited to:	
The following greenhouse gases, included in the Kyoto Protocol: Carbon Dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4) and Nitrous Oxide (N_2O).	
GHG projects using a methodology developed or approved by BioCarbon, applicable to GHG removal activities and REDD+ activities (AFOLU Sector).	
Quantifiable GHG emission reductions and/or removals generated through implementation of GHG removal activities and/or REDD+ activities (AFOLU Sector).	X
GHG projects using a methodology developed or approved by BioCarbon, applicable to activities in the energy, transportation and waste sectors.	
Quantifiable GHG emission reductions generated through implementation of activities in the energy, transportation and waste sectors.	

The project is eligible under the scope of the BCR standard because it belongs to the AFOLU sector, which avoids unplanned deforestation and degradation in its territory and develops climate, social and biodiversity activities attributable to the REDD+ project, allowing the application of the BCR 0002 methodology version 4.0 of May 27, 2024 to quantify GHG emission reductions.

The MATANI REDD+ DIOS MAYOR DE LOS PUEBLOS CABILLARI CONSERVACIÓN ANCESTRAL project follows the requirements and principles of the BCR standard, avoiding double counting in the interest of reducing emissions in a credible and reliable manner.

Project activities reduce emissions due to forest degradation and deforestation through concrete actions by monitoring, protecting, promoting conservation, and

enhance carbon stocks. In addition, the project activities are environmentally and community-respectful and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, project activities are led by eight indigenous communities known as Buenos Aires, Cachiporro, Mutanacua, Puerto Morroco, San José del Cananari, Villa Gladis, Villa Real, and Altamira, whose wisdom has guided and contributed to all stages of the project. The communities are the beneficiaries of the results of the project activities, such as the improvement of their quality of life.

1.2 Project type

Activities in the AFOLU sector, other than REDD+	
REDD+ Activities	X
Activities in the energy sector	
Activities in the transportation sector	
Activities related to Handling and disposing of waste	

1.3 Project scale

N/A.

2 General description of the project

The Project aims to reduce GHG emissions by implementing activities that avoid deforestation and forest degradation in a total of 803,497.41 hectares, while improving the quality of life of the communities of Buenos Aires, Cachiporro, Mutanacua, Puerto Morroco, San José del Cananari, Villa Gladis, Villa Real, and Altamira, ensuring the respect of social and environmental safeguards, and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project start date is 23/07/2019, its credit period is 23/07/2059 and its total duration is 40 years.

On the other hand, the description below explains how the project's activities lead to emissions reductions:

- Agroforestry systems: The integration of livelihood sowings into the forest avoids forest logging and burning to the implementation of crops, therefore, the displacement of the agriculture frontier is stopped. Thus, preventing deforestation by agroforestry systems enhances the reduction of GHG. Moreover, sowing contributes to soil enrichment through litter fall, above and below-ground carbon sequestration, and maintaining food security.
- Vegetable enrichments: The native tree planting led by the communities for recovery of forest cover affected by fires enhances the reduction of GHG. This activity is complemented by fire prevention and management workshops with the communities. Hence, preventing wildfires avoids the release of GHG stored in the trees.
- Monitoring Commission: Continuous monitoring is vital for the early detection of illegal logging, agricultural expansion, and other activities contributing to forest degradation. By implementing an Environmental Monitoring Commission, it is possible to identify changes in forest cover. This proactive approach enables timely interventions to prevent further damage. Additionally, integrating communities-based monitoring systems can empower them to participate actively in forest conservation efforts, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility for their natural resources. Ultimately, a robust monitoring framework is essential for the success of REDD+ projects, ensuring that communities can protect forests and reduce emissions effectively.

On the other hand, the project's communities were properly identified and involved through various mechanisms to ensure their participation in all project's stages, in consequence, communities without gender segregation are beneficiaries of the project's productive activities due to the increase in incomes. In consequence, women take part in the project playing leadership roles.

Furthermore, the activities of the project will contribute to the achievement of 3, 4, 13 and 15 Sustainable Development Goals.

Finally, the project will generate during its lifetime the reduction of 64.460.237,3 ton CO_2 eq. GHG emissions through the development of its activities, with an average of 1.611.505,9 ton CO_2 eq/year.

2.1 GHG project name

Project Matani REDD+ Dios mayor de los pueblos Cabillari conservación ancestral.

2.2 Objectives

The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by implementing measures to control deforestation, while improving the quality of life and well-being of the local communities where it is implemented.

The project has the following specific objectives:

- Reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, avoiding illegal and unplanned logging practices.
- Implement monitoring and conservation activities led by indigenous communities to avoid deforestation and forest degradation.
- Design a monitoring plan to ensure the effective implementation of the project activities and identify gaps to improve them.
- Generate benefits for the communities of Buenos Aires, Cachiporro,Mutanacua, Puerto Morroco, San José del Cananari, Villa Gladis, Villa Real, and Altamira and their environment, through the effective implementation of the project activities.
- To carry out the project activities in a manner that respects social and environmental safeguards.
- Contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the project's activities and their outcomes.
- Achieve the expected GHG mitigation results through the effective implementation and continuous monitoring of project activities.

2.3 Project activities

Table 1 – Project activities

Approach	Activity	Description
Social	Educational and Cultural Empowerment of Communities	The project provides support for educational development through scholarships, economic support, and the provision of educational materials for school and university students. This initiative also promotes virtual education through improved connectivity and fosters the inclusion of women leaders in training processes, thereby strengthening the cultural and organizational capacity of the communities.
	Improvement of Community Infrastructure and Organization	The objective is to ensure sufficient spaces and technological resources for the organizational activities of communities. This includes providing laptops to community leaders and maintaining key infrastructure, such as airstrips, which facilitate the transport of food, educational supplies, and emergency assistance.
	Development of Communication and Connectivity Service	Promotes the installation and enhancement of communication infrastructure, such as mobile towers, to establish connectivity between communities and the broader national network. This access fosters community organization, improves response capabilities in health-related situations, and facilitates educational and cultural processes.

