BIOCARBON REGISTRY MONITORING REPORT TEMPLATE[1]

REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others

Document prepared by South Pole Carbon Asset Management S.A.S

(*Version 2 22/01/2024*

Monitoring Report Template (Version 1.0)[2]	
Name of project	*REDD Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others*
BCR Project ID	*BCR-CO-173-14-002*
Registration date of the project activity	*19/11/2022*
Project holder	Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIAM), (AATIVAM), (ASATRAIYUVA), (ASOUDIC) and (AZATIAC).
Contact	*See Section 7*
Version number of the Project Document applicable to this monitoring report	*10 (22/01/2024)*
Applied methodology	This initiative applies to the *Standard for the voluntary carbon market – BCR Standard – from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility*.

[1] This form is for the monitoring report of projects using the BCR Program.

[2] The instructions in this form are a guide. Do not represent an exhaustive list of the information the preparer shall provide under each section of the template.

Monitoring Report Template (Version 1.0)[2]	
	BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2 (hereinafter BCR Standard), and applies the conditions of the *Methodological Document AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002,* Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022 (Hereinafter *REDD+ methodological document*).
Project location (Country, Region, City)	Country: Colombia Region: Amazon Biome City: Vaupes
Project starting date	*(10/29/2016)*
Quantification period of GHG reductions/removals	*(10/29/2016 to 10/28/2036)*
Monitoring period number	*1*
Monitoring period	(10/29/2016 to 12/31/2018)
Amount of emission reductions or removals achieved by the project in this monitoring period	Net reduction: 2,044,540 tCO_2eq (2016-2018)
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	SDG 13 Climate action SDG 15 Life on land
Special category, related to co-benefits	See Section 12

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1 General description of project

The project for climate change mitigation, called REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, has the main objective of conserving the region's native forests by reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions caused by deforestation, while preserving and protecting local biodiversity through community conservation efforts. It is located in the southern area of the department of Vaupés, in the territory of 5 Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIs), belonging to the Great Indigenous Reservation of Vaupés; these being respectively AATIAM, AATIVAM, ASATRAIYUVA, ASOUDIC, and AZATIAC.

The project activity consists of Avoiding Deforestation. The first instance area of the project is located within the reference region of the REDD Early Movers (REM) Program, Early REDD Initiatives, based on the results of emission reductions from deforestation and degradation in the Colombian Amazon biome, in accordance with the provisions agreed upon in the UNFCCC. The project communities seek to make efforts for the conservation and restoration of the territory's Amazon forests, since the region where the project is located is characterized by having a high diversity of fauna and flora distributed in different types of ecosystems, as well as with a great supply of water resources.

In the scenario without project, local communities have experienced a gradual loss of their natural territory due to colonization activities and the need to establish productive activities for their own survival. Due to the above, it has been proposed to establish initiatives to reduce CO_2 emissions that promote and strengthen the execution of conservation strategies in the territory, with the purpose of maintaining forests in a state of conservation. Likewise, it is planned to stop actions linked to deforestation and change in land use as a result of different socio-environmental conflicts, taking into account that the main deforestation and landscape transformation agents and drivers are livestock farming and agriculture, carried out by small and medium-sized producers in the sector, in addition to mining extraction activities, armed groups and the development of productive activities by indigenous communities, and each of these activities is being performed through unsustainable practices that expand the agricultural frontier and leave deep footprints in the natural landscape, transforming the Amazon forest ecosystems into matrices of grasses and herbaceous vegetation in early succession stages.

In this order of ideas, the project seeks the certification of activities that will allow the reduction of 10,388,824 tCO_2e caused by deforestation in 797,598.40 hectares of forest, during the credit generation period. Therefore, the average annual reductions will be

494,705 tCO2e. Deforestation reduction will be achieved through the implementation of four strategic lines (FRES, as per its acronym in Spanish, see the definition in Section3.6), identified in the local consultation process with the five associations that make up the first instance of the project, and which are found in line with the life plans of each association. In the monitoring period, from October 29, 2016, to December 31, 2018, the project has focused mainly on the development of activities that have allowed the articulation of cultural and environmental elements. At the same time, there have been actions to strengthen self-government instances and dialogue with the State regulatory sectors.

Project activities

The project seeks to Avoid Deforestation by reducing GHG emissions, through the implementation of four environmental strategic lines called FRES[3] on which the project's actions will focus with the purpose of conserving forest areas and reducing the risks of their degradation. These strategic lines seek: (1) local governance strengthening; (2) ecological and cultural restoration, (3) development of an own economy and productive systems, and (4) the promotion of traditional knowledge and own education that not only contribute to the reduction of GHG, but also generate positive impacts on the communities, ecosystems, and biodiversity. The project activities were designed and are carried out in order to promote the responsible use of forest resources, the conservation of forests, the reduction of deforestation and GHG emissions, the protection of ecosystems and the biodiversity. This set of actions will allow the generation of financial resources through forestry assets that are aligned with the sustainable development objectives and the preservation of natural resources.

The activities identified constitute initiatives of high interest to the communities in accordance with their territorial planning and cultural characteristics, as well as their needs to conserve the territories in a suitable ecological state for the provision of multiple ecosystem services. These were grouped into four final categories or strategic lines called F R E S[4] (As per its acronym in Spanish) in which the project actions will be focused on to conserve forest areas and reduce the risks of their degradation.

[3] During the local consultation process, the AATIs defined naming that way the strategic lines to group the initials of each one of these. The strategic lines are: Local governance strengthening; Ecological and cultural restoration; Own economy and productive systems; Traditional knowledge and own education.

[4] During the local consultation process, the AATI defined naming that way the strategic lines to group the initials of each one of these. The strategic lines are: Local governance strengthening;

The strategic lines of the project are:

- **(F)** Local governance strengthening**.**
- **(R)** Ecological and cultural restoration.
- **(E)** Own economy and productive systems**.**
- **(S)** Traditional knowledge and own education**.**

For more information about the implementation status if these strategic lines, please see Section 15.3.

1.1 Sectoral scope and project type

The project of quantifiable GHG emission reductions generated by the implementation of REDD+ activities in the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others is eligible under the scope of the BCR Standard, upon meeting one of 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 Registry, applicable to GHG removal activities and REDD+ activities (AFOLU Sector).	
Quantifiable GHG emission reductions and/or removals generated by the implementation of GHG removal activities and/or REDD+ activities (AFOLU Sector).	X
GHG projects using a methodology developed or approved by BioCarbon Registry, applicable to activities in the energy, transportation, and waste sectors.	

Ecological and cultural restoration; Own economy and productive systems; Traditional knowledge and own education.

Quantifiable GHG emission reductions generated by the implementation of activities in the energy, transportation, and waste sectors.	

1.2 Project start date

The REDD Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others stared in October 29, 2016.[5] On this date, the Meeting of *sabedores* (wise men) "Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change" was held, in Vaupés, in which community leaders participated based on the knowledge acquired (identification of the effects that the indigenous peoples of the department have suffered over time and the way in which Climate Change has affected their planting, hunting and fishing processes), the activities management and changes implementation in deforestation control and reduction practices began.

1.3 Project quantification period

The credit period begins on October 29, 2016, and ends on October 28, 2036, for a total duration of 20 years. After this period elapses, it can be renewed for another 10 years. For a 30-year total at the end of the project life.[6]

Table 1. GHG emission removals per year

Year	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO_2eq)
2016	519,566.37
2017	530,672.24
2018	541,756.99
2019	552,820.67
2020	563,863.32

[5] See in: Soportes\Fecha de inicio\Fecha de inicio.

[6] In accordance with the provisions of BioCarbon Registry in its document *Standard for the voluntary carbon market – BCR Standard – from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry,* Version 3.2 *(BCR Standard),* GHG projects, classified as REDD+ Projects, are not subdivided into project scale categories (Section 10.3), therefore, the project is not categorized under a scale.

Year	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO_2eq)
2021	574,884.97
2022	585,885.67
2023	596,865.46
2024	607,824.38
2025	618,762.46
2026	629,679.75
2027	640,576.29
2028	651,452.11
2029	662,307.26
2030	673,141.77
2031	683,955.68
2032	694,749.04
2033	705,521.88
2034	716,274.24
2035	727,006.16
2036	519,566.37
Total Estimated GHG Emission Reductions of the project	12,986,006.08
Total number of years of accreditation	20
Average annual GHG Emission Reductions of the project	618,381.24

1.4 Project location and project boundaries

Grouped project expansion region

The project is located in the department of Vaupés (See Figure 1) which has an extension of 54,135 km^2 and is located in the southeast of Colombia and within the

regions of the country, is part of the northeast of the Amazon Biome, approximately between 02°06' N and 01°11' S and between 69°10' and 72°3' W. 77.1% of the surface of Vaupés is under the figure of Indigenous Reservation. The department has three large Indigenous Reservations that cover an area of about 4'175,521 hectares (ha): The Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation, the Arara-Bacatí-Lagos de Jamaicurú Reservation (shared with the Guaviare department) and the Yaigojé-Reservation Apaporis (shared with the Amazon). (Administración Departamental, 2012). The expansion region of the project is delimited by the extension of territory assigned to the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation, with a *buffer* of 15 km in the north-western and south-eastern sector, The area is 3,377,052.68 ha (See Table 2).[7]

The Great Indigenous Reservation of Vaupés was established by Resolution Number 0086 of July 27, 1982 of INCORA (current Agency for Rural Development) with a total extension of 3,375,125 hectares (220 communities) and in 2013, through Agreement 304 of April 17 of the Colombian Institute of Rural Development (INCODER), the expansion of the Reservation (521,065 ha) was sanctioned (approved), which had a final extension of 3,896,190 hectares according to INCODER Plan No. 10-0-001124 of June of 2012. This section lists the area occupied by the reservation in each of the territorial entities in which it is located. The Reservation is a territorial entity recognized by the State as collective property with three fundamental characteristics: it is inalienable, imprescriptible, and unattachable; and it was established as a mechanism to guarantee the ownership of communities and peoples over ancestral territories.

[7] The KML is available in the information management path: 03_Soportes\Cartografía\2_Límites del proyecto\

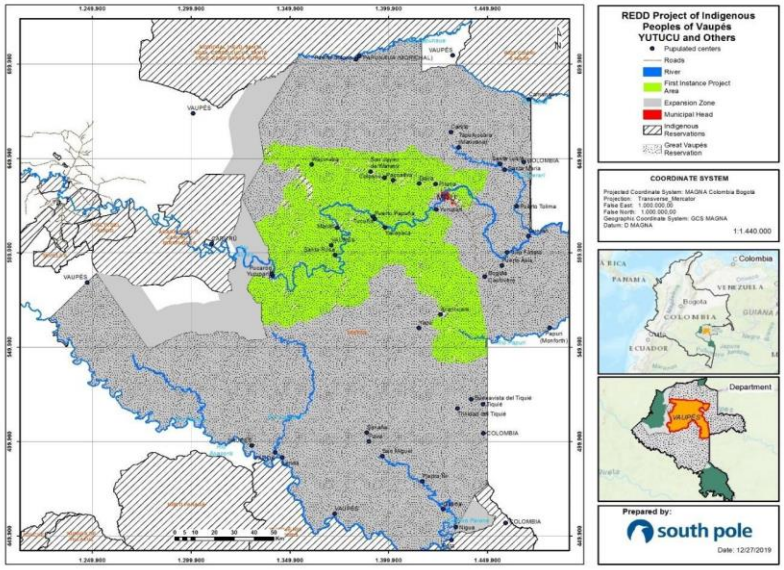

Figure 1. Location of the REDD project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others.

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2019, from the layer of Colombian Indigenous Reservations of the Agustín Codazzi Geographical Institute (IGAC)).

Table 2. Area of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation in the territorial entities of the department of Vaupés

Municipality	Area in the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation (ha)
Carurú	40,662.40
Mitú	1,620,363.40
Pacoa (Departmental township (*Corregimiento**))	1,343,081.14
Papunaua (Departmental township (*Corregimiento**))	428,671.08
Taraira	7,827.55
Yavaraté (Departmental township (*Corregimiento**))	465,302.55
Total	3,905,908.12

* Town or village in the departmental jurisdiction.

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2019, From the Colombian municipalities layer of the Agustín Codazzi Geographical Institute (IGAC)).

The communities that make up the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation are located on the political-administrative limits of the municipality of Mitú and Carurú in the department of Vaupés. The area of reservations in the department is made up of 19

Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities and Indigenous Captains - AATIs or zones (zonal areas[8]) (Table 3).

Table 3. Indigenous Organizations present in the Great Vaupés Reservation in Colombia

Zonal	Name
ACAZUNIP	Association of Captains of the Papurí Indigenous Union Zone (Asociación de Capitanes de la Zona Unión Indígena del Papurí)
ASATRIBVA	Association of Indigenous Tribes of Lower Vaupés (Asociación de Tribus Indígenas del Bajo Vaupés)
AATIAM	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities Surrounding Mitú (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas Aledañas a Mitú)
AATIVAM	Association of Middle Vaupés Authorities (Asociación de Autoridades del Vaupés Medio)
ASOUDIC	Cubeo del Cuduyarí Indigenous Union (Unión Indígena Cubeo del Cuduyarí)
OZCIMI	Organization of the Central Indigenous Zone of Mitú (Organización Zona Central Indígena del Mitú)
ASATRAIYUVA	Association of Traditional Yurutí Indigenous Authorities of Vaupés (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas Yurutíes del Vaupés)
AATIVAM	Association of Traditional Authorities of the Middle Vaupés (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales del Vaupés Medio)
ASATAV	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of High Vaupés (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas del Alto Vaupés)
ATICAM	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities near the MCH (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas aledañas a la MCH)
UNIQ-ASAMQ	Indigenous Union of the Querarí Zone (Querari Mining Association) (Unión Indígena de la Zona del Querarí (Asociación Minería del Querari))
ACURIS	Indigenous Association of Captains of the Isana and Surupí River (Asociación Indígena de Capitanes del Río Isana y Surupí)
OZIRPA	Indigenous Organization Papunagua River Area (Organización Indígena Zona del Río Papunagua)
AZATIAC	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Acaricuara (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de Acaricuara)
ASATRIZY	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Yapú Zone (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Zona del Yapú)
AATIZOT	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Tiquie Zone (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas Zona del Tiquie)
ACAIPÍ	Association of Indigenous Captains of Pirá-Paraná (Asociación de Capitanes Indígenas del Pirá-Paraná)
ACTIVA	Association of Traditional Indigenous Captains of Cananarí (Asociación de Capitanes Tradicionales Indígenas del Cananarí)

[8] The indigenous peoples of Vaupés are organized in AATIs and most of them have been constituted as Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities registered with the Ministry of the Interior.

Zonal	Name
ACIYAVA	Association of indigenous captains of the Yaigojé Apaporis Vaupés (Asociación de capitanes indígenas del Yaigojé Apaporis Vaupés)

(Source: Departmental Development Plan 2016-2019, Community Development Office)

1.4.1 Spatial limits of the project

Eligible area

Considering the Methodology guidelines, the spatial limits for projects with deforestation were defined, in relation to the reference region, the project area and the leakage belt (leakage area).

The REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others has a project area of 853,280.23 ha, which corresponds to the jurisdiction of the five AATIs of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation that make up the project.

Within this extension, as of 2015, 797,598.40 hectares correspond to the forest category within the territory and make up the area of the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others on which the accounting of the mitigation results will be carried out for the first instance of the initiative.

Table 4 shows the eligible[9] and non-eligible areas of the project. Information and details of the initiative are found in Section 2.4.2.

Table 4. Spatial limits of the project zone

Classification	Total
Eligible	797,598.40
Not eligible	55,681.83
Total	**853,280.23**

(Source: South Pole, 2020)

First instance project area

As required by the BCR, methodology, the land in the project area [10] is forest that meets the definition established by the Colombian government (areas with crown cover

[9] The eligible areas (797,598.40 ha) are called project area.

[10] This definition is in accordance with the criteria defined by the UNFCCC in decision 11 / CP.7, the definition adopted by Colombia under the Kyoto protocol (MADVT 2002), the definition of forest used in the estimates and reports of the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory and the

percentage greater than 30%, tree height greater than 5 m and a minimum area of 1 ha). The project area (Figure 1) was forest at least 10 years before the project initiation date. This area was defined, through a historical analysis of Forest, Non-Forest.[11] (See Annex 6 of PDD file). The project area is considered as the stable forest area with more than 10 years at the time of project start. The forest harvesting area in the Villanueva community (AATIVAM) is excluded from the project area as defined by the scope of the methodology.[12] The detail of the project area description regarding physical parameters and general conditions is shown in Section 8 and Section 9 of the PDD.

Reference region

The reference region of the REDD project of the indigenous peoples of the Vaupés YUTUCU and Others corresponds to the Colombian Amazon Biome (see Figure 2). Since, compliance with Article 21 of MADS Resolution 1447 of 2018 is guaranteed, in which the use of the most up-to-date national Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL) that Colombia has submitted to the UNFCCC is established to account for mitigation results of REDD+ projects.

definition included in the adaptation of the legend CORINE Land Cover Colombia. Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development - MAVDT. 2002. 927 Forest definition for land use, land use change and forestry projects for the first 928 commitment period. p. 19.

[11] See Annex 6 “Cartographic procedure to define the project area and quantify the change in forest cover in the monitoring period” in PDD files: Soportes\Anexos\Anexo 6_Procedimiento area Proyecto.

[12] Planned deforestation is excluded from the baseline. Forest harvesting area of Villanueva will continue to be exploited for commercial purposes.