Approach	Activity	Description
	Support for Health and Community Well-Being	The project provides direct assistance to improve the health and well-being of residents. This includes the delivery of medicines, support for patients in shelters, and the enhancement of transport and connectivity conditions to ensure timely access to medical services and the distribution of essential food supplies.
Climate	Strengthening of Community Environmental Management	Promotes environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources through the donation of equipment, such as outboard motors, that facilitate the monitoring and protection of ecosystems. It also includes the use of connectivity infrastructure to coordinate conservation efforts and strengthen community-led environmental management processes.
	Forest Conservation through Monitoring and Community Engagement	This activity aims to enhance forest conservation efforts by implementing a combination of remote and community-based monitoring systems. The initiative utilizes satellite imagery and other remote sensing technologies to track deforestation and forest health. It also empowers local communities through training and capacity-building programs, enabling them to actively participate in forest monitoring and protection. Local community members will be equipped with the tools and knowledge to identify illegal logging, forest degradation, and other threats to forest ecosystems. This collaborative

Approach	Activity	Description
		approach ensures that forest conservation is both sustainable and community-led, contributing to the long-term preservation of local forests and biodiversity.

2.4 Project location

The project is in the Colombian department of Vaupés, among the municipalities of Pacoa, Cururú y Mitú. The communities of Altamira, Buenos Aires, Cachiporro, Mutanacua, Villa Gladys, San José del Cananari, Puerto Morroco, and Villa Real are made up of the project area. Moreover, the project is crossed by the Apaporis and Cananarí rivers and has a total of 803,497.41 hectares.

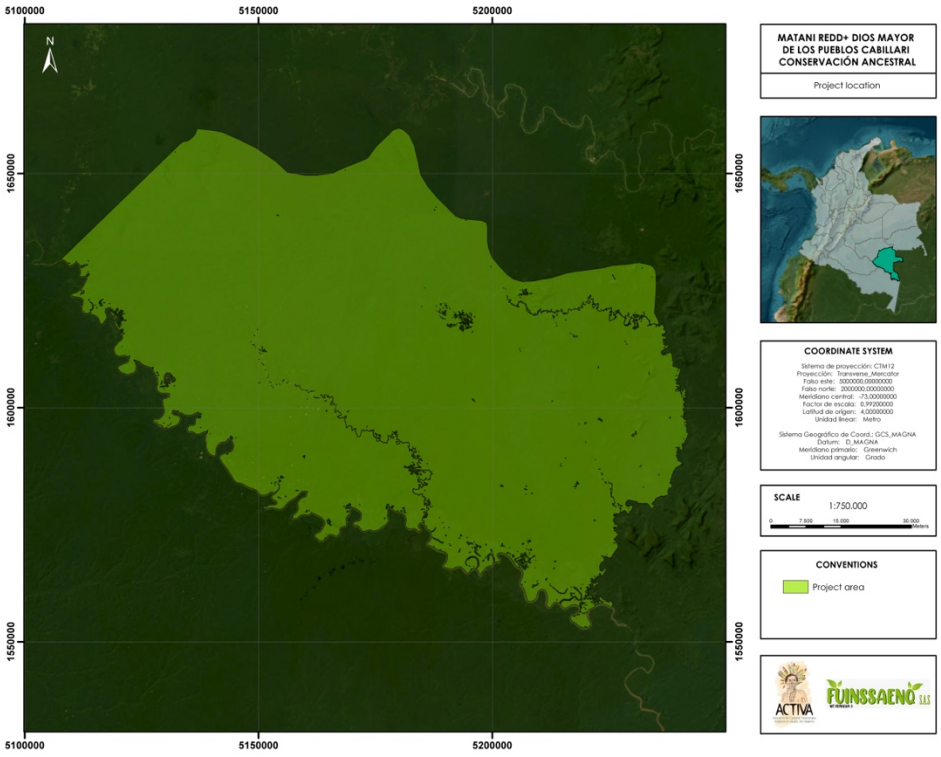


Figure 1 – Project location

2.4.1 Climatology

The department is characterized by having a warm thermal floor and in general a warm, humid climate due to the constant rainfall throughout the year humid due to the constant rainfall throughout the year, average relative humidity of 84% with variations of 5% (Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Northern and Eastern Amazon, 2020).

According to statistics of the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies-IDEAM, the precipitation in the department is homogeneous with values in the range of 3000-4000 millimeters per year (CDA, 2020).

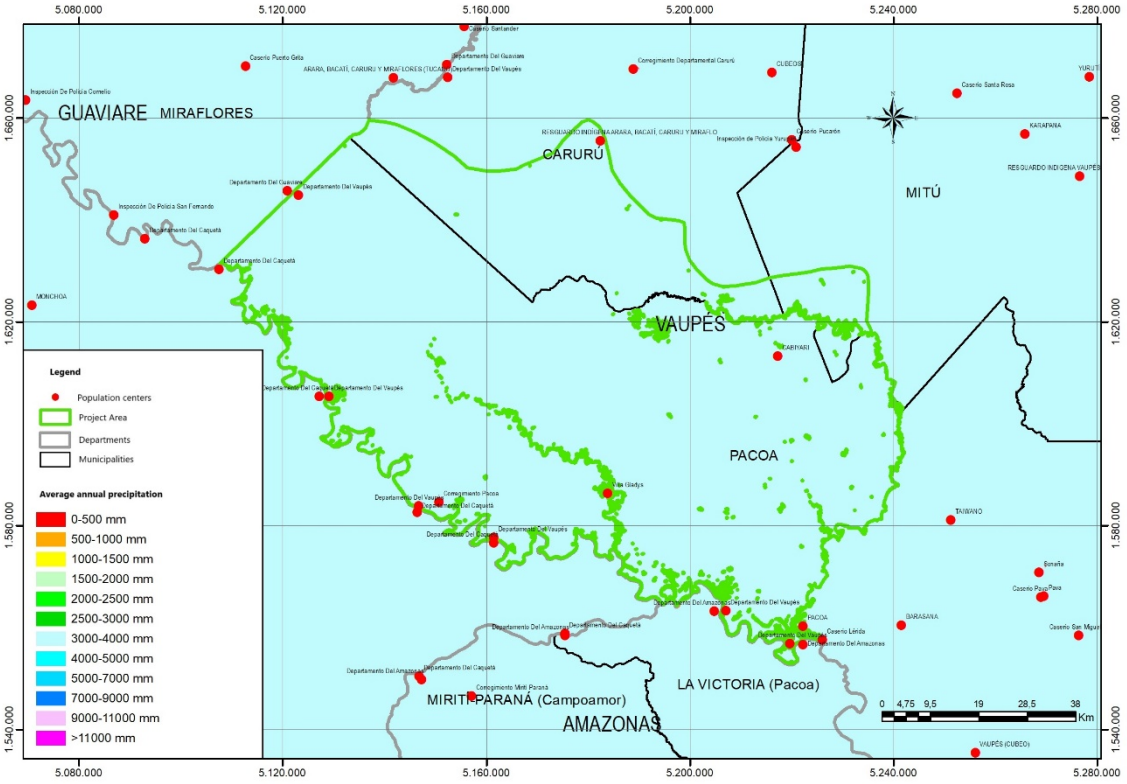


Figure 2 – Average of precipitation in the project area

On the other hand, the average annual minimum temperature (°C) ranges between 20 - 22 °C; while the average annual maximum temperature is in the range of 30 - 32 °C (CDA, 2020).