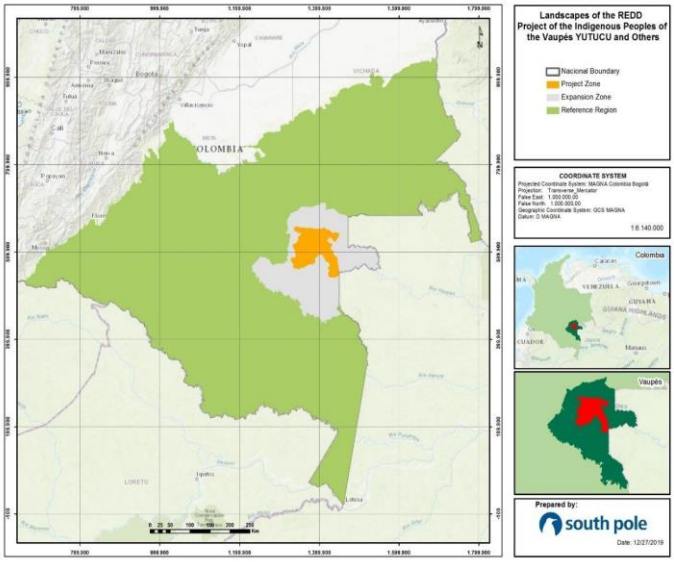

Figure 2. Reference region – Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)

(Source: Prepared by South Pole (2019). FREL of the Colombian Amazon biome, DE, REDUCTION REPORT, EMISSIONS UNDER THE REDD AGREEMENT, and EARLY MOVERS REM. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MADS (2016))

1.5 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

The project activities constitute initiatives of high interest to the communities in accordance with their territorial planning and cultural characteristics , as well as their needs to conserve the territories in a suitable ecological state for the provision of multiple ecosystem services. These were grouped into four final categories or strategic lines called F R E S[13] (As per its acronym in Spanish) in which the project actions will be focused on to conserve forest areas and reduce the risks of their degradation.

The strategic lines of the project are:

- **(F)** Local governance strengthening**.**
- **(R)** Ecological and cultural restoration.
- **(E)** Own economy and productive systems**.**

[13] During the local consultation process, the AATI defined naming that way the strategic lines to group the initials of each one of these. The strategic lines are: Local governance strengthening; Ecological and cultural restoration; Own economy and productive systems; Traditional knowledge and own education.

- **(S)** Traditional knowledge and own education**.**
-

Since 2016, the ATTI have participated in several activities to foster each strategic linea.

Activities description, implementation dates and GHG emissions reductions are shown in Section 14.

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

The methodology used for the development of the project is the *Methodological Document AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002, Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022*. And BCR Standard. From differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. Version 3.2. September 23, 2023.

Tools applied:

- BCR TOOL. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG). Version 1.0. June, 2023.
- BCR TOOL TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REDD+ SAFEGUARDS. Version 1.1. 26 January 2023.
- BCR TOOL. AVOIDING DOUBLE COUNTING (ADC). BCR avoid double counting of emissions reductions/removals. Version 1.0 March 9, 2023
- BCR TOOL. PERMANENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT. BCR project holder take actions to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. Version 1.0 March 7, 2023.
- BCR TOOL. NO NET HARM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (NNH). BCR project activities do not cause any net-harm to the environment or to local communities and society in general. Version 1.0 March 7, 2023
- BioCarbon Registry. 2023. BIOCARBON GUIDELINES. BASELINE AND ADDITIONALITY. BCR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional. Version 1.1 Febraury 17, 2023.

3 Registry or participation under other GHG Programs/Registries

3.1 Projects Registered (or seeking registration) under Other GHG Program(s)

The project initiated a registration process with the VERRA standard, however, given the delays in responses from the standard and the delays generated in the schedule socialized with the initiative holder, it would have prevented the holder from implementing additional project activities related to mitigation of deforestation and the generation of better living conditions for communities, activities that were planned to be implemented with the REDD+ project. This caused an increase in the risk of permanence in the initiative on the part of the holders, which is why the 5 AATIS decided to request the withdrawal before the VSC (Verra Project Withdrawal Letter)[14] processed registration with the VCS on November 25, 2022, requested its withdrawal and at this time it is in a withdrawn status.[15]

On the other hand, the project is registered in the BioCarbon Registry standard as a new project since the initiative was not able to issue credits or complete the verification phase in the old standard. Registration with BCR took place at the end of 2022. However, it should be clarified that the project start date, October 28, 2016, complies with the conditions of applicability of the standard and retroactivity period -5 years- given that the BCR criteria stipulates that "Validation begins once a commercial agreement is signed with the OEC or with the first party auditor" and the validation of the initiative begins on June 12, 2020[16] under the formulation with the VERRA standard. Therefore, the start date complies with BCR requirements.

On the other hand, the project is registered in the BioCarbon Registry standard as a new project since the initiative was not able to issue credits or complete the verification phase in the old standard. Registration with BCR took place at the end of 2022.

3.2 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

The project has not requested or received another form of environmental credit related to GHG.

[14] See in : anexos/Soporte anexo 15/ Carta de retiro proyecto VERRA
[15] This information can be evidenced and corroborated on the VERRA Standard page. For more information, go to the following web address: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2251
[16] This validation was initiated with OVV ICONTEC for the project registered under the VERRA standard.

4 Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SGD)

4.1 Monitoring of relevant sections of the project

4.1.1 Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and REDD+ Safeguards

The REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others has proposed its activities in such a way that, at the local level, progress is made towards meeting the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In general, REDD+ type GHG mitigation projects are expected to contribute at least to the climate action (SDG 13) and life on land (SDG 15). The project's contribution to the aforementioned SDGs is presented below based on the scope of project activities.

Table 5. Monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators - 2016-2018

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
4. Quality Education 	*4.7 Ensure that students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship, and appreciatio*	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are incorporated at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) study plans, (c) teacher training, and (d) student evaluation. Number of people benefited.	Carrying out the activities of the "Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change (*Pensamientos Ancestrales para Tiempos de Cambio*)" project, in which the wise men (*sabedores*) shared their knowledge about fishing and hunting.	People who benefited from the "Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change (*Pensamientos Ancestrales para Tiempos de Cambio*)" project. **Reference value**: 1 **Results**: 926 People[17] The results detailed here are indicative of the activity, however, this indicator will be considered for monitoring in the SDG Tool, starting from the second monitoring period.	Strategic line 1 (F): Local governance strengthening. Strategic line 2 (R): Ecological and cultural restoration and recovery Strategic line 4 (S): Traditional knowledge and own education	It will be monitored from the second monitoring period

[17] The support for the activity is located in See in: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2016\CDA_Encuentros sabedores. However, it is clarified that the data of the people who benefited from the processes of the meeting "Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change", and the "Strengthening one's own education" project, were obtained through secondary information, through conversations with the AATI; However, there is no specific record of the attendance list of those involved and beneficiaries in the workshops in 2016 and 2017 beyond the historical knowledge of the representatives and the information provided verbally in the meetings and visits to the territory and by Therefore, although the SDG has been monitored, the contribution in the current monitoring period will not be reported in the REDD+ Excel tool Yutucu_SDG-Tool_EN due to the absence of physical supports. However, for subsequent monitoring periods, the tracking and management of information regarding these participation supports will be ensured, so that it is possible to clearly show the beneficiaries of the activities that generate contributions to the SDGs and others, and include the respective indicators in the SDG Tool of the BCR standard.

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
	n of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.					
6. Clean water and sanitation 	*6.6 Protect water ecosystems.* Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including forests, mountains, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time. Number of water sources over which the project area has an influence.	Through REDD+ project activities, deforestation of the tropical rainforest in the project area has been reduced between the baseline and monitoring periods.	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time. **Reference value**: To be defined from the second monitoring period. In relation to the area of water influence, -0.19%, representing the baseline deforestation rate of the project area. Which positively influences the Vaupés, Cananarí, Papurí and Querary river basins (see Section14). For the year 2017, the deforestation rate over the project area was -0.09%, and for the year 2018 del -0,04% which generates a direct reduction in the loss pressure of the extension of the ecosystems present in the project area, including ecosystems associated with water sources. [18] The results detailed here are indicative of the activity, however, this indicator will be considered through monitoring the number and extension of ecosystems related to water in the territory, for monitoring in the SDG Tool, starting in the second monitoring period.	Strategic line 1 (F): Local governance strengthening Strategic line 2 (R): Ecological and cultural restoration and recovery Strategic line 4 (S): Traditional knowledge and own education	Remained stable. It will be monitored from the second monitoring perio
11. Sustainable cities and	*11.4 Increase efforts to protect and*	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditur	Execution of the "Own education strengtheni	People who benefited from the "Own education strengthening" project.	Strategic line 4 (S): Traditional	Increased

[18] The monitoring and follow-up results of the deforestation rate for the monitoring years can be consulted in the Excel .xlsx file REDD_YUTUCU_AreaBNB_Monitoring_2016-2018_ZP on the sheet "Deforestation 2005-2018". These results are attached in the project's information management folder (for more information see cartographic files in the path: 03_Soportes\Estimaciones).

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
communities 	*safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.*	e on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage by source of funding (public and private), type of heritage (cultural and natural), and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal). Number of people benefited.	ng" project, which made it possible to strengthen ancestral knowledge for territorial management and the cultural survival of indigenous peoples.	**Reference value**: 200 people, equivalent to 2.5% of the population censused in this study.[19] **Results:** 649 people[20] The results detailed here are indicative of the activity, however, this indicator will be considered for monitoring in the SDG Tool, starting from the second monitoring period. The development of this project is associated with indicator 13.3.1 of the SDG 13. Climate action, which is indicated in the SDG Tool.	knowledge and own education	
13. Climate Action	*13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-*	13.1.2 Number of people dead, missing, and directly affected by disasters	**Reference value:** According to the 2015 – 2025 Disaster Risk Manageme	**Reference value:** 2015 – 2025 Disaster Risk Management Plan "A development strategy."[22] Mortality of 5.9 people per 100,000 people. **Results:** 0 people died due to catastrophic events.	Strategic line 1 (F): Local governance strengthening	Decreased

[19] See in: Soportes/Herramienta ODS/ Soportes ODS

[20] The support for the activity is located in: : Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2017. However, it is clarified that the data of the people who benefited from the processes of the meeting "Ancestral thoughts for times of change", and the "Strengthening of own education", were obtained through secondary information, through conversations with the AATI; However, there is no specific record of the attendance list of those involved and beneficiaries in the workshops in 2016 and 2017 beyond the historical knowledge of the representatives and the information provided verbally in the meetings and visits to the territory and by Therefore, although the SDG has been monitored, the contribution in the current monitoring period will not be reported in the REDD+ Excel tool Yutucu_SDG-Tool_EN due to the absence of physical supports. However, for subsequent monitoring periods, the tracking and management of information regarding these participation supports will be ensured, so that it is possible to clearly show the beneficiaries of the activities that generate contributions to the SDGs and others, and include the respective indicators in the SDG Tool of the BCR standard

[22] The 2015 - 2025 Disaster Risk Management Plan "A Development Strategy" is in the path: PNGRD-Informe-XII-2021

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
	*related disasters: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related risks and natural disasters in all countries.*	per 100,000 people.	nt Plan "A Development Strategy,"[21] Colombia has a national mortality rate caused by disasters of 5.9 per 100,000 people. REDD+ Project: During the monitoring period, the project area has not experienced any death causing disaster event. This indicator is associated with the implementation of the activities of the FRES lines, which aim to control the risk of deforestation in the territory, which generates an improvement in territorial conditions, and helps reduce the	No fatal events have been reported by the communities and official media during the execution of activities within the project area.	Strategic line 2 (R): Ecological and cultural restoration and recovery Strategic line 3 (E): Own economy and production systems Strategic line 4 (S): Traditional knowledge and own education	

[21] The 2015 - 2025 Disaster Risk Management Plan "A Development Strategy" is in the path: Soporte\Herramienta ODS\PNGRD-Informe-XII-2021

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
			vulnerability and occurrence of events. catastrophic events, including climate-related disasters, and therefore avoiding disappearances, deaths, and injuries of people in these events.			
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures: Incorporate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and plans.	13.2.1. Total greenhouse gas emissions per year. Reduction of total greenhouse gas emissions.	**Reference value:** Estimates of total **net emissions**, projected over the monitoring period in the GHG project area under the baseline scenario: Total (2016-2018): 2,647,646 tCO_2eq. **Results of net emissions monitored:** Total (2016-2018): 603,106	Forest conservation and project activities will contribute to achieving the goal of zero deforestation in Colombia. **For more detail**, review the projected estimates of the initiative and project estimates for the monitoring period.[23]		Decreased

[23] The projected estimates (ex-ante) and in the monitoring period (ex-post) are detailed in the Excel file .xlsx.xlsx "Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018" located in the path: 03_Soportes\Estimaciones

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
			tCO_2eq. The above represents a reduction of more than 90% of net emissions due to the implementation of project activities.			
	13.3 Improve education and capacities: Improve education, awareness, and human and institutional capacity with respect to climate	13.3.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development is incorporated in: (a) national education	• Carrying out the activities of the "Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change (*Pensamientos Ancestrales para Tiempos de Cambio*)"	• People who benefited from the "Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change (*Pensamientos Ancestrales para Tiempos de Cambio*)" project. **Reference value:** 200 people, equivalent to 2.5% of the population censused in this study[19] [24] **Results:** 926 people[25] • People who benefited from the "Own education strengthening" project. **Results:** 649 people[26]		Increased

[24] See in: Soportes/Herramienta ODS/ Soportes ODS

[25]The support for the activity is located in: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2016\CDA_Encuentros sabedores. However, it is clarified that the data of the people who benefited from the processes of the meeting "Ancestral thoughts for times of change", and the project of " Strengthening one's own education", were obtained through secondary information, through conversations with the AATI; However, there is no specific record of the attendance list of those involved and beneficiaries in the workshops in 2016 and 2017 beyond the historical knowledge of the representatives and the information provided verbally in the meetings and visits to the territory and by Therefore, although the SDG has been monitored, the contribution in the current monitoring period will not be reported in the REDD+ Excel tool Yutucu_SDG-Tool_EN due to the absence of physical supports. However, for subsequent monitoring periods, the tracking and management of information regarding these participation supports will be ensured, so that it is possible to clearly show the beneficiaries of the activities that generate contributions to the SDGs and others, and include the respective indicators in the SDG Tool of the BCR standard

[26] The support for the activity is located at: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2017\Resultados-convocatoria-TICCA_2017_atiam.pdf, it is clarified that the data of the people benefited in the processes of the meeting "Ancestral thoughts for times of change", and the "Strengthening one's own education" project, were obtained through secondary information, through conversations with the AATI; However, there is no specific record of the attendance list of those involved and beneficiaries in the workshops in 2016 and 2017 beyond the historical knowledge of the representatives and the information provided verbally in the meetings and visits to the territory and by Therefore, although the SDG has been monitored, the contribution in the current monitoring period will not be reported in the REDD+ Excel tool Yutucu_SDG-Tool_EN due to the absence of physical supports. However, for subsequent monitoring periods, the tracking and management of information regarding these participation supports will be ensured, so that it is possible to clearly show the beneficiaries of the activities that generate contributions to the SDGs and others, and include the respective indicators in the SDG Tool of the BCR standard

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
	change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.	policies, (b) study plans, (c) teacher training, and (d) student evaluation. Number of people benefited.	project, in which the wise men (*sabedores*) shared their knowledge about fishing and hunting. • Execution of the "Own education strengthening" project, which made it possible to strengthen ancestral knowledge for territorial management and the cultural survival of indigenous peoples.	The results detailed here are indicative of the activity, however, this indicator will be considered for monitoring in the SDG Tool, starting from the second monitoring period. The development of this is associated with indicator 13.3.1 of SDG 13 Climate Action, which is identified in the SDG Tool.[27]		
15. Life on land	*15.1 Conserve and Restore Terrestrial and*	15.1.1. Forested area as a proportion of total area.	Number of hectares of tropical rainforest that met Colombia's	**Reference value:** 2005-2015: 797,598.40 ha of stable forest.[28] Stable forest projection:[29] Year 0 (2016): 796,082.15 Year 1 (2017): 794,568.78 Year 2 (2018): 793,058.29	Strategic line 1 (F): Local governance	Increased

[27] See in: Soportes\ Herramienta ODS

[28] The stable forest values used can be consulted in the Excel workbook . xlsx Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018 on the sheet "Monitoreo_deforestación_anual" (for more information see calculation files in the path: 03_Soportes_Estimaciones). These results can be visually corroborated with the generated cartographic maps (.jpg and .pdf format) and with the spatial monitoring information in .shp format, which are attached in the project's information management folder (for more information see cartographic files in the path: Soportes\Cartografía\3_Monitoreo 2016-2018).

[29] The projected stable forest values used can be consulted in the Excel workbook . xlsx Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018 on the sheet "Proyección_deforestaciónl" (for more information see the calculation file in the path: 03_Soportes_Estimaciones).

<table>
<tr><th>SDG</th><th>Target associated with the SDG</th><th>Indicators</th><th>Contribution in the project monitoring period</th><th>Indicator Supports</th><th>Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution</th><th>Result</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">  </td><td>Freshwater Ecosystems: Ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and arid zones, consistent with obligations under international agreements.</td><td>Hectares protected.</td><td>forest category during the 2005-2015 period: 797,598.40 ha. Conservation and protection of tropical rainforest and project activities.</td><td>Results: In 2018, the project area conserves 796,133.20 ha.[30]

<table><tr><th colspan="2">Deforestation 2017-2018</th></tr><tr><td>Projected</td><td>3,0</td></tr><tr><td>Real</td><td>98</td></tr><tr><td>Avoided</td><td>2,0</td></tr></table>
Increased control over deforestation in the project area resulted in avoided deforestation equivalent to 2,040.19 ha, which means an increase in forest conservation and protection measures, and an increase in the number of protected hectares that would have been deforested without the implementation of the REDD+ project.
The baseline deforestation rate was -0,19%.</td><td>strengthening

Strategic line 2 (R): Ecological and cultural restoration and recovery

Strategic line 3 (E): Own economy and production systems

Strategic line 4 (S): Traditional knowledge and own education</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>15.2 Sustainable management: Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all</td><td>15.2.1 Progress in sustainable forest management.</td><td>Conservation and protection of the forest and implementation of project activities.</td><td>Progress in sustainable forest management
Reference value: -0.19%, which represents the baseline deforestation rate of the project area. Which represents the implementation of activities focused on sustainable forest management processes.
Result: For 2017, the deforestation rate over the</td><td></td><td>Increased</td></tr>
</table>

[30] The above values can be consulted in the Excel workbook . xlsx Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018 on the sheet "Monitoreo_deforestación_anual" (for more information see calculation files in the path: 03_Soportes_Estimaciones).

[31] The above values can be consulted in the Excel workbook . xlsx Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018 on the sheet "Reduccion_emisiones_expost" on cell AM16 (for more information see calculation files in the path: 03_Soportes_Estimaciones).

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
	types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and significantly increase afforestation and reforestation globally.			project area was -0.09% and for 2018, it was -0,04%[32]. In addition, social mapping (cartographic) exercises were carried out with the communities for forest management in the management and control of deforestation.		
	15.A Increase Financial Resources to Conserve and Sustainably Use Ecosystems and Biodiversity. Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.	15.a.1 a) Official development assistance specifically for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; and b) revenues generated and financing mobilized through biodiversity-relevant economic instruments.		**Reference value:** An amount of 100,000,000,000 is defined, given that indigenous peoples need to participate in calls for proposals to access resources. **Result**: In the 2017-2018 period, activities carried out exceeded the reference amount, see Section14.1.1**¡Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.**.		Increased

[32] The monitoring and follow-up results of the deforestation rate for the monitoring years can be found in the Excel .xlsx file REDD_YUTUCU_AreaBNB_Monitoring_2016-2018_ZP on the sheet "Deforestación 2005-2018". These results are attached in the project's information management folder (for more information see map files in the path: 03_Soportes_Estimaciones).

5 Compliance with Applicable Legislation

The activities associated with the project are developed in accordance with the existing forest governance structures related to the zoning and management plans of the National Forest Reserves and of the areas associated with the National System of National Parks (SINAP), the environmental determinants defined by the departmental and regional environmental authorities, and the territory management agreements and regulations defined by indigenous reservations (Life Plans) and some formal instances of articulation with the National Government, such as the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA), the Intersectoral Commission for Deforestation Control and Integral Management for the Permanent Board of Indigenous Agreement, the Amazon Regional Board and the Indigenous Environmental and Climate Change Board (MIAACC).

In order for the mitigation results of the project to be subject to national accounting, it recognizes and is governed in all its phases (feasibility, formulation and implementation) by the guidelines of Resolution 1447 of 2018 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, regarding the articulation with the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System of mitigation actions at the national level and the registration of the initiative in the National Registry of Programs and Projects of actions for the *Reduction of emissions due to the Deforestation and Forest Degradation of Colombia* (RENARE by its acronym in Spanish).[33]

5.1 Laws and decrees

Project articulation with national laws, statutes and other regulatory frameworks implies to have knowledge of the rules supporting the steps to analyze, formulate, and implement the Colombian regulatory framework regarding climate change issues and REDD+ projects:

- Political Constitution of Colombia, Articles 2, 13, 20, 38, and 80.
- Law 2 of 1959 – whereby the Amazonia Forest Reserve is created.
- Decree Law 2811 of 1975, whereby the National Code of Renewable Natural Resources and Protection of the Environment is issued.
- Law 99 of 1993 – whereby the Ministry of Environment and the National Environment System (SINA) are created.
- Decree 1791 of 1996 – Forestry Exploitation Regime.

[33] The project is registered in RENARE in the formulation phase

- CONPES 2834 of 1999 – whereby the Forest Policy is adopted.
- Law 388 of 1997 –Law 9ª of 1989 and Law 3ª of 1991 are modified, and other provisions on land-use planning are issued.
- Decree 1397 of 1996 – It creates the National Commission of Indigenous Territories and the Permanent Committee for Concerting with Indigenous Peoples and Organizations.
- Decree 3012 of 2005 – It creates the Amazonian Regional Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon region, and other provisions are issued.
- CONPES 3700 of 2011. Institutional Strategy for the Articulation of Policies and Actions on Climate Change in Colombia. It creates an Interdisciplinary REDD+ Working Group, as an instance to support the development of REDD+.
- Decree 3750 of 2033 – whereby the goals and structure of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development are modified, and the Administrative Sector of Environment and Sustainable Development is integrated.
- Decree 2372 of 2010 – It regulates the National System of Protected Areas.
- Decree 298 of 2016 – Whereby the organization and operation of the Climate Change National System are established, and other provisions are issued.
- Law 1819 of 2016. Structural Tax Reform. It pursues to reduce polluting emissions from the burning of fossil fuels by implementing economic instruments that make it easier to reach the goals set forth in the Paris Agreement (Article 221). The tax consists in paying a fee related to the carbon content produced by the national industrial activity. The fuels subject to this tax are gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, diesel fuel, and fuel oil, provided they are used for combustion. Natural gas is also taxed, but also to be used in the hydrocarbon refining and petrochemical industries, and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) for sell to industrial users.
- Decree 298 of 2016 - Whereby the organization and operation of the Climate Change National System (SISCLIMA) are established, and other provisions are issued.
- Law 1844 of 2017 – Whereby the Paris Agreement is approved. As Colombia is a country especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, measures for action are established.
- Decree 926 of 2017. No causation of the National Carbon Tax. Whereby the procedure to encourage the implementation of major mitigation initiatives is

established to activate the carbon credit market and to promote the implementation of GHG projects.

- Decree 1655 of 2017. Forest Information National System. Whereby, new five sections are added to Book 2, part 2, title 8, chapter 9 of Decree 1076 of 2015, that establish the organization and operation of the Forest Information National System, the National Forest Inventory, and the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System, which make part of the Environmental Information System for Colombia, and other provisions are issued.
- Decree 1257 of 2017 – Whereby the Intersectoral Commission for Deforestation Control and Comprehensive Management to Protect Natural Forests is created, and other decisions are made.
- Decree 870 of 2017. Payment for environmental services. Whereby the payment for environmental services and other incentives for conservation are established.
- Law 1931 of July 27, 2018. Climate Change Law. Whereby guidelines to manage climate change are established, stating that information from the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBYC) prepared by IDEAM, as well as the Forest Emissions Reference Levels will be employed, and they will serve as model for the implementation of REDD+ initiatives.
- Resolution 1447 of 2018. Monitoring Reporting and Verification System to manage climate change information and provide inputs for decision making by the actors involved in managing climate change, according to the National Climate Change Policy. These include the creation of RENARE, a technological platform aimed to manage —at national level— the information from the GHG mitigation initiatives.
- National Development Plan 2014-2018 – “All for a new country.”

5.2 Constitutional rules

Colombia recognizes a set of relevant rules in the framework of REDD+ projects that, in general, are complied with throughout the national territory and, therefore, in line with the REDD+ Project of Indigenous Peoples from Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others, which directly and indirectly relate to the project activities in the first instance area; with their rights as indigenous communities, and in which the collective ownership of the land and the ecological and social function of their territories are recognized. Among some rules are those described by the Political Constitution of 1991 (See Table 6).

Table 6. Major constitutional rules in the framework of the REDD+ Vaupés project

Article	Scope	Implications	Validity (2019)
Article 8	Protection of the natural and cultural endowment of the Nation	The Amazon biome and Vaupés jungle have been experiencing an accelerated change caused by deforestation, which deserves the attention from the State and the indigenous communities residing in the area.	In force
Article 21	Legal status of indigenous reservations as collective property	Indigenous territories are a special legal and socio-political institution, comprised of one or several indigenous communities that enjoy private-property guarantees, whose management is ruled by an autonomous organization protected by indigenous privilege and its own regulatory system	In force
Article 49	Right to health protection and a healthy environment	The indicators for Vaupés regarding the coverage of basic services and health are very low because population is widely dispersed. It entails to pursue alternative and preventive actions in Vaupés for the protection, care for the environment and the health of the population.	In force
Article 58	The social and ecological role of the property.	Although indigenous reservations are not strictly conservation entities, they have played an important role preserving nature	In force
Article 63	Unalienable nature of the land of ethnic groups and their archeological heritage	Planning and protecting legitimately acquired land, in line with the rights of collective territories.	In force
Article 80	Planning the territory, to control, sanction, and pursue cooperation strategies for the environmental damage caused.	The region and the reserves need to develop strategies that combine public and private for the implementation of the territorial Life Plan.	In force
Article 81	Protection of genetic resources	The extensive biodiversity of the region needs actions to regulate and protect their natural and cultural heritage.	In force

(Source: South Pole (2020), based on information on Colombian legislation applicable to the sector)

Other enforceable laws —in the national framework for the project relate to Colombia's international and institutional agreements and arrangements, as Member State of the United Nations and as signatory party of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Law 164 of 1994)— are: the Paris Agreement, officially signed on April 22, 2016, on the Day of the Earth, whereby Colombia committed to reduce its GHG

emissions by 20% in respect to projections until 2030; and, by which, Colombia developed, among others, the Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management (EICDBC), and the Colombian Low-Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC), as key instruments for achieving the goals of “Action for the sake of Climate” and “Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems.”

Other conventions related to biodiversity and climate change at international level include: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (CCD), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Besides, the government’s National Development plan for the 2014-2018 period compiles by obligation all national environmental policies, which include a Comprehensive Policy to Fight Deforestation (PILCD), and its action plan corresponding to the EICDGB, that recognize as pillars: The National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), the National Forest Monitoring System (SNMB), the Construction of the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL), and the implementation of social and environmental safeguards as the means to realize the Cancun and Paris Agreements from the UNFCCC.

5.3 Strategic arrangements for the management of climate change in Colombia

The National Policies that have forestalled the management of forests and the fight against deforestation framing the development of REDD+ projects in the country, and the activities of the REDD+ Vaupés project are the Forest Policy (MMA, 1996) that pursued to achieve the sustainable use of forests in order to preserve them, to consolidate the incorporation of the forest sector in the national economy, and to improve the quality of life of population (MMA, 1996); as well as the National Plan for Forest Development (PNDF) of 2000 (MMA, 2000), which aimed to establish a strategic framework to incorporate the forest sector in the national development, optimize comparative advantages, and promote the competitiveness of timber and non-timber forest products in the market, from the sustainable management of natural and planted forests. Based on the Forest Policy, other instruments were created both for the public administration and individuals regarding the use, management, exploitation and conservations of forests, and wild flora (Decree 1791 of 1996, compiled in the Decree 1076 of 2015-Single Regulatory Decree of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector (MADS, 2015a).

As to climate change in Colombia, the CONPES 3700 of 2011 articulated the institutional basis for climate change and formalized the development of the first national GHG mitigation strategy: the Colombian Low-Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC) (DNP, 2011) which also complements fulfilling the conservation and sustainable development goals of the country is Decree 2372 of 2010 (MAVDT, 2010a) that regulates elements of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP) and that for its consolidation receives the CONPES 3680 of 2010 (MAVDT, 2010b) to advance towards a complete, representative, and effectively managed SINAP that contribute to the environmental management and land use planning, and the goals of conservation and sustainable development.

5.4 National policies

Based on the background of the National Development Plan (PND) 2014-2018 "All for a New Country,"[34] in which national efforts to honor the commitments undertaken at international level were articulated, are, in order of importance, the Colombian Low-Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC), National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC), National REDD+ Strategy "Forest Territories of Life," currently called Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management, that included the Green Growth Strategy 2012-2014, which recognized climate-compatible growth as a fundamental approach, proposing necessary actions in the area of climate change, such as the reduction of GHG emissions by the sectors and the abatement of deforestation and degradation. Apart from the Financial Protection Strategy in the event of disasters, the National Disaster-Risk Management Plan and, finally, the National Strategy for Climate Financing.

The ECDBC is a program aimed to decoupling national economic growth from GHG emissions to maximize carbon efficiency in the economic activity and contribute to economic and social development. This program is led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development through the Climate Change Directorate, and with support from the National Planning Department (DNP) and the sectoral ministries of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Housing, City, and Territory; Mining and Energy; Transport and Agriculture, and Rural Development. The ECDBC is one of the National Government strategies to address climate change that were included in the CONPES 3700 of 20111, the National Development Plans 2010-2014 and 2014-2018, and the Decree 298 of 2016 on the Climate-Change National System (Ministerio de Ambiente de Colombia, 2016). This strategy, adopted by the National Government in 2012, pursues to contribute to

[34] For further details, see: Soportes\Marcos_regulatorios\PND_2014_2018.

mitigation and adaptation to climate change and, to that end, it has developed Sectoral Mitigation Plans (PAS) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS).

The EICDGB called “Forests Territories of Life” (2014) is a cross-sectoral policy instrument aimed to curb deforestation and forest degradation, addressing the complexity of the root causes and the strategic meaning of these ecosystems on account of their importance (sociocultural, environmental, and economic); besides, it contributes to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as it is a potential development option in the framework of the peacebuilding process (MADS & IDEAM, 2017). The strategy promotes sustainable forest management, under an integrated forest management and rural development approach, the development of inter-sectoral actions that help to the good living of local communities, contribute to local growth, and increase eco-system resilience fostering climate change mitigation (*MADS*, n.d.-b). This policy is the REDD+ National Strategy of Colombia submitted before the agencies of the UNFCCC and, therefore, is one of the pillars required by this Convention for REDD+ which, apart from the National Strategy or REDD+ Action Plan, it requires the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC),[35] the Construction of the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)[36] and the National Safeguards Information System (SIS).[37] [38] The EICDGB is developed according to the Action Plan of the National Policy to Fight Deforestation (PNLCD), in compliance with the emission-reduction national strategy, mandated by CONPES 3700 and the instruments above mentioned.

The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, provided for in Law 1450 of 2011, and CONPES 3700 OF 2011, considers —since 2012— a permanent construction process led by the National Planning Department (NPD) supported by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD) and the National Unit for Disaster-risk Management (UNGRD), with the participation of productive sectors, the population and territories (DNP, 2012). This plan, aimed to reduce the vulnerability of the country

[35] http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/

[36] Documents submitted the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development before the UNFCCC, REDD+ Web Platform. Available at: https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=col. Nivel de Referencia de Emisiones Forestales (Forest Reference Emissions Level): https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel_amazon_colombia_english_19_12.14_en.pdf (It also may be found in: Soportes\Marcos_regulatorios\Nivel de referencia\NREF)

[37] https://redd.unfccc.int/files/salvaguardas_en_colombia.pdf (It may be found in: Soportes\Marcos_regulatorios\Salvaguardas_Nacionales)

[38] Social and Environmental Safeguards for REDD+ in Colombia. Available at: http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/cartilla_interpretacion_nacional_de_salvaguardas_final_web.pdf (It also may be found in: Soportes\Marcos_regulatorios\Salvaguardas_Nacionales)

and increase its responsiveness to the threats and impacts of climate change, presents the basic concepts about the adaptation to climate change, it describes the reasons why sectors and territories must develop strategies and plans to adapt to climate change, in addition to establish action mechanisms such as the Territorial and Sectoral Nodes of Climate Change (NSTCC).

Another policy of major regulatory importance to help offsetting the effects of deforestation and, especially, instrumental to implement the environmental public policy in Colombia is the National Policy for Comprehensive Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services (PNGIBSE) issued in 2012. It has six thematic axes and pursues to promote the integrated management of biodiversity and its ecosystem services in such a way that the resilience of socio-ecological systems is maintained and improved, at national, regional, local, and across border level, considering scenarios of change, through joint and coordinated action concerted by the State, the productive sector, and the civil society (MADS, 2012). Besides the PNGIBSE, the country has a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB) developed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the authorities from the National Environmental System (SINA) to implement the PNGIBSE, with the participation of multiple actors in response to the commitments set forth in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), in the vision of the CDB Strategic Plan 2011-2020, and the Aichi Goals[39] (MADS, n.d. a). Furthermore, the National Plan for Ecological Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Recovery of Degraded Areas of 2015 (PNR), aimed to address the restoration of degraded natural ecosystems through activities to regenerate, rehabilitate and recover the ecology depending on the type of intervention, the level of degradation of the area, and the restoration objective. This plan proposes restoration as a compensation alternative and operating mechanism to finance the processes and projects related to the Manual to Allocate Compensations for Biodiversity Loss (MADS, 2015b) the Sustainable Soil Management Policy, issued in 2016, that pursues to promote sustainable soil management in an integrated context that joins together the conservation of biodiversity, water, air, land-use planning, and risk management, highlighting that degradation can be anthropogenic caused by deforestation, that is, for a bad practice of soil management that destroys its cover, exposing to a high risk of degradation from erosion, loss of biodiversity, loss of organic matter, biota, and water in the soil (MADS, 2016).[40]

[39] These are 20 goals grouped into five strategic objectives set out by the representatives of 196 countries —all signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)— during the COP 10 on biodiversity, held in the Aichi province, Japan, in 2010 (WWF, 2018).
[40] See in: Soportes\Marcos_regulatorios\NREF

5.4.1 Subnational reference level

By virtue of Decision 1/CP.16, Colombia presented its second Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL), which provides much more robust and far-reaching information and, therefore, improves the precision of its results. This level has the exclusive purpose of generating the baseline that allows measuring the performance of the implementation of the activities indicated in paragraph 70 of Decision 1/CP.16 and obtaining results-based payments for REDD+ actions, following the guidelines of the Warsaw Framework on REDD+ (in accordance with decisions 9/CP.19, 13/CP.19, 14/CP.19 and others cited there, as well as Article 5 of the Paris Agreement).

In this way, it goes from a sub-national scale to a national one made up of the five biomes. Therefore, they are homogeneous areas in biophysical terms, distributed in the Colombian continental territory.

For this new FREL the reference period is 2008-2017 and its projection is five years (2018-2022); and includes CO_2 emissions caused by deforestation from above and below-ground biomass pools, and organic carbon contained in the soil. Likewise, it assumes that all the carbon contained in the above and below-ground biomass deposits is emitted in the same year that the deforestation event occurs. In the case of the soils deposit, a gross emission is assumed whose soil carbon content is emitted in equal proportions for 20 years, once the deforestation event occurs.

The activity to reduce emissions from deforestation (gross deforestation) in the Amazon Biome of Colombia is based on the information generated by the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC), specifically on the biennial forest cover changes maps resulting from the monitoring of forest cover carried out every two years, between 2000 and 2012; and annually, starting in 2013.

5.4.2 National safeguards

In order to meet the commitments, set forth in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Colombian government defined the REDD+ safeguards that apply to the national strategy, the initiatives, REDD+ projects, and any action directed to reduce deforestation emissions. In order to show how circumstances and national sovereignty are addressed and respected. These guidelines offer general principles for REDD+ implementation, they also include how to address transparency, participation of stakeholders, biodiversity protection, and ecosystem services, respect for the rights of local and indigenous communities, and leakages, as well as other risks to the integrity of the environment (Camacho & Guerrero, 2017).

The safeguards are considered means that prevent affecting essential social, economic and environmental rights, and the occurrence of negative impacts from the design and implementation of REDD+ Actions and Measures. Enforcing them implies that the people and institutions involved share the commitment to protect environmental and social values which, when formulating and implementing programs and projects to reduce deforestation are not usually complied with (Camacho Henao et al., 2017). In this sense, the structure of the National Safeguard System for the EICDGB is defined, it has Structural Components (national interpretation of safeguards, regulatory framework, institutional framework, compliance framework, and measures and instruments that promote the application and its enforcement), and Monitoring Components (Citizen service mechanism [MAC], Safeguard Information System [SIS], and Guide to Prepare Information Summaries on REDD+ Safeguards.