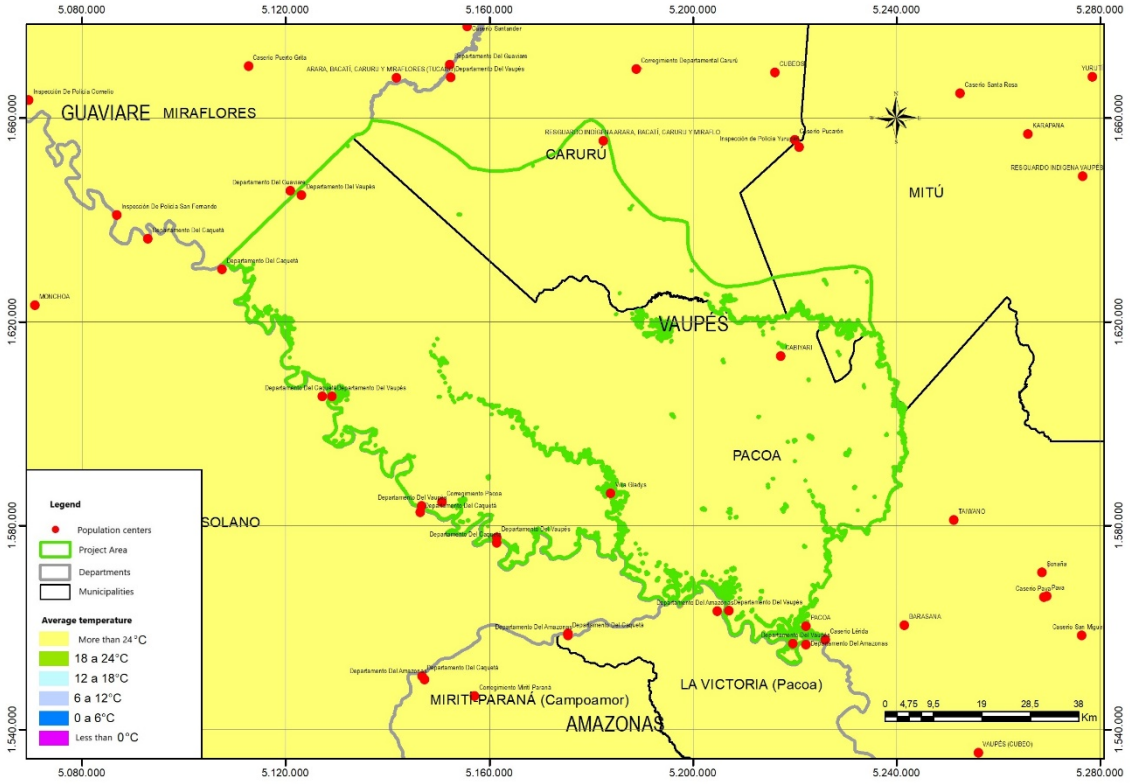


Figure 3 – Average of temperature in the project area

2.4.2 Soils

Frameworks of Agustín Codazzi Geographic-IGAC Institute define Vaupés's soils as poor in nutrients and rich in clays that trap ions (lateritic soils), so their use as agricultural land is limited in time and space, a situation that is evident in the agricultural activities carried out by the Indigenous communities because food production is limited by the selection of species resistant to adverse conditions and with practices that are only carried out in this type of territory, such as tuba and areas in the middle of the jungle (CDA, 2020). Therefore, Vaupés's soils can be sorted in the following distribution:

- 43% of the Vaupés's soils have slightly steep reliefs with slopes between 3% and 50%, acidic and with high aluminum saturation, which does not allow effective natural fertility.
- 29.3% are reliefs with slopes from 7% to 75%, with steep characteristics, moderately deep soils, and coarse and fine textures: thus, generating an

increase in drainage, acidity, and aluminum saturation, favoring the region's native species.

- 11.6% located in the plains presents a flat relief with slopes of less than 3-7%, with moderately deep soils, coarse and fine textures, and low natural fertility in peniplano reliefs.
- 10.1% are areas mostly represented by flat relief, soils between superficial and deep, high saturations, and very low natural fertility.

In general, the soils are low fertility, shallow, with very low base saturation, acidic and low to high organic matter content, depending on their position in the relief, but with low mineralization, the soils are susceptible to erosive processes, given their low evolution, shallow depth, high rainfall, high humidity, and high solar radiation. The soils are susceptible to erosive processes, given their low depth and climatic conditions of high rainfall, high humidity, and high solar radiation (Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Northern and Eastern Amazon, 2007).