PDD Annex 10 presents the project Safeguards analysis in accordance with the *No net harm environmental and social safeguards (NNH) tool version 1.0 of March 7, 2023*, and the REDD+ safeguards compliance tool version 1.1 of January 26, 2023. The following is a summary of the document.

Compliance with national safeguards

A. Complementarity or compatibility of measures with the objectives of national forest programs and international conventions and agreements on the subject

The project activities are developed according to the existing forest governance structures related to the zoning and management plans of the National Forest Reserves and the areas associated with the National System of National Parks (SINAP), the environmental determinants defined by the departmental and regional environmental authorities and the land management agreements and regulations defined by the indigenous reservations (Life Plans), and some formal articulation instances with the National Government such as the National System of Climate Change (SISCLIMA), the Intersectoral Commission for the Control of Deforestation and Integral Management for the Permanent Board of Indigenous Concertation, the Amazon Regional Board and the Indigenous Environmental and Climate Change Board (MIAACC). This articulation implies the knowledge of some norms (regulations) that sustain the analysis, formulation and establishment stages of the Colombian legal framework against climate change issues and REDD projects.

B. The transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures taking into account national legislation and sovereignty

- Transparency and access to information

All the information related to the REDD+ project is in the public domain and is held by the five legal representatives of the AATIs. Documents are available physically (hard copies) and digitally.

Since the design phase of the project, the representatives of the AATI have guaranteed the availability of information through the appropriate channels and means of information for the specified context of the communities, which correspond to community assemblies and ordinary meetings, as well as writings (reports) of the essential operating documents of each Association.

Additionally, previous meetings were held in each community and a general socialization meeting to give specific information about:

- The benefits that communities receive in the territory.
- The commitments acquired by the communities involved in the implementation of the project activities; and
- The complaints claim and petitions mechanism (PQRS, as per its acronym in Spanish) and the benefits distribution system (see Annex 2).[41]

In these socialization spaces, there were always interpreters from the predominant dialects (Cubeo, Yurutí, Tucano), as well as adequate printed material to achieve the highest level of understanding by all attendees. The public institutions of the Vaupés department were considered in the project's socialization process.

The project has a communications committee (Figure 10) that will serve as a link between the communities involved and the project management committee.

[41] See in: Soportes\Anexos\ Anexo 2_Informe de socialización

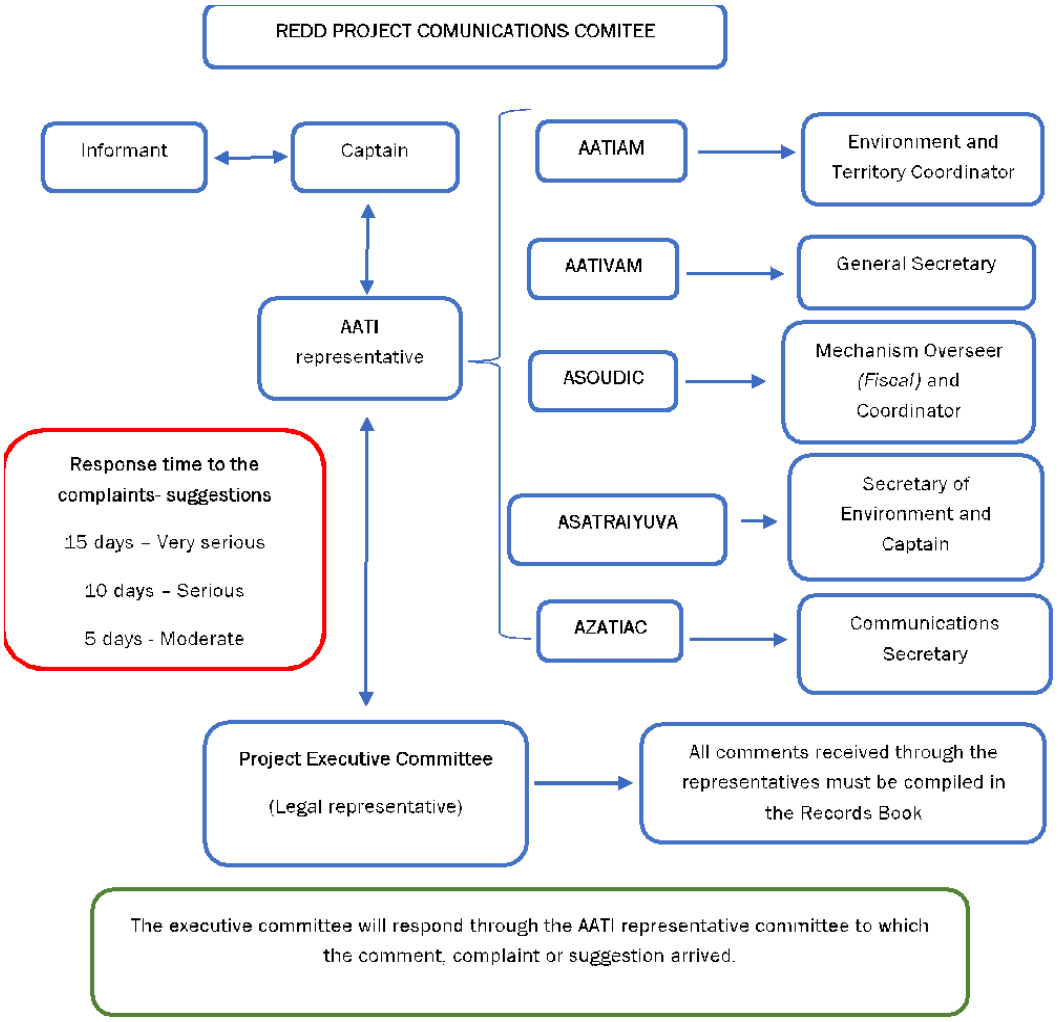

Figure 3. Complaints and claims mechanism agreed by the zonal areas (zones) for project management.[42]

Accountability

In accordance with the agreements and statutes of the AATIs, accountability and reporting to the community must be done in a Public Assembly in each AATI, and later, in an Assembly with representation of at least five people from each AATI to reveal

[42] It is based on the posters made by the communities whose photo was taken. See folder: Soportes\Consulta local\Fotografias\PQR

information about the management and destination of the resources derived from the project or any related plan or program. The discussions will be recorded in a Minutes Book that will be owned by the Executive Committee of each AATI.

The accounting status must be reported, and an annual report must be rendered to the General Community Assembly regarding the allocation of resources and the management of the monies derived from the Project. The mechanism overseer and supervisory committees of each executive committee will ensure the proper management of resources and will ensure that financial and accounting operations are in accordance with the regulations and the respective legal provisions. These reports, together with the Minutes, will be consolidated as Management Reports and will be available to be consulted by any stakeholder or person from the community through the complaints and claims PQRS mechanism. The AATIs monitoring committee will oversee the project's resource expenditure and will support accountability to the community.

Recognition of governance structures

The Project has recognized the role of the Executive Committee or Board of Directors, as well as the Great Indigenous Reservation and the own decision-making structures considered (contemplated) in the Statutes of each AATI.

The recognition of the traditional indigenous authorities of the AATIs and their participation in the organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies are focused on the fulfillment of the project activities that were agreed in the socializations, priority will be given to those previously carried out.

Capacity strengthening

Through the Project Executive Committee and in accordance with the commitments established in each community and previously informed by the Traditional Authority, priority issues will be assigned related to training for the development of the project activity prior to the implementation of the activities. In this way, each project activity that is implemented has an initial training component to demonstrate its purpose, methods used, and benefits and importance. From this training, each community participates differentially in the execution of the activities and assigns the participants or members of the families that will lead the process.

The trainings and preparation in each topic of the activities to be developed and basic training topics of the project will be carried out periodically according to necessity (need), while the development of activities by the communities in the project area will be verified.

The entire community will be progressively involved in the themes and activities of the project so that they all incorporate (absorb) the concepts discussed there. Each AATI selects a time in the year to share their development experiences with representatives of the other AATIs and community members.

Through the project, the representatives of each AATI will present the training needs regarding technical aspects of REDD+ and climate change, laws, statutes and other regulations related to the project to the traditional authorities, Colombia's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System and tools for monitoring, resource management and accountability. The solution of these needs will be articulated with the strategic line of the project: Local Governance Strengthening and Environmental Education and Training.

The topics that will guide the training of the communities focus on the following:

- Resource management, finance, and accounting.
- Territorial governance.
- Projects management.
- Leadership.
- Environment and Climate Change.

Free, prior and informed consent

The associations representatives, through the traditional reservation authorities, have guaranteed the effective participation of the communities in decision-making and in the design of the project by validating important issues such as the project management committee, monitoring committee, benefits distribution system, complaints and claims mechanism and prioritization of project activities. Socialization meetings were held prior to the validation and verification of the project as information, dialogue, and joint construction strategies with the communities; In addition to recognizing and articulating the decision-making spaces of AATIs within the Project's organizational structure, the autonomy of the communities in the management of their territories has been respected.

Respect for traditional knowledge

As part of the project activities and the action mechanisms, respect for traditional knowledge has been established as a principle, for this reason, *sabedores* (wise men)

and *Payés* have always participated to ensure that all project decisions always incorporate, recognize, and respect the knowledge of the communities, their traditional practices, and their traditional knowledge systems. For this reason, the final line of own education and traditional knowledge has as its pillar the education and transmission of knowledge and practices by the *sabedores* (wise men) to the youngest and children.

Through socializations, the risk of imposing restrictions on the traditional uses and practices of the communities was reduced and it was discussed how these activities were always articulated with the Life Plan, the Statutes, and local needs, according to the traditional knowledge of the communities in the management of their territory. Traditional knowledge maintains its diversity character by considering (contemplating) the difference in practices between ethnic groups and peoples present in the project area and the participation and equitable decision making.

Distribution of project benefits

A Benefit Distribution System was built and agreed upon, which clearly establishes who, how and when the monetary benefits derived from the project will be invested and the commitments that this implies in terms of administration. The additional intangible social and ecological benefits of the project and the need to invest the greatest number of resources in the development of activities for the long-term permanence of the project were evidenced; as well as savings programmed to generate additional earnings. Principles of justice, equity and efficiency were applied in the design of this System and an organizational structure for the management, administration, and execution of resources (see Annex 3).[43]

Territorial rights

Since their feasibility phase, the AATIs have demonstrated that they have jurisdiction over the territory in which the project activities are carried out and for the duration of the project's crediting; so that the project can demonstrate that it recognizes and respects the communities' rights to the territory (see Section 5.4). It should be said that the Traditional Indigenous Authorities Associations have as their objective: "[...] *defend, rescue, strengthen and preserve the fundamental rights of: unity, territory, culture, autonomy and community self-management and traditional authorities.*"[44]

[43] See in: Soportes\Anexos\ Anexo 3_Sistema de distribución de beneficios.
[44] Resolution 0016 of February 7, 2008.

Due to the way in which deforestation control activities and measures were defined, the participants will not establish exclusions in the use and management of the collective territory at any time and if this occurs it must be agreed and signed by the legal representatives.

C. The full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular that of indigenous peoples and local communities

- Participation

The effective participation of traditional authorities and their representatives in the feasibility and project design phases has been guaranteed. Participation in the project can be done directly with the traditional representatives and authorities and through the PQRS system.

As mentioned above, socialization meetings were held prior to the validation and verification of the project, such as information strategies, dialogue, and joint construction of the Project with the communities.

Additionally, the project has a Mechanism for complaints, claims and petitions.

D. The compatibility of the measures with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but instead, serve to incentivize the protection and conservation of these forests and the services derived from their ecosystems and to promote other social and environmental benefits

The Project is a financial instrument that will contribute to the development of measures to promote conservation processes and the maintenance of ecosystem services at the local level.

The activities considered (contemplated) in the project have the ultimate goal of reducing deforestation in the Amazon Forest, strengthening traditional initiatives for the conservation and use of local biodiversity, and continuing support for the provision of the associated ecosystem services, as well as regulated access by the communities that depend on them.

The implementation of the activities will at no time encourage the replacement of natural forests with plantations or agricultural crops, nor the introduction of exotic species that threaten local biodiversity.

The project makes an important contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as it seeks to guarantee the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater inland ecosystems through the administration of protected areas and strategic ecosystems and the incorporation of policies and regulations in the indigenous internal ordinance (bylaws) related to the control and management of natural resources; and intensify efforts to protect and safeguard the cultural and natural heritage through investment in project activities. To guarantee the success of the project, forestry monitoring and surveillance are foreseen with the monitoring of changes in forest cover in each verification period, so that the effectiveness of the activities carried out can be established and make adjustments in their design and implementation from primary information.

E. Actions to deal with reversal risks

The REDD+ project recognizes and respects the environmental determinants defined by the departmental and regional environmental authorities and the agreements and regulations of land management defined at the regional level:

- Amazon Forest Reserve.
- Territorial Planning Scheme of the municipality of Mitú (2005).
- PIVI of each of the five AATIs.

The Project seeks to be articulated with the PIVI, therefore, it is considered to be in harmony with the existing environmental and territorial planning instruments in the territory (environmental determinants), which helps to ensure the permanence of the activities.

F. Actions to reduce displacement of emissions

The REDD+ project foresees for forest monitoring and surveillance by monitoring changes in forest cover in each verification period to ensure that productive activities or deforestation agents do not move to other neighboring AATIs not yet included in the project and thus, avoiding a negative impact on other areas of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation. It is proposed to implement community monitoring actions in the territory such as patrolling, control and surveillance of forests and their tributaries and social mapping against deforestation.

These activities contribute to strengthening the governance exercise in the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation and support the identification of alternatives that end the pressures associated with deforestation at the local level.

5.5 Sectoral and territorial policies

The National Climate-Change Policy (PNCC) establishes implementation instruments as reference, including the comprehensive territorial and sectoral climate change management plans (PAS), and the Territorial and Sectoral Nodes of Climate Change as mechanisms for information flow and coordination, between the national government and the territories.

Among these mechanisms for the REDD+ Project of Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others, the Indigenous Amazonian Environmental and Climate Change Committee stands out as a dialogue space between indigenous representatives, their organizations, and government entities that pursues to include an integrated view of the territory and all environmental matters from indigenous people cultures into the National Safeguard System.

In the case of the REM/Visión Amazonía Program which —along with the GEF Corazón de la Amazonía project, the Joint Statement of Intent (DCI) or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the government of Colombia and the government of Norway, the United Kingdom, and Germany, and the Sustainable Forest Landscapes initiative— is part of the actions proposed to achieve the Nationally Determined contributions NDC[45] from the Conference of Parties, COP 21, aimed to reduce 20% in emissions below the of NDC projected for 2030. In 2013, the governments of Colombia, Norway, the United Kingdom, and Germany engaged in a dialogue about a REDD+ financial cooperation program results-based payments; a process embodied in the REDD+ for Early Movers Program (REM), developed in the context of the Amazonia Vision Initiative, the “Investment Portfolio for the Government of Colombia’s Amazonia Vision Program and the National REDD+ Strategy” (MADS, 2018a).

The Amazonia Vision Program is a results-based payment scheme created by the MADS as an early implementation strategy of the National REDD+ Strategy, that is, a strategy pilot at subnational level. The Amazon Biome program (458,961 km^2) aims to reduce net deforestation in the Colombian Amazon region by 2020 and, to that end, it pursues to promote a new regional development model that allows reducing deforestation, maintaining the natural base that sustains biodiversity and supports production, as well as to improve living conditions of local populations. The program sets forth five pillars: improving forest governance, sustainable sectoral development and planning, agro-

[45] See in PDD files: Soportes\Marcos_regulatorios\NDC

environmental development, environmental governance of indigenous territories, and enabling conditions (MADS, 2018a).

The program is planned to be implemented in steps, the first ones have advanced in departments as Caquetá and Guaviare, with subsequent interventions in the other departments, including Vaupés (MADS, 2018b). In particular, some progress has been made in the Integral Indigenous Life Plans (PIVA),[46] specifically regarding the components of territory and environment, own-government, economy and production, women and family, and cross-cutting matters. Of the ten projects chosen to be delivered in 2018, three of them are in the Vaupés Departments —in the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of ACAIPI (Association of Captains and Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Pirá Paraná River), ACIYAVA (Association of Indigenous Captains of Yaigojé Apaporis Vaupés), and AATIZOT (Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the Tiquié Zone), they pursue to strengthen both the environmental governance of indigenous peoples and their Life Plans, promote the integrated protection of sacred sites, fortify government systems, ensure food self-sufficiency, strengthen and empower indigenous women, among other lines of action (MADS, 2018b). Although the REDD+ Vaupés project is not included in the PIVA's results-based payment activities, the project strategic lines are considered in the lines of action: (1) Strengthening of own-government systems, indigenous institutions and spaces and instances for participation, coordination, and consensus building; (2) local production, sovereignty, and food security; (3) education, conservation, and transmission of indigenous knowledge, (4) indigenous land-use planning.

5.6 Local policies

The 99.99% of Vaupés Department is a Forest Reserve, such status was granted through Law 2nd of 1959, whose fundamental purpose is to protect soils, water and wildlife, as well as the economic development of the country on account of the innumerable assets and services it offers. This conservation status includes a set of decisions, such as the subtraction areas and the indigenous reservations, among which are the following ones:

- Areas stolen from the Amazonia Forest Reserve (Law 2nd of 1959).
- Resolution 1006 of June 16, 2008 (Mitú Municipality).
- Resolution 1426 of August 12, 2008 (Carurú Municipality).

[46] See document in PDD files: Soportes\Marcos_regulatorios\PIVA)

- Indigenous reservations.
- Vaupés Indigenous Reservation (0086 of 27-07-82 INCORA).
- Arara – Bacatí – Lagos de Jamaicurú Indigenous Reservation (080 of 14-04-93 INCORA).
- Yaigojé Apaporis Indigenous Reservation (035 of 6-05-88 INCORA and 06 of 11-05-98 INCORA).

Likewise, the CDA issued the following administrative-law actions to reduce and control deforestation:

- Resolution No. 067 of February 23, 2018, which temporarily suspends the use, transportation, employment of power saws and blade discs for scythes, as well as other provisions for the marketing, use, and transportation of lubricating oils used in the Guaviare Department.
- Resolution 182 of May 28, 2018, which mandates the temporary registration of power saws, and the use, transportation, employment of blade discs for scythes is temporarily suspended in the CDA Jurisdiction; and Resolution No. 067 of February 23, 2018, is repealed and other decisions are made.

Furthermore, for the Colombian Amazon region, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) along with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) developed the *Action Plan to Reduce Deforestation Rate in the Amazonia and Address the Effects of Climate Change*, in coordination with SINA sectors, and the participation of concerned communities, and plaintiffs. This Plan sets forth the roadmap and methodology employed to enforce the STC 4360 Judgement of the Supreme Court of Justice (SCJ), which shows the main causes of deforestation in the Amazonia and establishes that —since deforestation produces short-medium-and-long term imminent and serious harm to children, adolescents and adults, who filed a guardianship (called plaintiffs)— measures must be implemented so that the State protects collective rights and stops thinking about its own interests. The Supreme Court of Justice mandated the Presidency of the Republic and other municipal, regional and national authorities involved in this responsibility to adopt a short-medium-and-long term action plan to protect the Colombian Amazon region (Rojas, 2018).

The CDA Action Plan is considered in the Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management (EICDBC), it comprises 8 steps for the formulation of the so-called PIVAC (Intergenerational Pact for Life of the Colombian Amazon region), and it generated 5 lines of action for the Amazonia: Sociocultural management of forests and public awareness; development of a forest economy and closure of the agro-

livestock frontier; articulation and cross-sectoral and territorial management to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Amazonia; permanent control and monitoring; and generation and strengthening of financial, institutional, and legal capabilities (MADS & MADR, 2018).

In turn, the REDD+ Vaupés project is part of the lines that pursue consolidating territorial governance of indigenous groups, promoting a forest economy based on goods and services associated to carbon, and strengthening inter-agency articulation that helps to promote life plans of indigenous communities pursuing the conservation of the Amazon biome (MADS & MADR, 2018)..

5.6.1 Regional Environmental Management Plan (PGAR)

The Regional Environmental Management Plan (PGAR) 2012-2023 aims to implement and harmonize environmental planning instruments to promote, support and strength sustainable processes of regional development and occupation of the territory, according to the biodiversity, population, and culture (CDA, 2012).

The goal in the vision of the PGAR 2012-2023 and the REDD+ Project of Indigenous Peoples from Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others is to advance in the environmental management and land-use planning for the sustainable use of the inhabitants in their territories and improve their quality of life. These include strategic lines related to environmental management, the inclusion of environmental determinants, protected areas, conservation strategies, life plans, forest management, the rescue of traditional knowledge, the conservation and recovery of natural resources.

5.6.2 Institutional Action Plan 2016-2019

This Action Plan aims planning measures that enable to implement strategies for achieving the sustainable development goals, pursuing to harmonize national, departmental, and municipal policies with the environmental system. It was created as provided for in the National Environmental Policy, Law 1753 of 2015, National Development Plan 2014-2018; the pillars of Peace, Equity and Education are the development axis as well as its cross-cutting strategies; among the latter, Green Growth is the starting point to consolidate the tasks of the Action Plan (CDA & SINA, 2016).

The 2016-2019 Action Plan was developed in agreement with indigenous leaders; community leaders; political, economic, and education sectors; and different organizations present in the region, reflecting the environmental forward-looking goal pursued in the northern and eastern Amazon region of Colombia (CDA & SINA, 2016). Some of the strategies relate to the REDD+ Project of Indigenous Peoples from Vaupés,

YUTUCU and Others, the indigenous communities, the activities to be carried out in the project and the national development plan are focused on advancing towards a low-carbon sustainable growth, to protect and ensure the sustainable use of natural capital, to improve environmental quality and governance; to achieve a resilient growth and reduce the vulnerability to the risks of disasters and climate change; to protect and preserve ecosystems and territories, mitigation and adaptation to climate change; environmental management in the territories of indigenous peoples.

5.6.3 Cuduyarí River POMCA [47]

Through the POMCAS, the planning of the sustainable use and management of the renewable natural resources of a hydrographic basin is made, so that an adequate balance between its economic utilization and physical-biotic structure and its water resources can be maintained or restored. Thanks to these plans, specific programs and projects are managed and executed aimed at conserving, preserving or preventing the deterioration of hydrographic basins.

In the specific case of the POMCA of the Cuduyarí River basin, its objective consists of the formulation of programs and projects that have the participation of indigenous communities and state institutions to induce changes in the current natural and environmental resources use and management processes, in order to establish the economic utilization balance.

In addition, the fulfillment of the following specific objectives is proposed:

- Contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the indigenous communities settled in the basin through the implementation of sustainable productive programs and projects that guarantee, on a permanent basis, the availability of natural and environmental resources, basic sanitation, and environmental education.
- Preserve areas with high fragility and ecosystem value, such as protected areas, promoting knowledge, conservation, and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.
- Establish mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the POMCA, in a concerted and participatory manner between State institutions and indigenous communities, in order to guarantee its sustainability within the planned time horizon (20 years).

[47] See in the PDD folder: Soportes\Marcos_regulatorios\POMCA_Cuduyarí

- Support the implementation of agroforestry systems in degraded areas and/or with restrictions for the development of agricultural activities, reducing the risk in the communities settled in the basin.

Considering the above, the joint work that was carried out with the ASOUDIC communities in the construction of this POMCA is a relevant activity, which joins their efforts for the conservation of the natural resources of their territory.

5.7 Integral Indigenous Life Plans (PIVI)

in the exercise of autonomy, indigenous communities prepare and adopt, in a concerted manner, the Integral Indigenous Life Plans (PIVI) as planning and management instruments as internal development guides that are elaborated from a collective diagnosis of the main components and with a strategic focus. The PIVI constitute a political instrument, in which the particular vision of each town or community about their history is consigned, understood as the origin that sustains their identity (being); its present, seen in terms of internal and external relationships (having and being); and daily activity organization that guarantees a future in accordance with its knowledge systems and social and territorial organization (doing). This is a planning tool aimed at strengthening government instances and dialogue with the other State sectors and society, which is part of the indigenous peoples' efforts to publicize (inform about) their ways of conceiving the world, everyday life thinking and the future, to organize themselves in the doing (carrying out) of its resources and to control and evaluate their processes (OPIAC, 2014).

Regarding territorial competence, protected by ILO Convention 169 (Articles 13-15) which recognizes indigenous peoples' rights to land and territory, as a space for collective management, and the handling of transfers. On one side, the PIVI challenge the concept of development and, on the other, they reassert planning as a tool regulating relationships between ethnic societies and the institutional apparatus of the Colombian society, serving as articulating strategy of traditional indigenous institutions and those of the National State.

The Life Plans of the five Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIs) are a formal requirement in the field of ethnic customary law, provided for in the political constitution and in Law 016 of 2003. Furthermore, they constitute a repository of the ethnic vision, such as it exists in the Amazon narrative and oral tradition, in the internal dynamics of their communities and organizations in charge of managing —before different institutions— rights such as autonomy, culture, identity, and self-government. Although the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of the project have PIVIs

formulated, socialized, and endorsed by the communities and competent authorities, only the Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Acaricuara (AZATIAC) presents an updated plan, and the other four associations require an update. These documents were prepared through community participatory workshops that included three phases: diagnosis, strategic component, and investment plan.

The Integral Indigenous Life Plans (PIVI)[48] consider as cross-cutting the environmental component because, in the indigenous worldview, economy, social organization, health, education, and other key dimensions are closely related to the territory and the collective management of resources by understanding nature and its functioning. In this sense, the activities proposed in the REDD+ Vaupés project are —in turn— a small part of the Life Plans related to the problems identified with the territory, traditional economy, education, and own-government.

The respect for the traditional knowledge of the communities in the reserve is taken into account in the following instruments:

- Law 397 of 97, Article 4 – Cultural heritage of the Nation. It consists of all the cultural assets and values that express the Colombian nationality: tradition, customs, habits.
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – Law 21 of 1991, Articles 7, 8, 63, 90, 246, 330 regarding the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples in Colombia.
- Decree 2941 of 2009 – It partially regulates Law 397 of 1997 regarding the intangible cultural heritage.
- Judicial decrees 004 and 005 – Regarding the plans to safeguard traditional knowledge.

5.7.1 Monitoring of legislative regulations and territorial planning guidelines

The project development is framed in Colombian laws applicable to the forestry sector, as well as those associated with the implementation of carbon projects. The main laws, regulations and decrees that regulate this project are presented in Section 4 valid for the

[48] An Indigenous Life Plan is a planning instrument that is built from a participatory self-diagnosis process and the project development exercise. It is an instrument of policy and government, and as such, a social agreement that must arise from consensus. The Life Plan is consolidated as a document that contains information about the community, its resources and its needs; Information about the changes that the community wants to achieve, and the projects to achieve those changes and live better; The positioning of the community with respect to the relationship between the indigenous government and government actors, and other actors; The long-term political vision of the community.

2016-2018 monitoring period. For future project verifications, the compliance evaluation will be carried out periodically, in order to verify compliance with the information presented and provide the relevant regulatory updates in accordance with what is established in the regulatory framework and in the baseline

6 Climate change adaptation

For the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, Section 10.8 of the BCR Standard was analyzed to evaluate its application in the framework of the project development. This *Adaptation to climate change* section is subdivided into two items, the first one, composed of five parts where actions related to adaptation to climate change are demonstrated and the second one, composed of four parts, which highlights the development of actions and measures.

Compliance with the project's climate change adaptation criteria is supported by REDD+ activities framed in strategic lines (SL), in the Safeguards and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in the processes of socialization and consultation with stakeholders, and in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). This section develops the description of the criteria proposed by the BCR Standard for Adaptation to Climate Change,[49] where in each section, the activity that allows corroborating compliance is mentioned.

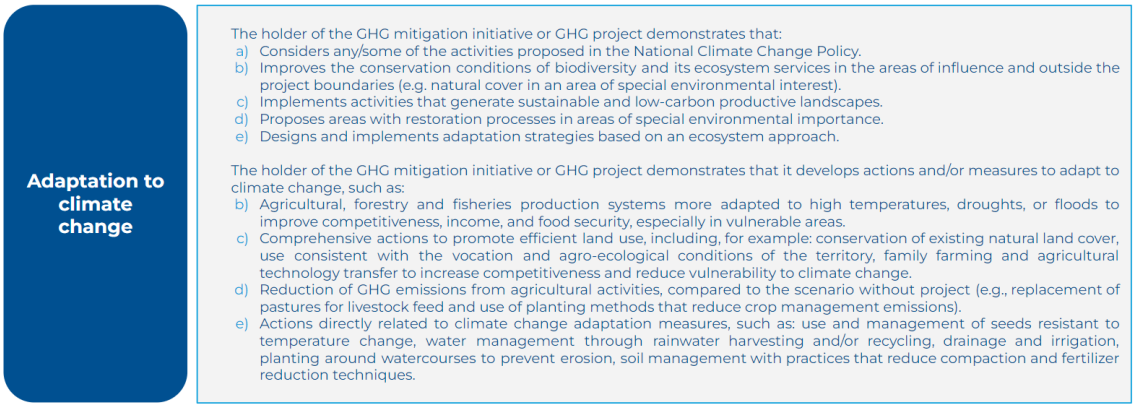

Figure 4. Components in which adaptation to climate change is framed

(Source: Biocarbon Registry, 2022)

[49] BCR Standard 3.2.

Table 7 shows the analysis of the project activities in tune with climate change adaptation.

Table 7. Project actions related to climate change adaptation

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
I. GHG Project holder demonstrates that:				
a) Considers one or more of the strategic lines proposed in the National Climate Change Policies and/or focuses aspects outlined in the regulations of the country where the project is implemented	The objective of the National Climate Change Policy is to incorporate climate change management into public and private decisions in order to advance on a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path that reduces the risks of climate change and allows taking advantage of the opportunities it generates (National Climate Change Policy).[50] Therefore, the implementation of the Policy is developed under five strategic lines and four instrumental lines (Table 29). The activities developed in the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others are framed in three of the five strategic lines: Low carbon rural development, Management and conservation of ecosystems, and Ecosystem services for low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The activities that comply with the strategic lines of the	The project supports local employment and economic diversification of communities through project activities.	• Number of families involved in the FRES • Percentage of local services and products suppliers	**F** - Local governance strengthening See Section 14.1
		The project carries out monitoring and conservation activities in the dry forests.	Number of monitoring activities carried out during the period	NA
		The project strengthens relationships and collaborative work with the different sectors and strategic stakeholders in the area of influence, promoting community capacities and leadership around local environmental management and education.	• Number of sector trainings and workshops carried out within the framework of the FRES projects • Number of workshops with educational sector	**F** - Local governance strengthening **S** - Traditional knowledge and own-education **E** - Own economy and production systems See Section 14.1

[50] National climate change policy / Luis Gilberto Murillo, minister (2016 - :) ; [Eds.] Climate Change Directorate: Florián Buitrago, Maritza; Pabón Restrepo, Giovanni Andrés; Pérez Álvarez, Paulo Andrés; Rojas Laserna, Mariana; Suárez Castaño, Rodrigo. ---- Bogotá, D. C.: Colombia. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2017.

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
	National Climate Change Policy, as well as the instrumental lines that the policy evokes are described here (Table 29).			
b) Improves conditions for the conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, in the areas of influence, outside the project boundaries; i.e., natural cover on environmentally key areas, biological corridors, water management in watersheds, among others	The project's conservation activities demonstrate the environmental and social commitment of the communities that are part of the project. It is also important to highlight that the activities framed within the conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services seek to mitigate the impact of neighboring productive activities related to the expansion of the agricultural frontier, which is the main direct cause of deforestation or degradation in the project area and the region of reference.	The project performs maintenance and monitoring in the forests. In addition, carries out community relations and collaborative work with different sectors and strategic stakeholders in the area of influence.	• Number of monitoring reports • Number of fauna sighting reports • Number of trainings • Number of workshops with educational sector	**F** - Local governance strengthening **S** - Traditional knowledge and own-education **E** - Own economy and production systems See Section 14.1
c) Implements activities that generate sustainable and low-carbon productive landscapes	These types of activities are characterized by facilitating economic development while minimizing the production of Greenhouse Gases (GHG). The REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others has a line of activities called: Ecological and cultural restoration and recovery, from which are developed activities that generate the recovery of the landscape in a sustainable and low-carbon way.	The project carries out actions framed in the REDD+ guidelines through the integral conservation of the natural forest and joint management of biodiversity. These actions are aimed at restoring the ecological and social dynamics of the Amazon Forest, rivers and associated cultural values, as well as recovering areas affected by the impacts of climate change by planting timber, fruit, and palm trees endemic to the area.	• Number of hectares restored • Implementation of agroforestry systems with native species of ecological importance • Number of monitoring reports • Number of species planted • Products associated with the sustainable use program and quantity of monthly production • Nurseries established	**R** - Ecological and cultural restoration See Section 14.1

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
			based on traditional practices	
d) Proposes restoration processes in areas of specific environmental importance	The project conserves areas of additional forest within the framework of the reservation territory, in addition to the forest areas framed in the REDD+ project with the purpose of reducing emissions resulting from deforestation, thus reducing deforestation pressure in the area and promoting restoration processes in deforested and/or degraded territories.	The Project carries out conservation activities in forest relicts with the implementation of passive restoration processes. In addition, 797,598.40 hectares of forest in the Colombian Amazon region are being conserved in the project area.	● Number of monitoring reports ● Number of hectares with areas under restoration	**F** - Local governance strengthening
e) Designs and implements adaptation strategies based on an ecosystem approach	This action does not apply to the first monitoring period of the project; however, the project seeks to implement adaptation measures based on high value ecosystems, through the monitoring of early deforestation alerts and biodiversity follow-up	NA	NA	NA
f) Strengthens the local capacities of institutions and/or communities to take informed decisions to anticipate negative effects derived from climate change (recognition of conditions of vulnerability); as well as to take advantage of opportunities derived from expected or evidenced changes	Through the 4 strategic lines, the project seeks to build resilience and prevention capacities in the face of the effects derived from climate change, in turn generating local opportunities for sustainable entrepreneurship.	The project supports local employment and the economic diversification of communities based on the activities of the strategic lines and promotes prevention of adverse effects of climate change with the implementation of the strategic lines as control measures against the risk of deforestation and other adverse climate effects	Project implementation reports within the FRES framework	**F** - Local governance strengthening **S** - Traditional knowledge and own-education **E** - Economy and production systems See Section 14.1
II. GHG project holder demonstrates that develop either actions or measures to adapt to climate change, such as				
a) Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries production systems better adapted to high temperatures, droughts, or floods, to	These types of activities are characterized by facilitating economic development while minimizing the production of	The project carries out actions aimed at restoring the ecological and social dynamics of the Amazon Forest, rivers	● Number of hectares restored ● Implementation of agroforestry	**F** - Local governance strengthening See Section 14.1

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
improve competitiveness, income, and food security, especially in vulnerable areas	Greenhouse Gases (GHG). In order to address the main cause of deforestation and forest degradation in the reservation's territory, which coincides with the expansion of the agricultural frontier, the development of cattle ranching and the harvesting of commercial timber, the proposal is to provide alternative livelihoods that are not based on the excessive extraction of timber and through which the indigenous communities can ensure income without the need to cut down more forests. The activities will involve the local community in the establishment and implementation of new productive programs and the strengthening of existing ones, focusing mainly on activities related to traditional practices.	and associated cultural values, as well as recovering areas affected by the impacts of climate change by planting timber, fruit and palm trees endemic to the area.	systems with native species of ecological importance. ● Number of seeds from the region that have been used in the nursery restoration and creation processes ● Number of *chagras* intervened for the integral recovery of their biodiversity ● Number of fishponds adapted to adverse conditions ● Products associated with the sustainable use program and quantity of monthly production ● Nurseries established based on traditional practices	
b) Integrated actions that assist in the efficient use of soil, including, i. e., the conservation of existing natural cover, land use consistent with land vocation and agroecological conditions, family farming, and agricultural technology transfer that increases competitiveness by reducing vulnerability to climate change	To stop the loss of diversity, and more in a strategic ecosystem such as the tropical rainforest, the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, preserves areas with natural vegetation in the Amazon biome, from relatively old forests and gallery forests, to degraded and eroded areas product of natural regeneration, territories which are not necessarily	The project monitors the natural forest areas and implements lines of activities with the objective of conserving the forested territory and promoting the increase of forest reserves.	● Number of monitoring reports ● Monthly production of products generated under the project ● Annual partnership conservation activities	**F** - Local governance strengthening **R** - Ecological and cultural restoration **E** - Own economy and production systems **S** - Traditional knowledge

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
	part of the project area, but are framed in the management areas of the project proponents. Thus, the project activities present a use consistent with the vocation of the land, destined in the territory, and has several integral actions that help with the efficient use of the land within the framework of the FRES			and own-education See Section 14.1
c) Reduction of GHG emissions from agricultural activities, compared to the non-project scenario (i. e., replacement of pastures for livestock feed and use of planting methods that reduce emissions from crop management)	This action does not apply to the mitigation project	NA	NA	NA
d) Actions causally related to climate change adaptation measures, such as use and management of seeds resistant to temperature change, water management through rainwater harvesting, recycling, drainage, and irrigation, reforestation of watersheds to prevent erosion, soil management with practices that reduce compaction, and techniques to reduce fertilizer use	Through the 4 strategic lines, the project seeks to build resilience and prevention capacities in the face of the effects derived from climate change, in turn generating local opportunities for sustainable entrepreneurship.	The project supports local employment and the economic diversification of communities based on the activities of the strategic lines and promotes prevention of adverse effects of climate change with the implementation of the strategic lines as control measures against the risk of deforestation and other adverse climate effects.	Project implementation reports within the FRES framework	**F** - Local governance strengthening **R** - Ecological and cultural restoration **E** - Own economy and production systems **S** - Traditional knowledge and own-education See Section 14.1

(Source: South Pole, based on information provided by the initiative holder, 2022).