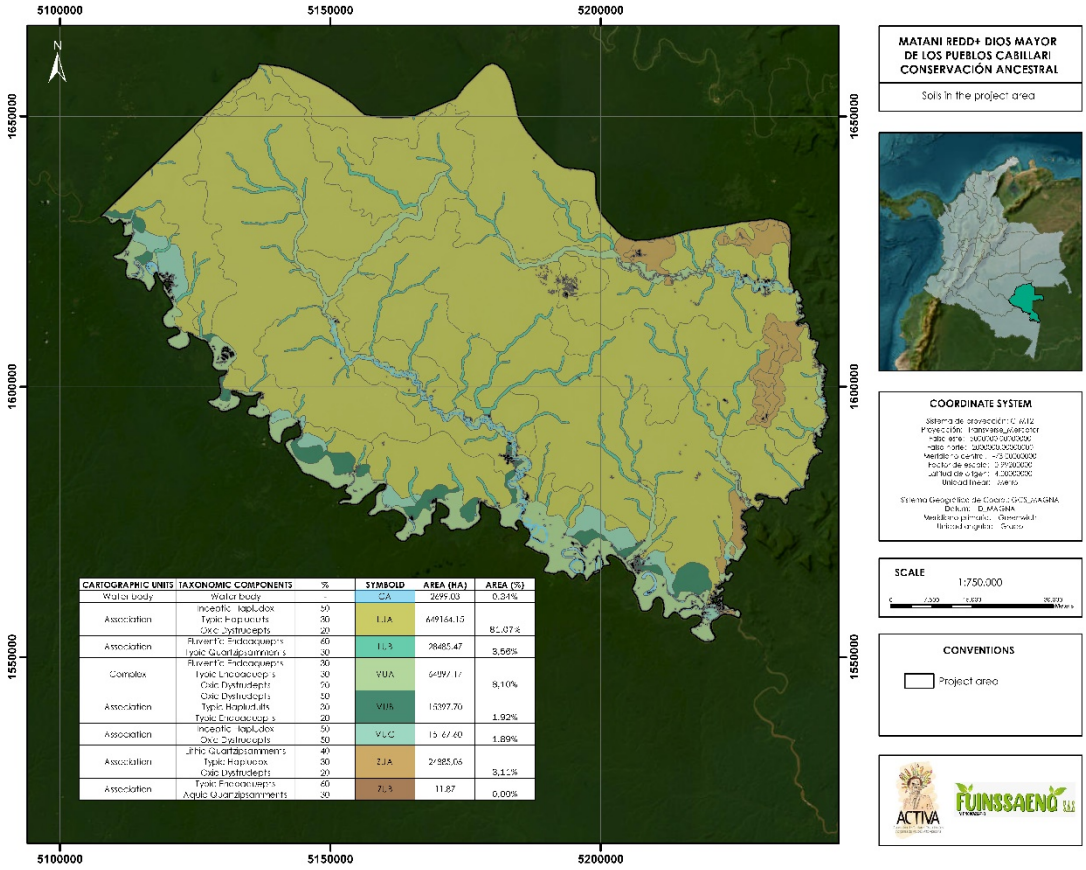


Figure 4 – Project area soils

2.4.3 Geomorphology

The Vaupés region is part of the Guayanas massif, a Precambrian and Paleozoic formation of Araracuara. This region is the relict of large mountains destroyed by tectonic action over millions of years, of which only small, isolated mountain ranges of 300 to 500 meters in height remain. Five geological units are recognized: the Mitú magmatic complex; the Pirá-Paraná formation; the Araracuara formation; the sediments of the upper Amazonian Tertiary era; and the deposits of the Quaternary era (CDA, 2007).

In general, the department's territories are made up of Tertiary sedimentary plains, structural and residual plains, with the presence of some sectors where there is a landscape made up of mountain ranges, hills, and structural plateaus, giving rise to a succession of hills of different elevation levels (CDA, 2007).

2.4.4 Access roads

Access to the different communities is mainly by air and river. It should be noted that the rivers in the department of Vaupés are not very navigable, and numerous geographic accidents on the waterways make transit difficult. The department has a very limited land route that connects the municipality of Mitú with nearby communities, known as the "road zone.(CDA2007)

2.5 Additional information about the GHG Project

The Department of Vaupés has experienced notable changes in its forest cover. According to the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology, and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) and its Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBYC), deforestation[1] in the region has ranged from 1,100 to 2,300 hectares per year between 2013 and 2019. In 2019, the non-municipal area of Pacoa (where ACTIVAS's territory is localized), accounted for approximately 15.3% of the total departmental deforestation rate.

Therefore, in the scenario without the REDD+ project, the forest in the territory of the communities of Buenos Aires, Cachiporro, Mutanacua, Puerto Morroco, San José del Cananari, Villa Gladis, Villa Real, and Altamira, faced significant pressure from illegal logging, fueled by high demand for illicit timber, the expansion of the agricultural frontier, and mining activities. These factors were identified as key drivers of deforestation, as outlined in Section 11, "Causes and Drivers of Deforestation," of the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions for REDD+ Projects BCR0002 methodology, version 4.0. May 27, 2024.

In June 2027, the Indigenous authorities and leaders of ACTIVA's communities convened at the Maloka in the Buenos Aires community to address various issues, including coexistence, health challenges, governmental procedures, investment projects, and logging activities. It was noted that some families were disregarding

[1] CDA, Department of Vaupés and UNDP. Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plan for the department of Vaupés. 191 pages. Mitú, Vaupés, 2020.

agricultural boundaries, leading to the expansion of their "Chagras" (traditional farming systems). This situation highlighted the urgent need within the ACTIVA's communities to implement measures to combat deforestation. As a solution, it was proposed that each community captain take responsibility for monitoring and supervising the establishment of "Chagras" within their respective areas.

Subsequently, in February 2018, ACTIVA's communities received a visit from Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos who inaugurated the Colombian Bio Apaporis Expedition [2]2018 to study and document the wide biological biodiversity in the river Apaporis influence area and the territory of ACTIVA's communities. Therefore, the expedition highlighted the importance of caring for the territory's forests and curbing deforestation. Thus, the Leader of the Buenos Aires community sent a letter to other leaders of ACTIVA's communities with the feedback of the president's visit.

Thereby, in November 2018, leaders of ACTIVA´s territory started to promote among the communities the importance of caring for natural wealth, thus, leaders compromised to encourage the communities to report whatever issue that could affect the natural forest and recognize the role of bad agriculture practices.

In April and May 2019, leaders reported the environmental issues that afflict every community through reports that were discussed at the meeting on 23 July 2019; in that meeting, leaders talked about the continuous logging, burning, and mining, thus, leaders compromised to conform the Environmental Monitoring Commission as a forest monitoring strategy to avoid deforestation and forest degradation, that fact is considered such the beginning of the Project. Lastly, in August 2019 ACTIVA's Captains led the creation of an Environmental Monitoring Committee in his communities, and the ACTIVA's Environmental Monitoring Commission was created on 20 September 2019.

It should be noted that the deforestation and forest degradation issues have also been addressed by the Departmental Government of Vaupés through the purchase

[2] Expedición Apaporis. https://minciencias.gov.co/colombia-bio/expedicion-apaporis

of seeds, tools, and supplies for agricultural-cultural activities and the support of local productive projects of the Buenos Aires Community in 2020 and 2021.

To continue with the effort to avoid deforestation and forest degradation in ACTIVA's territory leaders took the initiative to seek an ally to develop a REDD+ project, following a prior communities concertation on April 30, 2021, It was signed the alliance between ACTIVA and FUINSSAENQ S.A.S to protect, conservation and recovery of the natural forests of the ACTIVA'S territory.

3 Quantification of GHG emissions reduction

3.1 Quantification methodology

The methodology addressed for the Project is the Methodology document for the AFOLU sector BCR0002 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions for REDD+ projects Version 4 May 27, 2024. In addition, the tools applied are shown blowback:

- TOOL. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG). Version 1.0. July 13, 2023.
- BCR TOOL TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REDD+ SAFEGUARDS. Version 1.1. 26 January 2023.
- BCR TOOL AVOIDING DOUBLE COUNTING (ADC). Avoid double counting of emissions reduction removals. Version 2.0 February 7, 2024.
- BCR TOOL Sustainable Development Safeguards (SDSs) Version 1.1. July 4, 2024.
- BCR GUIDELINES BASELINE AND ADDIONALITY CR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional. Version 1.3 March 1, 2024.
- CDM TOOL 02 Methodological tool: Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality Version 7.0 September 22, 2017.
- BCR TOOL. PERMANENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT. BCR project holders take action to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. Version 1.1 March 19, 2024.

3.1.1 Applicability conditions of the methodology

The Project meets the conditions to apply the Quantification of GHG Emissions Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 according to the explanations shown in

Table 2 below. It is important to note that the project does not utilize any other methodologies.

Table 2. Applicability of the Project with the methodology to Quantification of GHG Emissions Reductions t REDD+ projects BCR002 Version 4 May 27, 2024.

Applicability conditions	Compliance	Explanation of the compliance
The areas in the project boundaries correspond to the forest category (as outlined by the national forest definition for the Clean Development Mechanism), at the start of the project activities and minimum ten years before the project start date.	YES	The project area is comprised solely of lands classified as "forest" for a period of 10 years prior to the project start date, specifically from 2009 to 2019. In addition, the forests within the project area align with the forest definition[3] adopted by Colombia, which adheres to the criteria set forth by the Clean Development Mechanism (see Figure 5).
The areas within project boundaries do not correspond to the wetlands category	YES	A thorough hedging identification of the project area was conducted, which indicated that the designated areas are classified as forest and do not exhibit the characteristics of wetlands (see Figure 6).
There are no organic soils in the areas within the geographical limits of the project	YES	The project area meets the condition indicating that there are no organic soils within its geographical limits. A thorough soil identification assessment (see section 2.4.2) was conducted to determine the

[3] According to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development & Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (2024), the definition of forest adopted by Colombia corresponds to: "Land occupied mainly by trees that may contain shrubs, palms, guaduas, herbs and lianas, in which the tree cover predominates with a minimum canopy density of 30%, a minimum canopy height (in situ) of 5.5 meters and a minimum canopy height (in situ) of 5 meters. a minimum canopy density of 30%, a minimum canopy height (in situ) of 5 meters at the time of meters at the time of identification, and a minimum area of 1.0 ha. Excluded are tree cover of commercial forestry plantations, palm plantations, and trees planted for production and trees planted for agricultural production are excluded".

Applicability conditions	Compliance	Explanation of the compliance
		types of soils present in the area. The results revealed that the soils are available in section 2.4.2.
The identified causes of deforestation may include, among others, expansion of the agricultural frontier, mining, timber extraction, and infrastructural expansion	YES	The identified factors contributing to deforestation and forest degradation include the expansion of the agricultural frontier, mining, and unlawful timber extraction. Baseline activities that exacerbate deforestation involve the transformation of the forest to implement productive subsistence practices.
The causes of forest degradation identified may include selective logging, fuelwood extraction, forest fires, forest grazing, and expansion of the agricultural frontier – illicit crops	YES	Degradation in the project area is linked to the occurrence of induced forest fires and burning related to the expansion of agricultural frontiers. In addition, forest degradation is also connected to the extraction of fuelwood.
No reduction in deforestation or forest degradation is expected to occur in the absence of the Project	YES	Through additionality analysis, the project demonstrates that its activities lead to emissions reductions that would not happen in a scenario without the Project.
The carbon stock in the organic matter of soil, the litter and deadwood in project boundary may decrease or remain stable.	YES	In deforested areas, the scarcity of available plant material due to deforestation and forest degradation leads to a decline in soil organic matter, litter, and dead wood. Consequently, the carbon stock within the organic matter of the soil, litter, and dead wood within the project boundary may either decrease or remain stable rather than recover.

Applicability conditions	Compliance	Explanation of the compliance
The quantification of GHG other than CO_2 should be included in the quantification of emissions caused by forest fires (if applicable) during the monitoring period	YES	According to the methodology for quantifying GHG emissions reductions in REDD+ projects, emissions of BCR002 Version 4 May 27, 2024., CH_4, and N_2O should be included if fires are present.

According to the land cover map of Colombia prepared by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - IDEAM, for the year 2018, the project area is composed of dense forest (99% of the area in coverage 3.1.1 - dense forest).