Table 29. Paragraph a, numeral I

National Climate Change Policy	Requirement	Compliance	Indicator	Support (SL)	SDG
Strategic Line: 1. Low-carbon rural development	Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy	The project supports local employment and economic diversification of communities through the implementation of project activities.	• Number of families involved in the FRES • Percentage of suppliers of local services and products	F - Local governance strengthening See Section 17.4.1	-
Strategic Line: 2. Low-carbon and climate-resilient urban development	Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy	Not Applicable	-	-	-
Strategic Line: 3. Low-carbon and climate-resilient mining-energy development	Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy	Not Applicable	-	-	-
Strategic Line: 4. Low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure development	Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy	The project supports local employment and economic diversification of communities through the implementation of project activities.	• Number of families involved in the FRES • Percentage of suppliers of local services and products	**F** - Local governance strengthening	11. Sustainable cities and communities
Strategic Line: 5. Management and conservation of ecosystems and ecosystem services for low-carbon and climate-resilient development	Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy	The project carries out monitoring and conservation activities of tropical rainforests in the Amazon biome in Colombia.	Number of community monitoring activities	**F** - Local governance strengthening **E** - Own economy and production systems **S** - Traditional knowledge and own-education	15. Life on Land
Instrumental Lines: a. Climate change management planning	Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate	Not Applicable	-	-	-

National Climate Change Policy	Requirement	Compliance	Indicator	Support (SL)	SDG
	Change Policy				
Instrumental Lines: b. Information and Science, Technology and Research	Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy	Not Applicable	-	-	-
Instrumental Lines: c. Education	Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy	The project seeks to strengthen relationships and collaborative work with the different sectors and strategic stakeholders in the area of influence, promoting community capacities and leadership around local environmental management and education.	Number of people who have participated in the learning workshops within the FRES projects	**F** - Local governance strengthening	4. Quality Education
Instrumental Lines: c. Financing and economic instruments	Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy	The project supports local employment and economic diversification of the communities through activities that seek sustainability and environmental conservation	Number of families involved in the FRES	**F** - Local governance strengthening **R** - Ecological and cultural restoration **E** - Own economy and production systems **S** - Traditional knowledge and own-education	11. Sustainable cities and communities

(Source: South Pole, based on information provided by the initiative holder, 2022).

7 Carbon ownership and rights

7.1 Project holder

The project proponent is a group of Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (ATTIs), located within the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation. In this sense, the ownership and rights over the land that makes up the associations AATIVAM, AATIAM, AZATIAC, ASOUDIC and ASATRAIYUVA correspond to the indigenous communities that have traditionally occupied the territory demarcated in the boundaries of each association. Consecrated within an indigenous territory, the Great Indigenous Reservation of Vaupés, granted by Resolution Number 0086 of July 27, 1982 of INCORA and Agreement 304 of April 17, 2013 of INCODER.

Here below the presidents of the 5 AATI[51] they lead the communities

Organization name	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities Yurutí of Vaupés ASATRAIYUVA
Contact person	Gonzalo Suárez
Title	Legal Representative
Address	Community: Santa Rosalia Reservation: Vaupés Municipality: Mitú Department: Vaupés
Telephone	+57 314 2658220
Email	gsuarezrodriguez51@gmail.com

Organization name	Zonal Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Acaricuara - AZATIAC
Contact person	Rubiano Alfonso Rubio Mantilla
Title	Legal Representative
Address	Community: Acaricuara Reservation: Vaupés Municipality: Mitú Department: Vaupés
Telephone	+57 312 2590205
Email	azatiac.redd@gmail.com

Organization name	Association of Traditional Authorities - PAMIJABOVA of the Cuduyarí River for an Own Government - ASOUDIC
Contact person	Gaudencio Martínez
Title	Legal Representative
Address	Community: Puerto Golondrina Reservation: Vaupés

[51] See current legal representative: Información adicional/Certificados rte leg 2023

	Municipality: Mitú Department: Vaupés
Telephone	+57 311 2827465
Email	gaudencubeo75@hotmail.com

Organization name	Association of Middle Vaupés Authorities - AATIVAM
Contact person	Jose Luis Hernandez
Title	Legal Representative
Address	Community: San Pablo de Mandí Municipality: Mitú Department: Vaupés
Telephone	+57 313 455 0808
Email	asociacionaativam@gmail.co

Organization name	Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities - AATIAM
Contact person	Cesar Guitierrez
Title	Legal Representative
Address	Community: Seima Cachivera Municipality: Mitú Reservation: Vaupés Department: Vaupés
Telephone	+57 313 4509139
Email	aatiamel1@gmail.com

7.2 Other project participants

Organization name	South Pole Carbon Asset Management S.A.S (South Pole)
Contact person	Advice and accompaniment in the development of the project, monitoring, and accounting for the reduction of emissions. South Pole will also be in charge of commercializing the mitigation results verified by the project.
Title	José Luis González
Address	REDD+ project manager in Colombia
Telephone	Carrera 46 # 7-59, Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia
Email	+57 (604) 520 5000
	j.gonzalez@southpole.com, info@southpole.com; nbs_latam@southpole.com

7.3 Agreements related to carbon rights

Indigenous peoples, through their indigenous representative organizations (the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities), have legal ownership over the Verified Carbon Credits (VCCs). Since, under the provisions of Decree 1088 of 1993, the Associations of Indigenous Traditional Authorities that make up the large reservation of Vaupés, have the status of entities of Public Law of special character, with legal personality, own assets and administrative autonomy, therefore, they are autonomously

and voluntarily that make the decision to be part of the project. Thus, the legal representative of each association has the legal powers to sign commercial agreements such as the one described in Annex 14, which was signed on September 26, 2018 by the legal representatives of that time[52], and whose validity and knowledge lasted in the current legal representatives[53]. From South Pole, different informative assemblies, accompanying meetings, visits to the territory, general assemblies, communiqués and other procedures related to the constant communication between South Pole, AATI and the community have been carried out, in order to ensure that the information provided since the signing of the ERPA in 2018 is disseminated and fully known to the new newly elected authorities.

For this project, carbon rights are combined with land tenure rights. Annex 14 describes the trade agreements related to carbon rights for the Yutucu REDD+ project.

7.4 Land tenure

Ownership of the project is demonstrable as granted under a law, regulation and decree issued by law enforcement authorities, since in accordance with Articles 329 and 330, states that indigenous authorities are empowered and independent to rule their territories and freely manage their natural resources, they are also in charge of protecting and preserving the renewable natural resources according to the customs, traditions, and culture of the communities.

The indigenous peoples and through their indigenous representative bodies, one of them the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIs), can implement and develop activities that allow the preservation and conservation of forests, such as the different activities planned by the REDD+ project, because they are located in the indigenous territory Great Indigenous Reservation of Vaupés, granted by Resolution number 0086 of July 27, 1982 issued by INCORA , and the Agreement 304 of April 17, 2013 by INCODER.[54]

The AATIs are entities of a special public nature that constitute organizational and political subjects and have constitutional origins in transitory Article 56[55] as a tool to promote the organization and administration of indigenous territories. The Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities are recognized as indigenous representation organizations according to Decree 1088 of 1993.[56] For this reason, in addition to their

[52] See legal representativa that signed ERPA 2018: Información adicional/Certificados rte leg 2018

[53] See current legal representative: Información adicional/Certificados rte leg 2023
[54] See supports PDD files at: Soportes\Prueba de derecho\ Resolución 304 de 17-04-2013
[55] Political Constitution of Colombia
[56] See supports PDD files at: Soportes\Prueba de derecho\ DECRETO 1088 DE 1993

legal status as an organization, they can act as institutions not only for traditional activities, but also for those not necessarily traditional, as could be, the carrying out of carbon credit marketing projects or REDD+ projects (ISA & FOREST TRENDS, 2010).

7.5 Origin of prior consultation

Given that mitigation activities directly affect or may affect the communities that are part of the AATIs, the project must take into account national and Ministry of the Interior provisions on prior consultation and free and informed consent, and seek to guarantee the participation and fair and equitable distribution of economic benefits generated by the commercialization of the mitigation results and identify the social and environmental benefits generated by the activities implemented to reduce deforestation in the forests of the Reservation.

However, although Decree 1320 of 1998 establishes a procedure for the development of prior consultation, it is quite limited and is not correctly applied to projects of this nature, since this Decree regulated prior consultation for activities that require environmental license; and until now, the country does not have a clear and homogeneous mechanism that guarantees such consultation nor with regulations on the way in which Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) proceeds in mitigation projects.

Considering the above, the REDD+ Project has carried out and will carry out socialization processes in the five AATIs considering the methodological guidelines of the BioCarbon Registry Standard in its document Standard for the voluntary carbon market - BCR Standard - from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2, Section 16, for stakeholder consultation (see Section 10), in order to inform about the project design and maximize stakeholder participation, assess impacts and establish mitigation measures, and establish permanent communication mechanisms with communities so that they can raise concerns about potential negative impacts during project implementation.

Regarding the need for prior consultation, it is important to mention that after an extensive legal review and the construction of a concept[57] on the exhaustion of the Prior Consultation mechanism to advance REDD+ projects with Indigenous Reservations or Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities, it was concluded that REDD+ projects that are implemented with the participation of the ethnic community, and with their acquiescence supported by documents that account for the socialization and decision-making process by their traditional authorities, do not require the involvement of the

[57] See the attached document to PDD file: soporte Concepto Jurídico sobre Mecanismo de Participación en Proyectos REDD+.

Colombian State, so that through of a Prior Consultation (as understood by the State) a legal transaction between private parties is validated, developed through the principle of the autonomy of the freedom of the parties.

This contractual autonomy, common to all persons (legal and natural), is of greater significance in relation to ethnic communities, regardless of whether other fundamental rights of equal constitutional protection are at stake, such as the autonomy and self-determination of peoples, especially, the freedom to decide their socioeconomic future and their priorities. To expect the State to act as a kind of guarantor or validator is equivalent to ignoring the aforementioned freedoms and fundamental rights of the indigenous communities and, therefore, would constitute discriminatory treatment against them, and a violation of their communal right to privacy, by having to provide information regarding a legal transaction (of interest between the parties) to third parties (all State agencies participating in a prior consultation).

Additionally, the existing regulations on Prior Consultation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in Colombia are being reviewed by the government at the request of ethnic groups; however, prior consultation is not required at this time for REDD+ projects that are formulated jointly with ethnic communities, but the participation of the communities must be ensured and minutes must be drawn up to record the work agreed upon with them, and for this, the REDD+ Project has been implementing its Participation strategy (see PDD Section 10).

8 Environmental Aspects

Because the project expansion region and the project area together occupy about 50 percent of the department's about 50 percent of the department's territory. Some of the conditions of the expansion region are expansion region are developed based on information from the department. The environmental aspects are described in annex 1.

8.1 Environmental Impact

The potential activities of the project were identified through meetings and gatherings held with AATI members in Mitú and the communities. The activities presented in the Integral Plan of Indigenous Life of each of the five AATIs were analyzed in detail in relation to the biotic component, for which it is highlighted that, historically, the communities have focused the development of their activities in a sustainable way aimed at conservation of biodiversity and natural resources. In this sense, the financing received through the project is considered a positive mechanism and incentive, since it

helps to overcome the financial difficulties that the reservation territory has faced in order to achieve the goals established in said life plans, promoting the achievement of the same objectives of conservation and protection of the biodiversity that communities have historically maintained.

The activities identified in the PIVI were grouped into four strategic lines in which the actions of the project will focus in order to conserve forest areas and reduce their degradation and deforestation risks. According to the proposed activities, the expected impact will be an organized and strengthened community in its governance processes, with a high decision-making capacity in its field of work and to contribute to the good management of its territory. In this regard, with the purpose of addressing the main cause of deforestation and degradation of the reservation territory forests (i.e. expansion of the agricultural frontier, development of livestock activity and exploitation of commercial woods), it is proposed to provide alternative means of subsistence that are not based on the wood extraction and through which indigenous communities can secure income without the need to cut down forests or generate a considerable deterioration of biodiversity. In this case, the income that some families no longer receive from the use of forest areas and wood extraction are offset by the income derived from the sale of carbon bonds and the activities in which they participate, which provide additional monetary benefits to the resources required for family subsistence.

Activities related to the lines of own economy and production systems and Ecological and cultural restoration are listed in Section 3.6.3 of the PDD. The interest of these activities focuses on the sovereignty of indigenous communities (by strengthening the capacity of action and implementation of the objectives of the PIVI of each AATI) and in the maintenance of the biotic conditions of the region and the conservation of the biodiversity. For such conservation, in general terms, the activities focus on strengthening food security, technical assistance for the generation of sustainable production models, recovery of timber species and ecological restoration of transformed areas. The potential positive and negative impacts on biodiversity from the project activities are described below, with the consequences that these impacts would have on the assessment of net damage on biodiversity (Table 8).

Table 8. Expected positive and negative impacts on biodiversity from project activities, with considerations to avoid generating net damage

Activity	Potential positive impact on biodiversity	Potential negative impact on biodiversity	Expected result

Food security strengthening	Allows the optimization of ancestral and traditional planting and harvesting activities. Optimizes and reduces the area of impacted natural cover for cultivation purposes.	No negative impact on biodiversity is anticipated by stimulating traditional planting and harvesting methods, which from the beginning, are aligned with sustainable development.	No net damage to biodiversity
Technical assistance: generation of sustainable production models	It favors production alternatives in addition to those traditionally maintained. Optimizes and reduces the area of impacted natural cover for cultivation purposes.	These productive alternatives are not contrary to the ecological and ecosystem processes of the area and a negative impact is not expected. The entry of new sustainable production systems (e.g. poultry, wildlife breeding) provides a more robust own economy, avoid the search for other resources that would stimulate extractive economies, and therefore, with proper management, constitute appropriate alternatives for the conservation of biodiversity by avoiding excessive hunting, increase in wild production crops, decrease (forest) cover transformation pressure, among others.	No net damage to biodiversity
Recovery of timber species	Promotes timber purpose plant populations recovery and their sustainable use (exploitation).	No negative impact is anticipated as a consequence of the spread of timber species. This is in order for future uses (exploitations) to be sustainable and for the specie population dynamics to recover.	No net damage to biodiversity
Ecological recovery and restoration of transformed areas	Allows locating, delimit and plan the restoration and recovery of degraded areas, with the interest of promoting the conservation of biodiversity in the territory.	There are no negative impacts on biodiversity as a consequence of the generation of restoration and recovery strategies, since the areas will be restored and recovered with native species in the areas selected by the communities without affecting the productive areas (*chagras*) that would compromise the food security of the communities, instead, both farming systems and natural systems are being optimized.	No net damage to biodiversity

(Source: Prepared by South Pole (2019). From the Integral Plans of Indigenous Life of the communities)

The expected impact on biodiversity is mainly related to changes in land cover, especially in the conservation of forest areas through the development of project activities. With this, the anthropic impact on fauna and flora is reduced by keeping the cover stable and

guaranteeing connectivity between the forest fragments and patches in regions that have been affected by agricultural frontier expansion processes. Conservation values are maintained, ensuring a net positive impact on biodiversity. In the areas that have been subject to extraction and degradation, the project activities contribute to the delimitation and recovery of the minimum ecological conditions to allow natural recovery and, in some cases, assist this process. This with the objective of establishing connectivity with other areas and recovering the ecosystem functions and future benefits for the communities.

As described, caring for biodiversity is part of community awareness by carrying out activities that promote the use of traditional practices in balance with the environment. Additionally, to reduce possible biodiversity deterioration, community members will establish conservation agreements that will guarantee the sustainable management of fauna and the permanence of the most appropriate techniques to obtain economic benefits, considering the ecological balance and the species reproduction and growth cycles in the territory. Therefore, the importance and concern for maintaining fauna species as food sources and ecological sustenance of natural areas in the jurisdiction of the project is recognized.

9 Socioeconomic Aspects

Historical conditions[58]

Among the historical characteristics found, is the participation of the indigenous communities of the Great Reservation with a rubber (collection/working) dynamic, especially the Wananos, Cubeos, Barasanos, Tatuyos, Tuyucas, Piratapuyos and Desanos peoples; also, they had influence of a coca and gold extraction period that affected some part of the territory, especially, in the limits with neighboring municipalities. Recently, a colonizing dynamic has determined some deforestation fronts and has defined population areas, praderization with extensive livestock, expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier, as well as the natural resources extraction areas such as wood. These activities threaten to penetrate the interior of the AATIs by establishing activities on the banks of the main rivers and tributaries (as in AATIVAM and ASOUDIC) and in road areas as in the case of Ceima Cachivera (AATIAM).

One of the main forest uses within the Vaupés indigenous communities is the use of forest land for agricultural conversion and livestock; in some cases, for the domestic use of the communities and in others, due to external pressure from non-indigenous people such as settlers or peasants (farmers). In some areas, the settlers surrounding the reservations implement a livestock use of the territory, increasing deforestation

[58] The area of the first instance has historical conditions equal to those of the reservation and those of the department.

processes. This agricultural frontier expansion by the settlers is affecting the forest conservation managed and administered by the communities.