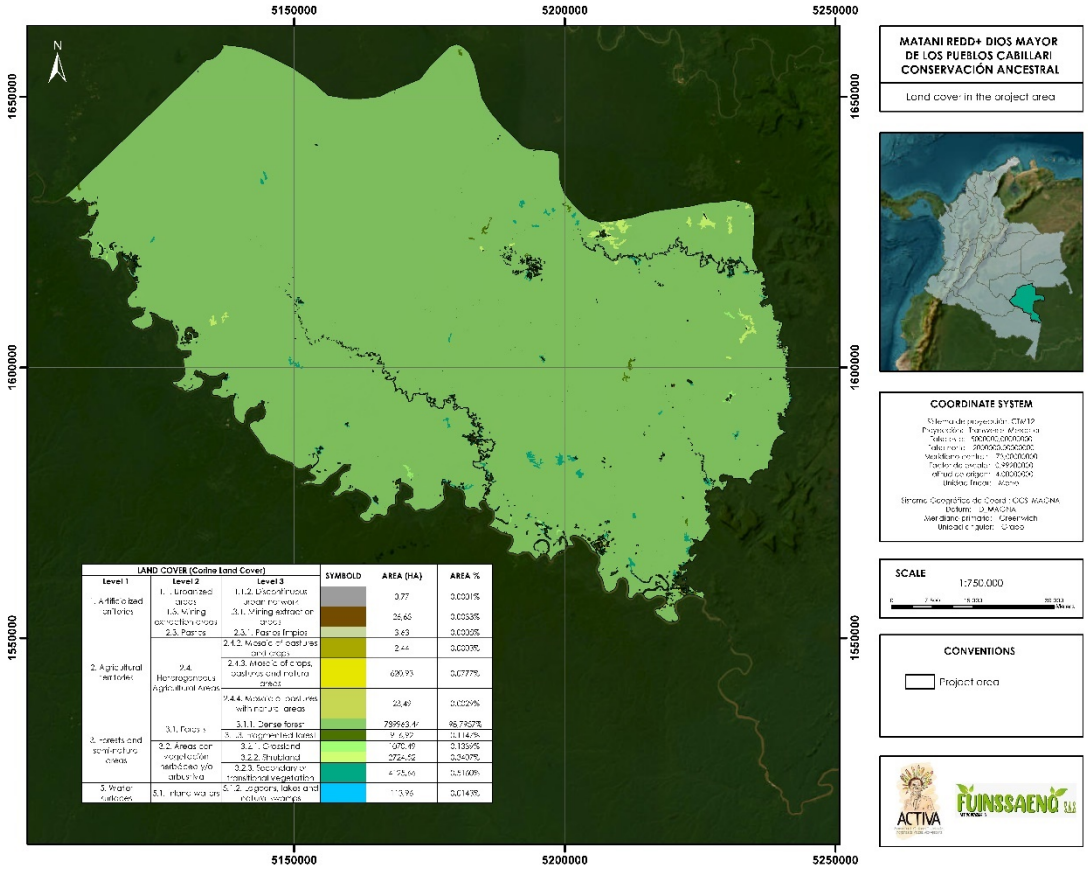


Figure 5 – land cover in the project area

On the other hand, considering the wetland areas defined under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance - RAMSAR, the project area is not located on any coverage of this category.

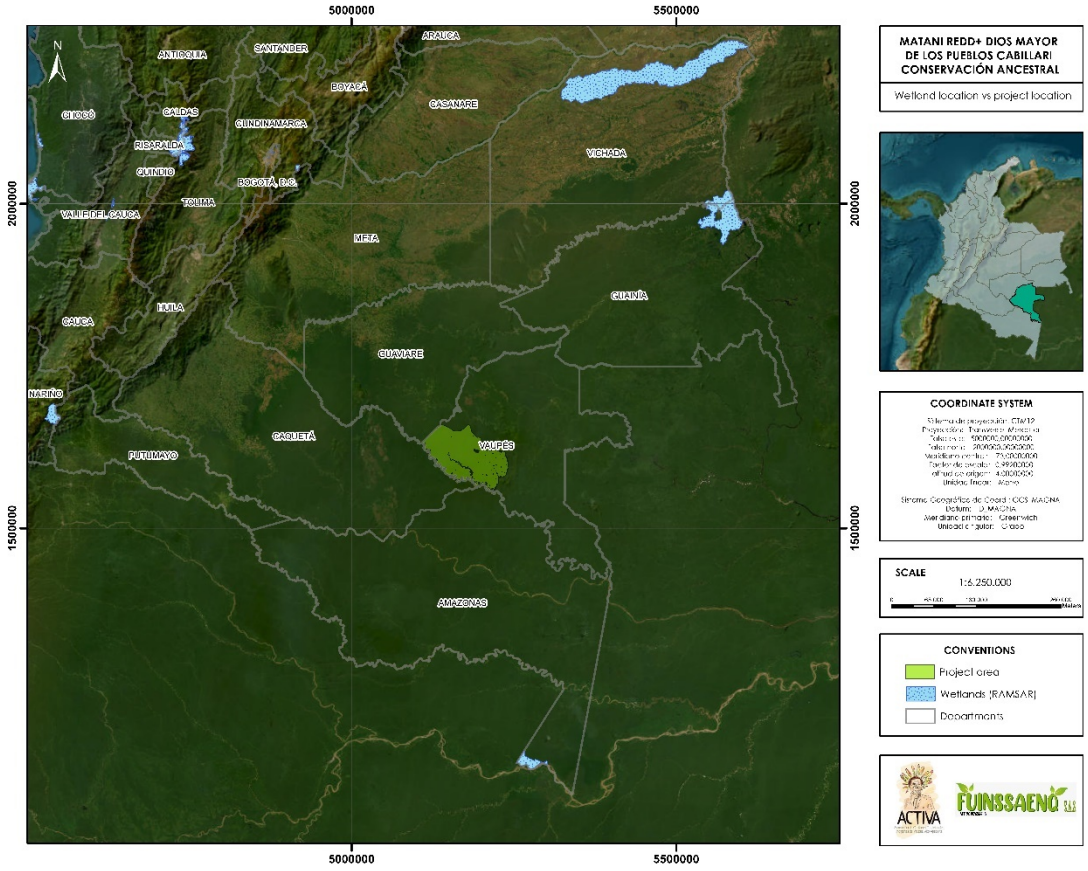


Figure 6 – Project location against wetlands

3.1.2 Methodology deviations

The project adhered to the Methodology document for the AFOLU sector, BCR0002, Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions for REDD+ Projects, Version 4, dated May 27, 2024. It established the baseline scenario using the Forest Emissions Reference Levels (FERL, or NREF for its acronym in Spanish) following the National Regulatory Framework. As a result, **there are no deviations** from the BCR0002 methodology or adjustments to the calculation model used for quantifying the net GHG emissions reductions for the REDD+ project.

3.2 Project boundaries, sources and GHGs

3.2.1 Spatial limits of the project

The project is in the Colombian department of Vaupés, among the municipalities of Pacoa, Cururú y Mitú.