Communities have had a subsistence-based economy, which includes traditional productive activities such as itinerant agriculture in a *chagras* production system, hunting, gathering wild fruits and fishing. The relationship between man and nature has been important in the daily life of the communities, their activities are related to the behavior of the stars (constellations), which is why they built their *Yurutí* "*Wajiara cuma Queoro*" ecological and cultural calendar. This calendar brings together the most important aspects of community life, from how the cosmos is formed, daily life, the singing of animals and traditional festivals.

The socioeconomic characterization of the project area is described in Annex 4, which analyzes the political-administrative components of the Project owner, education, health, demographic aspects, access to public services, cultural and community aspects of the indigenous communities, food security, economy and illicit crops in the region, municipality and department where the project is being developed. The above as a basis for identifying the context of the project in social and economic terms, and thus, evaluate the possible impacts that would have within the area of the initiative the activities that would affect the social and economic spheres of the communities.

Table 9. Expected positive and negative impacts on socioeconomics conditions from project activities, with considerations to avoid generating net damage

Activity	Potential positive impact on socio economic conditions	Potential negative impact on socio economic conditions	Expected result
Food security strengthening	Allows the optimization of ancestral and traditional planting and harvesting activities. improving the quality of life of local residents	No negative impact on socioeconomic conditions is foreseen by stimulating traditional methods of planting and harvesting, which from the beginning are aligned with the life plans and are seeds activities developed by the community itself based on the seeds historically planted in their chagras.	No net damage to socio economic conditions
Technical assistance: generation of sustainable production models	It favors production alternatives in addition to those traditionally maintained. Diversifying the population's income, so as to reduce the possibilities of logging as an economic activity for the population.	These productive alternatives are not contrary to the traditional economic processes of the villagers, since the idea is to start with native seeds in traditional fields that the villagers themselves have historically cultivated but have not been able to benefit from technical assistance to improve the activity.	No net damage to socio economic conditions

Activity	Potential positive impact on socio economic conditions	Potential negative impact on socio economic conditions	Expected result
Traditional knowledge and self-education	This line seeks to promote the recovery of traditional spaces that strengthen indigenous identity and values. It also seeks to build capacity on climate change and REDD+ projects in order to empower indigenous communities in their management and execution of the project.	No significant negative impacts are evident in the implementation of the line, given that the socio-cultural programs and strategies will be proposed by the community based on the cultural aspects of the life plans. In addition, capacity building for understanding REDD+ and climate change will have benefits for the operation of the project.	No net damage to socio economic conditions
Strengthening governance	The expected impact will be an organized and strengthened community in its governance processes, with a high capacity to make decisions in their area of work and contribute to the good management of their territory.	No negative impact is expected on the socioeconomic dynamics of the communities of the 5 AATIS, since from the beginning the activities of the line are aligned with the life plans and respect the autonomy and worldview of the ethnic community.	No net damage to socio economic conditions

10 Stakeholders' Consultation

10.1 Signing of agreement to start the REDD+ project

On August 28, 2018, an agreement (Annex 5),[59] was signed between South Pole and the five AATIs as a result of the meetings held between August 17 and 28, 2018 in the communities of Pacuativa - ASOUDIC, Puerto Colombia –ASATRAIYUVA, Mandí-AATIVAM, Acaricuara - AZATIAC and Macaquiño - AATIAM. The objective of this

[59] See the PDD folder: Soportes\Anexos\ Anexo 5_ Acuerdo para el desarrollo de un proyecto REDD+

meeting was the socialization of the potential REDD+ project in five zonal areas of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation.

10.2 REDD+ project socialization process with communities

The socialization of the REDD+ project (Annex 2)[60] in the five AATIs of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation was carried out by the legal representatives of the associations of traditional indigenous authorities proposing the REDD+ project. During these meetings, the presidents of the AATIs informed in each of their communities about the agreement for the development of a REDD+ project in their territory, an agreement validated by the assembly, considering that, as territory and own government, decision making is done in general assemblies.

Additionally, the South Pole technical team held meetings on May 18 and 19 of 2019 in order to: i) collect the conclusions of the socialization meetings with the communities; ii) construct the mechanisms required for the proper management of the project with the AATI presidents; iii) support the AATIs in the socialization of the project with the environmental and territorial authorities of Vaupés and Mitú; and iv) finalize the socialization process of the project with the communities.

10.3 Complaints, claims, suggestions, and denunciations mechanism

For the establishment of the Complaints, Claims, Suggestions and Denunciations Mechanism, it was initially inquired about the procedure that is followed when a community complaint is filed. Considering the procedures that each association presented regarding the handling of complaints in accordance with the provisions of the statutes and indigenous justice, the structure for the operation of the communication mechanism for the project was proposed (Section 4.4). Project socialization with environmental and territorial authorities

On May 21, 2019, the meeting with environmental and territorial authorities of Vaupés in the municipality of Mitú was carried out. During the meeting, both the South Pole technical team and the AATI presidents presented the background of the project, mentioned the inconveniences that have come up with previous projects and the need to continue training (education) in these processes.[61]

[60] See in the PDD folder: Soportes\Anexos\ Anexo 2_Informe de socialización
[61] To see the attendance lists of these meetings refer to the PDD folder: Soportes\Consulta local\Reuniones de cierre de socialización\Autoridades ambientales y territoriales.

10.4 Closure of socialization with communities

In order to close the socialization round and clarify doubts about the development of the project, three additional meetings were held on May 23, 24 and 26 of 2019 in Pituna (ASOUDIC), Ceima Cachivera (AATIAM) and in Acaricuara (AZATIAC), respectively. These meetings were led by the AATI presidents with the support of the South Pole technical team.

The call for the development of the meetings in the communities was in charge of the presidents of the associations, who, through the community captains, sent the meeting notification to the communities. The thematic content presented during the meetings with the community corresponds to the content presented in the working sessions with the presidents of the associations. In addition, the project design, complaints and claims mechanism and benefit distribution system advances, and preparation of validation and verification site visit were socialized with the community,[62] on March 15 and 24 of 2019.

10.5 Summary of comments received

10.5.1 Public comments

Public comments, updates and responses will be included in an annex to the project description document.

The public comments made by stakeholders were collected during the implementation of the project's socialization, as each participation space had moments for the feedback of ideas.

10.6 Consideration of comments received

The project did not receive comments in the public consultation period.

11 REDD+ Safeguards

The National REDD+ Strategy is part of the actions on Climate Change foreseen in the National Development Plan 2010-2014, by the National Government at the head of the

[62] To see the attendance lists of these meetings refer to the PDD folder: Soportes\Consulta local\Reuniones de cierre de socialización\AATI.

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. This seeks to reduce the impacts of climate change produced by deforestation and forest degradation in Colombia.

REDD+ projects are a strategy for mitigating climate change by improving forest governance, forest conservation and sustainable management; actions that are carried out in light of international, national and local policies.

The REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others reduces GHG emissions by avoiding deforestation and generates benefits for communities and the environment. To this end, compliance with the 7 REDD+ safeguards proposed by the BCR Standard tool is presented, aimed at preventing the impact of social, economic, or environmental rights and the negative impacts identified in the formulation and implementation of REDD+ activities. The complete Safeguards document is found in Annex 10: Safeguards.[63]

11.1 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

The procedure carried out to execute the process of socialization and participatory construction of the project design is presented below. The actions taken to comply with the national safeguards for REDD+ under the project framework are described in Section 4.4 and in Annex 10, following the guidelines of the BCR Standard.

11.1.1 Local stakeholder identification process

The general environment where the REDD+ project is located is made up of different local stakeholders: municipal, regional, and national authorities, environmental authorities and rural and urban civil organizations.

For stakeholder identification, the project's area of influence was established, as well as the communities and stakeholder groups that may be directly or indirectly affected by it. Likewise, the environmental and governmental entities that could have a potential interest in knowing or participating in the project were identified.

The stakeholder identification process was initially carried out based on secondary information and according to the stakeholders present in the territory who may have some type of interest in the development of the REDD+ Project in the area. This information was confirmed and complemented during socialization meetings with communities and municipal authorities.

[63] See in: Soportes\ Anexo 10.

According to this identification, it was determined which of the identified stakeholders had the most relevance in the development of the REDD+ Project to be called to the project's socialization processes, and later, a complete description describing the rights, interests and relevance of each stakeholder was constructed. The complete description of each identified stakeholder is presented in the Carbon ownership and rights Section and Table 10.

Table 10. Stakeholder description

Main stakeholders	Rights, interests, and general relevance for the REDD+ Project
Communities that make up each of the zones (see Table 4)	● Relevance ● Direct participation in project activities. ● Work together with communities for the social and economic growth of the territory. <u>Rights</u> ● Develop an environment that guarantees the minimum conditions of well-being and safety. ● Have equal rights to participate and apply for employment opportunities in their environment. <u>Interests</u> ● Contribute to the social and organizational development of the communities. ● Develop youth work capacity of the communities. Improve the economic and social conditions of the indigenous Reservation <u>Relevance</u> ● Direct participation in project activities. Work together with the communities for the social and economic growth of the territory.
Municipal government agencies (Planning and Education Secretaries and Social Development Office of the ombudsman Colombian National Army: Thirty-First Jungle Brigade Police Inspector Legal representative of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation	<u>Rights</u> ● Regulation of land use in the project area. <u>Interest</u> ● Ensure compliance with current regulations on land use. ● Safeguard the rights of the indigenous communities that make up the Great Vaupés Reservation. ● Safeguard the security of the territory. <u>Relevance</u> ● Local, national and regional authorities in charge of territory planning where the project is carried out. ● Political representation entities of the indigenous peoples of the territory before National and International order institutions.

Main stakeholders	Rights, interests, and general relevance for the REDD+ Project
Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Lower Vaupés – ASATRIBVA *(Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas del Bajo Vaupés - ASATRIBVA*)	Rights ● Regulation of land use in the project area. Interest ● Ensure compliance with current regulations on land use. ● Safeguard the rights of the indigenous communities that make up the Great Vaupés Reservation. ● Safeguard the security of the territory. Relevance ● Political representation entities of the indigenous peoples of the territory before National and International order institutions.
Departmental Assembly, Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities near the MCH - AATICAM (*Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas aledañas a la MCH - AATICAM*)	
Municipal Unit for Agricultural Technical Assistance (UMATA)	Rights ● Regulate interventions in associated ecosystems and ensure compliance with environmental regulations related to the development of environmental projects developed in the territory ● Provide recommendations about the project environmental management. Interest ● Ensure the sustainable development of its jurisdiction by verifying compliance with current environmental regulations for different interventions in ecosystems and associated resources. ● Ensure compliance with current regulations on land use and environmental care Relevance ● Local and regional environmental authority
Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon (CDA)	
Association of Natural Resource Managers, Agricultural and Livestock Production of Vaupés - AGRENAP Association of Women Heads of Families of the Municipality of Mitú – AMCAFAMI Vaupés Department Women's Association	Rights ● Know the project activities aimed at research and conservation of the ecosystem Interest ● Generate possible alliances for the benefit of both parties Relevance ● Local associations present in the project's influence area.
Amazon Institute of Scientific Research - SINCHI	Rights ● Provide recommendations about the project environmental management. ● Receive information about activities carried out to generate possible alliances for environment conservation. Interest ● Share knowledge for the joint development of management plans. Relevance
National Learning Service (SENA)	
University Corporation Minuto de Dios	
Superior School of Public Administration	
Educational Institution Inem José Eustasio Rivera - IEIJER	
María Reina Normal Indigenous School - ENOSIMAR	

Main stakeholders	Rights, interests, and general relevance for the REDD+ Project
	● Regional and national educational and research institutions.

(Source: South Pole (2020), based on sector information)

11.1.2 Risks to local stakeholders and mitigation measures

The project does not show negative community impacts, which are expected after implementation; However, some issues were recognized that could be potential sources of conflict (Table 11).

Table 11. Community risks and mitigation measures

Risk	Mitigation measure
Hiring of personnel for the development of activities without the minimum-security parameters and affiliation to the health and social security system.	It was agreed with the communities to establish hiring practices in accordance with Colombian regulations regarding social security conditions, and care and protection procedures in the development of activities in the field.
Income reduction derived from the exploitation of forest areas for the sale of wood and commercialization in Mitú.	The income that some families cease to receive from the exploitation of forest areas and the extraction of wood will be partly compensated by the income derived from the sale of carbon bonds and the activities in which they participate, which provide additional monetary benefits to the resources required for family subsistence.
The improper management of the monetary resource derived from the sale of carbon credits.	The presidents of the AATI will promote the creation of a Project Management Committee that executes the resource and a Supervision Committee that will monitor the expenditure of this resource.

(Source: prepared by South Pole, 2019. Based on the results of the stakeholder consultation)

11.1.3 Source of communication risks

The main aspects of the project strategic lines are related to the increase in territorial governance in the area and the strengthening of the organizational structure of the AATIs, as well as leadership in the creation of initiatives, programs and projects that have an integral management component of natural resources that are subject to administration by the communities. Strengthening governance also makes it possible to obtain guarantees for the distribution of the income and benefits derived from the project, as well as the expected control of deforestation and forest degradation. The organization will apply continuous adjustments to the internal operating regulations and agreements to ensure that all the procedures surrounding the REDD+ project effectively contribute

to the stated purposes of the AATIs for the operation of its structures and the relationship with other entities.

The project complements the already established organizational structures and does not impose new forms of organization, since it only promotes the formation of Committees around the main concerns and expected progress of the project. Said decisions and processes carried out by these internal working groups in each AATI must always be endorsed and agreed with the traditional authorities and must go through the review and knowledge of the legal representative, in addition to the perception concepts issued by the *Payé* or *Sabedores* (traditional wise men or experts).

This project allows the creation of a support network between the five AATIs that are involved in key aspects of ordering and planning of the common territory of the Great Reservation and that act at times as observers (overseers) of other neighboring AATIs processes; and in turn, they share the successful experiences of implementing activities with neighboring representatives and communities, increasing the community development baseline through the exchange of experiences and knowledge regarding projects, benefits and impacts

11.1.4 Ongoing communication and consultation with local stakeholders

REDD+ National Safeguards are described in Section 4.4 and in document Annex 10, following the guidelines of the BCR Standard.

11.1.5 Short- and long-term community benefits

The distribution of benefits is generally understood as the allocation, administration, and provision of non-monetary benefits that the project contemplates; they are those that are made in kind or through investment in social programs. They support the community and indirectly seek to improve the living conditions of the beneficiaries, providing public goods that increase the possibilities of sustainable development, motivating the use of market opportunities, strengthening culture and sport, among other social aspects.

These benefits are mostly intangible and are based on externalities of the REDD+ project that cannot be monetized or allocated in kind. They generally represent improvements in multiple aspects of the private and social life of community members and are not quantified in money[64] (although there are techniques to assess the impact of each externality, but they are not the objective of the project). Table 12 shows the main intangible benefits of the project with a brief description.

[64] There are techniques to assess the impact of each externality, but they are not the objective of the project.

Table 12. Community benefits based on externalities of the REDD+ project

Type of benefits	Description
Economic	New employment opportunities, market-related benefits, such as the opening of new markets or the avoidance of intermediaries, the diversification of livelihoods and access to financing and credit. The strengthening of the *chagras* (Amazon community production system) areas generates a positive effect on food security through the diversification of crops and the improvement of the food consumed in the diet of the communities, as well as the constant provision of these to guarantee adequate food for all family members. At the product level, the creation of management capacities for own and collaborative economy and alternative biological base products system, contributes to generate supply chains to the region with low impact on deforestation.
Social	Improvements in social organization, such as the formation of women's groups, transparency in accountability, empowerment, and the union of different areas (zones) to pursue common goals. They may be closely linked to economic benefits (as in the case of women's savings groups). The benefits of the project allow the participation of all the members of the communities, including women, thanks to its organizational structure and the agreement with its traditional authorities about the project activities, so that more and more individuals are involved in the decision-making regarding land use and local development. Additionally, the project resources can be used in meetings for participation and decision-making in community management processes, as well as for the operation and functioning of the Executive Boards or Executive Committee of each zonal (zone) in terms of the PIVI objectives.[65] Women will be actively involved in decision-making and the management of derived resources to combat low participation rates for the dedication that they have in *chagras* (Amazon community production system) and household activities. Among the project activities, is the promotion of traditional crafts, mainly those that are developed by women.
Environmental	Reestablishment of biological productivity and protection of species and important habitats for subsistence resources.
Cultural	Strengthening or revitalization of cultural traditions and cultural identity, the protection of traditional values, the construction of community cohesion, and the protection of historical and heritage resources.

[65] Part of the project results contribute to the updating of the PIVI from an indigenous perspective of an own development model that ensures collective rights regarding the use and management of the territory.

(Source: Own elaboration based on Berkes, 2014)

As for the monetary benefits, they are those that are made directly to individuals or families through a money payout. This direct payment scheme is very similar to that offered by the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) projects, where monetary disbursements are made to each individual or family within the community and the choice on how to invest or spend those resources depends solely on those that receive it. In addition, this scheme heterogeneously rewards users, depending on the services or resources within the area where the family retains ownership or use rights. Thus, a key consideration has to do with equity: some experiences with PES show results that disproportionately benefit wealthy landowners when transaction costs served as a barrier for smallholders, especially in areas with lower opportunity costs.

The PES Scheme has several limitations to be applied in the context of the REDD+ project with five AATIs from the Great Oriental (Eastern) Vaupés Indigenous Reservation. In these communities, the land is common property, therefore, an unequal distribution of resources among the owners would be inequitable and would violate an important point of the definition of the BDS and of the internal regulations of the traditional organizations of the indigenous reservations. Second, these incentives are sometimes perverse, as they modify the behavior of individuals against the objectives of the REDD+ project. Specialized literature warns that when direct payments (usually monetary subsidies) are made to small-scale farmers in developing countries, they tend to soften consumption in the short term, at the expense of productive investment that could, in the long run, improve their future income and increase the probability of overcoming the poverty traps in which they find themselves (Karlan et al., 2014).

Based on the estimates of the carbon bonds sales derived from the project activities, the Benefit Distribution System (BDS), available in Annex 3, was discussed and approved in meetings with representatives of the communities of the five AATIs, after gathering the concerns, questions and interests of all the communities during the socialization process. This system, defined in a participatory way, makes it possible to demonstrate the allocation and management of resources for different purposes and also contemplate additional environmental and social benefits of the implementation. For the preparation of this BDS, aspects such as: justice, effectiveness, efficiency, and equity were taken into account as criteria to distribute the benefits among the members of these communities. In the analysis of the distribution of direct economic benefits. The methodological basis was based on considering the possible incentives with which this community would offset the opportunity cost of maintaining and protecting forests.