3.2.2 Carbon reservoirs and GHG sources

Source or reservoir	GHG	Included	Justification
Aboveground biomass	CO_2	No	Not required by the BCR0002. CO2 emissions due to woody biomass combustion are not quantified as changes in carbon stocks.
	CH_4	Yes	If forest fires occur during the monitoring period, methane emissions will be calculated and added to the emissions for the corresponding period
	N_2O	Yes	
Belowground biomass	CO_2	No	Not required by the BCR0002. CO2 emissions due to woody biomass combustion are not quantified as changes in carbon stocks.
	CH_4	Yes	If forest fires occur during the monitoring period, methane emissions will be calculated and added to the emissions for the corresponding period
	N_2O	Yes	

3.2.3 Time limits and analysis periods

The project will have a duration of 40 years since the start date (23/07/2019) until 23/07/2059 to complete 40 years.

3.2.3.1 Project start date

The project activity that allowed the beginning of the effective emission reductions is (23/07/2019), day in which the first meeting was held between the ASSOCIATION OF TRADITIONAL INDIGENOUS CAPTAINS OF THE VAUPES ALTO APAPORIS - ACTIVA and the highest indigenous authorities to acquire commitments with respect to the project and create the Commission, in charge of making the monitoring reports of the established activities.

This start date meets the BCR Standard's requirements because it is between the five last years before the validation starts. Moreover, the project's start date meets

with the BCR methodology's temporal limits according to the CDM forest definition as well.

3.3 Mitigation results

It is estimated that the project will generate a total of reductions of 64.460.237,3 T CO_2 eq during its 40-year life.

Table 3 – Project GHG reductions

Year	GHG emission reductions/removals in the baseline scenario (tCO2e)	GHG emission reductions/removals in the project scenario (tCO_{2e})	GHG emissions attributable to leakages (tCO_{2e})	Estimated Net GHG Reduction/Removals (tCO_{2e})
Year 1	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.278.248,3
Year 2	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.278.248,3
Year 3	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.278.248,3
Year 4	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.460.855,2
Year 5	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 6	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 7	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 8	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 9	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 10	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 11	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 12	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 13	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 14	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 15	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 16	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 17	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 18	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 19	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 20	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 21	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1

Year	GHG emission reductions/removals in the baseline scenario (tCO2e)	GHG emission reductions/removals in the project scenario (tCO_{2e})	GHG emissions attributable to leakages (tCO_{2e})	Estimated Net GHG Reduction/Removals (tCO_{2e})
Year 22	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 23	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 24	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 25	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 26	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 27	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 28	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 29	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 30	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 31	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 32	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 33	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 34	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 35	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 36	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 37	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 38	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 39	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Year 40	2.261.385,8	1.922.177,9	96.108,9	1.643.462,1
Total	**90.455.432,0**	**76.887.117,6**	**3.844.356,0**	**64.460.237,3**

4 Carbon ownership and rights

4.1 Project holder

Individual or organization	Asociación de Capitanes Tradicionales del Vaupés Alto Apaporis-ACTIVA
Contact person	Aplicio Sánchez Ortíz
Job position	Legal Representative

Address	Carrera 12 No. 15 - 85 Mitú, Colombia
Phone number	(+57) 3125450547
Email	anmpacoaactiva2014@gmail.com

4.2 Other project participants

Individual or organization	FUINSSAENQ S.A.S
Contact person	Olbany Fernando Muñoz
Job position	Legal Representantive
Address	Calle 97 No. 71 – 97 Bogotá, Colombia
Phone number	(+57) 311 278 4236
Email	gerencia@fuinssaenq.com

5 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The project represents a significant commitment to addressing critical environmental challenges while aligning with Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs. Specifically, it is estimated that the project will contribute to the following SDGs:

SDG 3: Good health and well-being

The project directly supports SDG 3 by enhancing access to healthcare services in remote communities. Through the maintenance of the airstrip in Buenos Aires, the project facilitates emergency medical evacuations and ensures the timely delivery of essential medicines and supplies. Additionally, improved connectivity via cellular towers strengthens communication for health coordination, saving lives and addressing critical health needs efficiently.

SDG 4: Quality education

The project directly supports SDG 4 by promoting inclusive and equitable quality education. It provides financial support for higher education

students, delivers educational materials to schools, and enhances digital learning opportunities through improved connectivity. These initiatives empower youth and women in rural communities, fostering lifelong learning opportunities and reducing educational inequalities.

SDG 13: Climate Action

The project directly supports SDG 13 by mitigating climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By preserving forest ecosystems, the project prevents carbon dioxide release associated with deforestation and land degradation, thus contributing to global efforts to limit temperature rise. Additionally, the initiative fosters climate resilience within local communities by promoting sustainable land-use practices and providing capacity-building programs to adapt to the impacts of climate variability.

The project will generate a total reduction of 64.460.237,3 ton CO_2 eq.

SDG 15: Life on Land

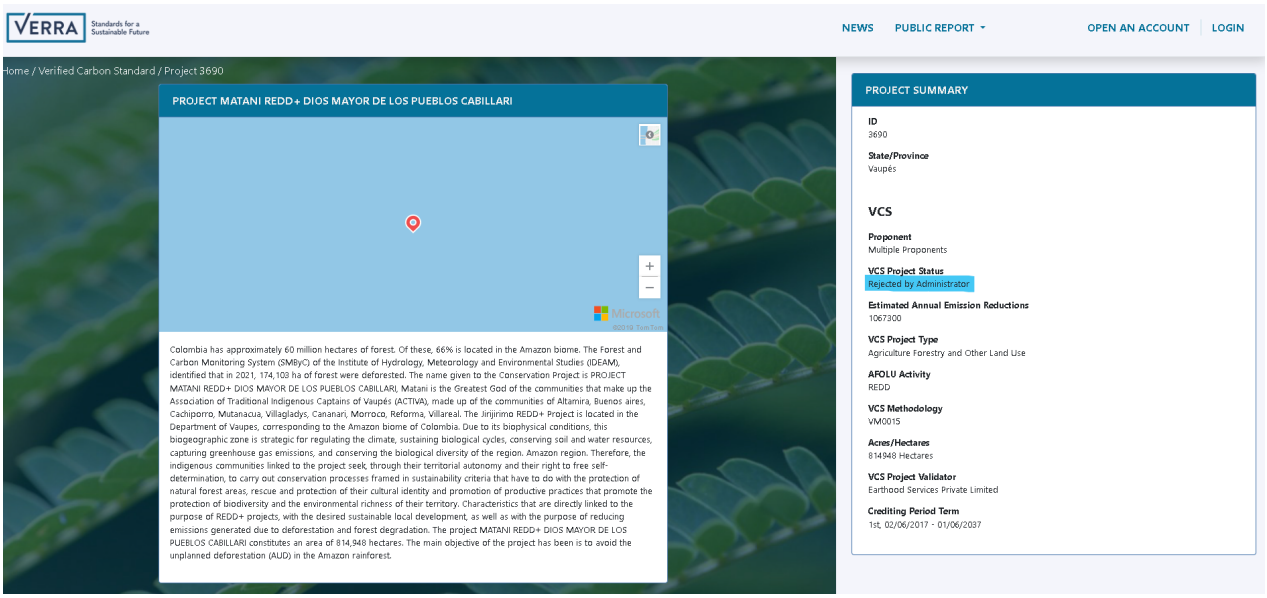
Aligned with SDG 15, the project safeguards terrestrial ecosystems by conserving biodiversity-rich forests. The initiative strengthens the integrity of ecosystems, which are vital habitats for endemic and endangered species. Moreover, the project enhances sustainable forest management and supports reforestation efforts, ensuring the long-term health of natural landscapes.

By integrating climate action and biodiversity conservation, this REDD project not only addresses environmental challenges but also fosters socioeconomic co-benefits, such as improved

livelihoods and enhanced environmental awareness among participating communities.

6 Other GHG program

The project was in the process of being registered in the Verra standard, however, it is currently in *"Rejected by Administrator"* status.



Besides, the project named 'MATANI REDD+ DIOS MAYOR DE LOS PUEBLOS CABILLARI CONSERVACION ANCESTRAL' with ID 4419 on Verra registry platform was requested to change its status to '*Withdraw*', as it can be seen in the letter attached (Withdrawal request letter MATANI Signed.pdf). The withdrawal was requested due to the low price of VCS credits and the length of time it took to complete the process with Verra. It was decided to switch to another certification standard in order to better benefit the communities and implement additional deforestation mitigation activities.

Figure 7 – Project rejected on Verra registry platform

On the other hand, it should be noted that the project area is only associated with this initiative and not with any other project under other GHG standards, as shown in the following figure:

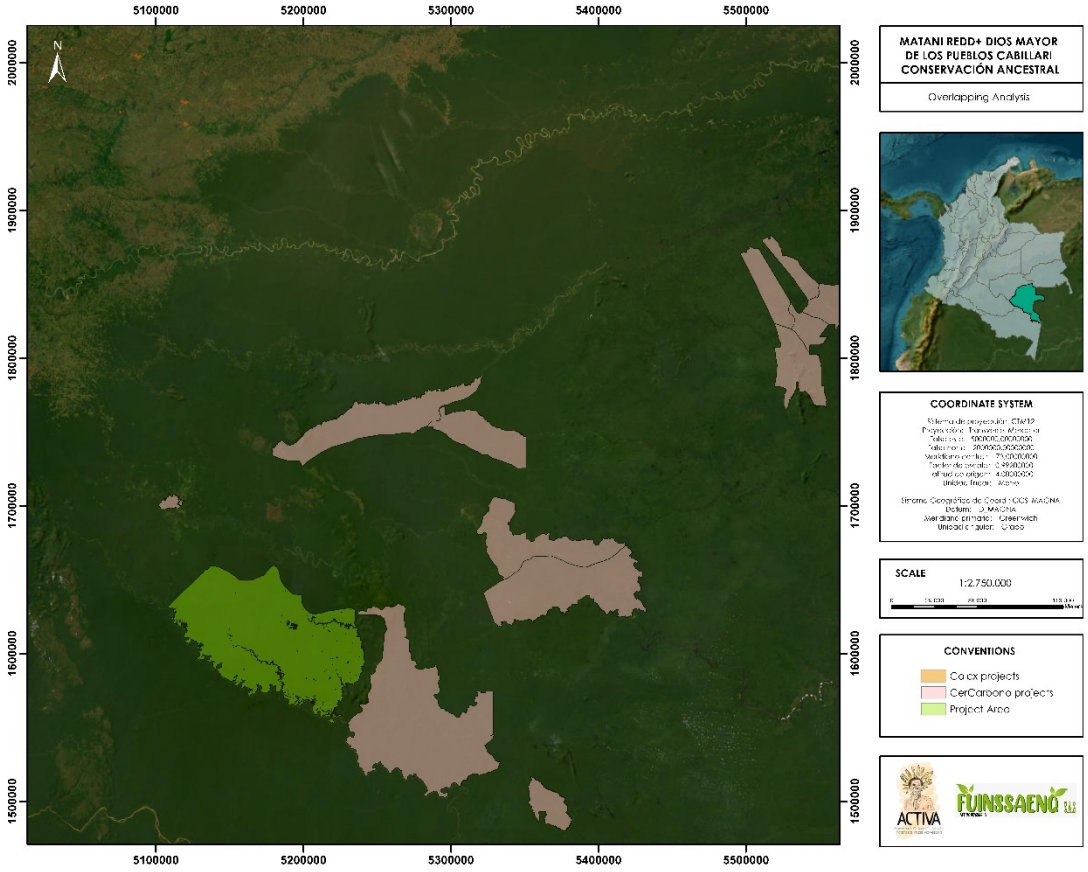


Figure 8 – Project location against COLCX and CerCarbono projects

Bogotá, january 22 2025.

Ms
RACHEL SORNE
Registry Coordinator, Program Management Department
VERRA

RE: Withdraw request of the project id 4419 - Project MATANI REDD+ DIOS MAYOR DE LOS PUEBLOS CABILLARI CONSERVACION ANCESTRAL from Verra Registry

Dear Ms Rachel,

As a project proponents of the project id 4419 - Project MATANI REDD+ DIOS MAYOR DE LOS PUEBLOS CABILLARI CONSERVACION ANCESTRAL, we decided request the withdrawal of this project from Verra.

Changes in the carbon market, in particular the low price of VCS credits, and the long time necessary to finish the process with Verra, generate this decision.

In order to get better benefit for the communities and could implement additional activities the mitigation of deforestation, we decided change to another certification standard.

We appreciate your cooperation to withdraw our project from Verra as soon as possible.

Yours truly

OLBANY FERNANDO MUÑOZ DELGADO
FUINSSAENQ SAS

APLICIO SANCHEZ ORTIZ
Asociación de Capitanes Tradicionales Indígenas del Vaupés del Alto Apaporis ACTIVA