The expected community impacts are related to the improvement of social well-being, given the conservation of forest areas that provide ecosystem services to communities, as well as the availability of resources to execute programs and projects agreed in the PIVI and the activities prioritized for the continuity of the project.

11.2 No Net harm

The identification of socioeconomic risks within the framework of the REDD+ Project requires the analysis of the internal conditions that occur in a territory and their interaction with the external conditions that the project and other social and natural factors contribute to said territory.

As established in the Not net harm environmental and social safeguards (NNH) V1.0 tool, the impacts and risks potentially generated from the implementation of REDD+ project activities should contain a series of requirements and theoretical bases to ensure no net harm in the social and environmental spheres;

a) The REDD+ YUTUCU project identifies the environmental and socioeconomic variables of the region where the initiative is located and performs a socio-environmental analysis of the characteristics of the project, as described in annex 1 and 9 of this document, in this way, section 8 and 9 concludes by determining the potential positive and negative impacts on the biodiversity-ecosystems and socioeconomic dynamics of the inhabitants within the project area, due to the activities of the FRES lines. It should be noted that these FRES lines were established in a participatory and joint manner with the Project holder based on the Integral Plans of Indigenous Life, therefore, the mitigation measures and identification of these impacts were compiled from local instruments and documents characteristic of the communities. Review the tables in sections 7.3 and 9 in which the Not net harm environmental and social safeguards analysis is related.
b) The formulation of the REDD+ YUTUCU project was based on national environmental policies and indigenous regulations that govern the Project partner. The REDD+ YUTUCU project formulation was based on national environmental policies and indigenous regulations that govern the project partner, described in section 5, especially, it is aligned with local departmental documents such as the PGAR, Institutional Action Plan and the POMCA of the Cuduyari River, ensuring one of the requirements of the NNH V1.0 tool that requests that the development of the project is articulated with an environmental management plan and ensures its linkage with the corresponding legislation.

c) The financial and social environmental risks are described in annex 11 and section 7 of the PDD, as well as the mitigation measures proposed for the project.
d) The development of the REDD+ YUTUCU initiative is carried out within the framework of Colombia's national interpretation of the socio-environmental safeguards for REDD+, which includes the Safeguards V1.1 standard tool, described in section 11.1 and described in more detail in Annex 10.

All of the above, converge in the methodological establishment of the weighting of impacts and their minimization, presented in the following analysis in accordance with the requirements of the *No net harm environmental and social safeguards (NNH) tool version 1.0 of March 7, 2023.*

Methodological aspects

Methodologically, the Integrated Risk-Vulnerability Approach is taken to carry out the analysis within the framework of adaptation to climate change. This approach reflects and criticizes the traditional risk-threat approach to climate change focused on natural systems, formulating that both social or inherent vulnerability and biophysical or resulting vulnerability must be differentiated and understood to understand the risk. The justification focuses on the fact that, by recognizing climate change as a problem, its understanding and solution concerns both social and natural systems (Lampis, 2013). This approach allows not only to identify and manage risk within the framework of probable or predicted scenarios but also to include a perspective of promoting adaptation in the face of uncertain scenarios (Lampis, 2013).

In an articulation process, the Integrated Approach is proposed (Figure 5), which combines the characteristics of the internal (social) vulnerability of a population or a place with its exposure to external biophysical risk factors and correlates it with a potential for threat or threatening situations. This potential is influenced by risks and actions and their mitigation effects, which influence territorial processes and, at the same time, result from the existing vulnerability in the territory. Likewise, the feedback arrows indicate that vulnerability and risk are understood as a social construction process (Lampis, 2013).

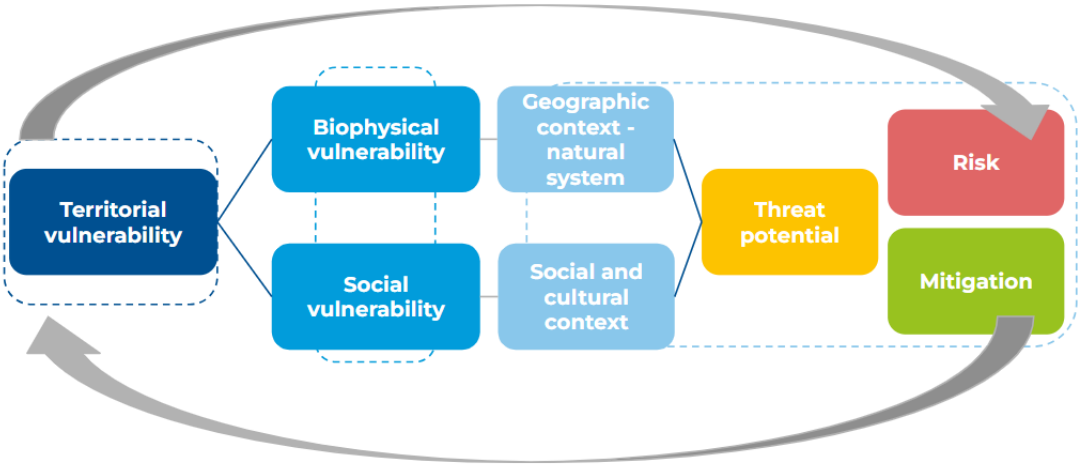

Figure 5. Threat-territory model scheme adaptation

(Source: adapted from Lampis (2013) and Cutter (2003))

To carry out the risk analysis from this approach and have clarity of its scope, results, and relevance for the REDD+ project, the following methodological stages were consolidated:

- Socio-environmental characterization or construction of a participatory baseline in socialization spaces.
- Compilation and triangulation with various sources of threat situations for REDD+ projects.
- Assessment of socioeconomic risks and vulnerability based on the information collected; primary and secondary.
- Review and validation with the technical development team and representatives of the community sector of the vulnerability factors, their qualification, and the inventory of threatening situations.
- Risk analysis matrix.

Identification of threatening situations

At the community level and for REDD+ projects, threatening situations have been documented that may be a risk for some stakeholders according to their level of vulnerability. These documented situations are related to (1) difficulties of implementing measurement, reporting, and verification systems, (2) leakage control, (3) permanence

of financial mechanisms and distribution of benefits, (4) some limitations in participation, and (5) rights of local communities (Angelsen et al. 2009, Kanninen et al. 2010).

These difficulties are defined in various studies as challenges of REDD+ projects due to lack of multilevel governance, since this type of projects requires action articulation at various levels; local, subnational and national, or other multiple scales, to ensure the flow and coherence of information and the management of different interests at different levels (Angelsen et al, 2013). The multi-level governance approach in REDD+ projects shows that the various stakeholders such as: policy makers, negotiators, state agencies and non- stakeholders, project proponents and local organizations, must understand that this type of governance contributes to making REDD+ more effective, efficient, and equitable, by achieving a vertical integration. This type of integration is only possible through broad participation processes articulated with the communication and appropriation of knowledge related to climate change mitigation as a central axis, this means going beyond consultation with stakeholders. In this sense, within the framework of the project, the evaluation of threatening conditions related to the implementation of the initiative is considered of special relevance, such:

- The participation of community stakeholders.
- REDD+ project design.
- REDD+ project consultation process.
- Concessions (trade-offs) in food security.
- Land losses.
- Loss of income in economic activities.
- Reduction of climate adaptation.

Likewise, through the execution of the socialization and participation processes,[66] from which the participatory baseline of the project was built, some of these threatening situations were identified that can contribute to triggering socioeconomic risks in the project scenario. These threats were evaluated based on three criteria:

1) Manifestation: current (5), past (3), potential (1)
2) Frequency: usual (5), occasional (3), none (0), and
3) Dynamic: increasing (5), stable (3) and decreasing (1).

[66] See Annex 2 located at: Soportes\Anexos\ Anexo 2_Informe de socialización

The threat level rating was placed in the following categories: Very high, high, medium, low, very low. In cases where the manifestation is past or potential, it is assumed that the dynamic criterion does not apply and is qualified as zero. Table 1 summarizes the findings.

Table 1. Synthesis of the threatening situations identified to be assessed in the REDD+ Project

Threatening situation	Manifestation	Frequency	Dynamic	Result threat level	Source of identification
High monetary expectations at the local level.	Current	Usual (Habitual)	Stable	High	Socialization spaces
Internal conflicts.	Current	Usual (Habitual)	Stable	High	Socialization spaces
Corruption.	Current	Usual (Habitual)	Stable	High	Academic literature, socialization spaces.
Difficult leakage control.	Current	Usual (Habitual)	Increasing	Very high	Academic literature.
Difficulties in the design of the REDD+ Project	Current	Occasional	Decreasing	Medium	BCR standard.
Difficulties in the REDD+ Project consultation process.	Current	Usual (Habitual)	Decreasing	High	BCR standard.
Lack of governance and territorial impact by productive activities and development projects (deforestation drivers).	Current	Usual (Habitual)	Increasing	Very high	Academic literature, socialization spaces.
Limitations on participation.	Current	Occasional	Decreasing	Medium	Academic literature.
Permanence of financial mechanisms and benefit distribution (misdirected efforts and investments).	Current	Usual (Habitual)	Stable	High	Academic literature, socialization spaces.
Loss of rights of local communities: property rights (ownership) (land).	None	None	Not Applicable	Very low	Academic literature, BCR Standard.
Reduction of climate adaptation.	None	None	None.	Very low	BCR standard.
Difficulties in implementing measurement, reporting, and verification systems.	Potential	Occasional	Not Applicable	Very low	Academic literature.
Loss of income from economic activities - food security.	Potential	Occasional	Not Applicable	Very low	BCR standard.

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2023)

The threat degree classification shows the situations that, when related to the vulnerability degree, can trigger a risk for communities. These high-level threats are

related to structural problems and in most cases, due to factors external to the territory, such as territorial control and surveillance and resource investments from public and private entities with an interest in the Amazon region.

Also, with processes that require capacity strengthening and social and community appropriation of new knowledge, as is the case of the design of the REDD+ Project, for which participation and education activities must be undertaken from a long-term and continuous indigenous vision. On the other hand, since REDD+ projects generate monetary resources for investment in conservation and territorial governance processes, they are very susceptible to threatening situations, which already occur throughout the national, indigenous, and non-indigenous territories, such as internal conflicts, corruption, and the generation of high monetary expectations. These highly complex threats, often outside the scope of the REDD+ project, will be addressed through mitigation measures that promote participation, communication, transparency in information and allocation of resources, all framed within the support of traditional, equitable and sustainable government.

Likewise, there are threatening conditions that do not represent a risk to the community and the territory as a whole, such as the loss of territorial rights, since these are protected by the country's legislation. Also, the impact on food sovereignty and reduction of adaptation to climate change, since traditional productive activities have been and continue to be compatible with forest conservation processes.

Territorial vulnerability

In the indigenous territory where the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others is located, both the inherent conditions, those linked to the social system, such as the socioeconomic, cultural and political characteristics of the stakeholders in the territory (inherent vulnerability) as its relationship with biophysical conditions and threats from various sources, natural and anthropic phenomena (resulting vulnerability) were analyzed, where the emphasis is focusing in terms of impacts. Understanding these two dimensions or two types of vulnerability leads to analyzing and integrating the vulnerability, threat potential, and risks of the territory, and formulating a mitigation strategy.

Inherent vulnerability is that which refers to the ways in which a sociocultural system or a population uses, manages, and adapts to the environment or territory it inhabits. It is closely related to those economic, social, cultural forms or activities, belief systems, mainly. The resulting vulnerability: refers to those conditions or biophysical characteristics such as the incidence of natural phenomena and threat situations that result from the society-nature interaction (natural and anthropic threat phenomena).

In table 13 shows the factors that characterize inherent and resulting vulnerability taking into account social and natural factors: response capacity, assimilation capacity and assimilation capacity of the natural environment.

Table 13. Factors evaluated for vulnerability assessment

Component/ Description	Indicator	Indicator classification	Vulnerability degree classification
Response capacity: social, political, administrative, and territorial capacity to adapt to possible damage, take advantage of opportunities or face the consequences.	**Response capacity:** knowledge of the territory, awareness of problems and threats and communication strategies.	**Very high:** most of the community, elders, adults, women, and young people, have knowledge of the territory, its problems, threats and the constant means of communication, not just assemblies, are clear. (Value 1).	Very low: 1
		High: social capacity is channeled through traditional authorities, so that knowledge is replicated throughout the community in collective spaces such as assemblies several times a year. (Value 2).	Low: 2
		Medium: social capacity is concentrated in leaders, traditional authorities and some community leaders, and assemblies are held only annually; the dissemination of knowledge, communication, inclusion of women, young people and older adults must be strengthened. (Value 3).	Medium: 3
		Low: there is knowledge of the territory, its problems, threats, but for the most part it is restricted to a few people, with administrative leadership that is not always traditional; communication is directed without influencing women and young people. (Value 4).	High: 4
		Very low: there are age or gender groups in the community that do not participate, it could be said that there is concentration of knowledge, there is no dialogue of knowledge and there are members of the community who	Very high: 5

Component/ Description	Indicator	Indicator classification	Vulnerability degree classification
		are not included and marginalized. (Value 5).	
Assimilation capacity: assimilation capacity resulting from threatening activities or situations.	**Complementarity and replaceability of use spaces associated with subsistence:** it is evaluated taking into account whether there are several cultural-productive use spaces such as *chagras* that provide benefits to the community, and if they are affected, there are others, or if there are other spaces that can replace them if they are lost.	**Very high:** there is a large number of places that provide sustenance, but many may not be used for years, or the frequency of use is less than annual. (Value 1).	Very low: 1
		High: there is a large number of places that provide sustenance, and all places are used at least annually. (Value 2).	Low: 2
		Medium: there are enough places for sustenance, and they are used several times a year, but if any are affected, the community may suffer shortages. (Value 3).	Medium. 3
		Low: use spaces have been lost and their replacement has required access to services from economic dynamics and external monetary exchanges. (Value 4).	High: 4
		Very low: there are communities within the reservation with a lack of use spaces for their livelihood and with food security problems. (Value 5).	Very high: 5
Assimilation capacity of the natural environment: capacity of the natural environment to assimilate negative effects.	Cover transformation (%)	Assimilation capacity Less than 10%: Very high (Value 1)	Very low: 1
		10 to 30 %: High (Value 2)	Low: 2
		30 to 50%: Medium (Value 3)	Medium: 3
		50 to 80%: Low (Value 4)	High: 4
		More than 80%: Very low (Value 5)	Very high: 5

(Source: adapted from IPCC (2021) and WWF (2018))

Vulnerability factors were also qualified based on the information collected for the baseline of socio-environmental conditions and participation spaces (Table 14).

Table 14. Assessment of territorial vulnerability in the REDD+ Project management area

Component	Indicator	Manifestation in the REDD+ Project management area	Indicator classification	Vulnerability degree classification
Response capacity	Social capacity.	Much of the social capacity is concentrated in leaders, traditional authorities and some community leaders, and assemblies are held only annually; the dissemination of knowledge, communication, inclusion of women, young people and older adults must be strengthened.	Medium	Medium
Assimilation capacity	Complementarity and replaceability of spaces.	Use spaces have been lost and their replacement has required access to services from economic dynamics and external monetary exchanges.	Low	High
Assimilation capacity of the natural environment	Percentage of transformed cover (%).	10 to 30% of the native forest has been transformed.	High	Low
Total vulnerability degree				Medium

(Source: prepared by South Pole, 2023)

As a result of the assessment, as detailed in the table above, there is a medium vulnerability associated with some territorial strengths, mainly in forest conservation and maintenance of cultural and natural subsistence use spaces. This is also due to the diverse and extensive ecosystem inhabited by the different indigenous peoples. In social and political terms, the participation of all people (older adults, women, and youth) in decision-making and information dissemination spaces must be strengthened, so that the reflexive understanding of the positive and negative aspects of the projects, the awareness of dangers and problems, as well as the solutions, become collective processes and, consequently, reinforce territorial governance and cultural identity.

Risk analysis and mitigation measures

The risk analysis adopts the Integrated Approach for the identification of vulnerabilities. To identify threats, it relies on various sources, such as secondary information for REDD+ projects (multilevel governance and BCR standard) and contextualizes and validates them through updated information collected through participation spaces. This qualitative risk analysis integrates the identified risks, whose classification was very high and high. Due to its correlation with vulnerability, the different levels of vulnerability remained (Table 15), even though the evaluation showed a medium vulnerability in

general. The objective was to point out in the analysis how the risk level is always present at high and medium levels, due to the frequent and increasing incidence of many threats.

Table 15. Qualitative analysis matrix of the no net harm risk derived from the REDD+ Project and mitigation measures

Threat	Threat degree	Vulnerability level	Risk level	Mitigation measure
High expectations at the local level.	High	Very high to high	High	Communications strategy with clear, intercultural, and continuous communication channels and means.
		Medium	Medium	
		Low-very low	Medium	
Internal conflicts.	High	Very high to high	High	Strengthening of collective and ancestral spaces to mediate the problem, identify the cause, generate transformational change, and negotiate.
		Medium	Medium	
		Low-very low	Medium	
Corruption.	High	Very high to high	High	Governance structure with social control through the community assembly, and clear and permanent communication channels. Consolidation of an oversight committee.
		Medium	Medium	
		Low-very low	Medium	
Difficult leakage control and lack of governance and territorial impact due to illegal activities and development projects (deforestation drivers).	Very high	Very high to high	Very high	Governance strengthening, and information and leadership democratization.
		Medium	High	Economic and technical support for greater territorial control
		Low-very low	Medium	Dialogue and agreement (cooperation) strategies to improve state action to control illegal activities that drive deforestation
Difficulties in the REDD+ project consultation process.	High	Very high to high	High	Capacity strengthening and training with a continuous ethnic focus. Consolidation of the carbon market training committee.
		Medium	Medium	
		Low-very low	Medium	
Permanence of financial mechanisms and benefit distribution (misdirected efforts and investments).	High	Very high to high	High	Participation strategy with a knowledge appropriation component focused on emissions reduction and climate change mitigation as the central axis.
		Medium	Medium	
		Low-very low	Medium	

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2023)

Other considerations

This qualitative risk analysis is constantly updated and expanded, given that the relationship with the stakeholders is continuous. Additionally, it is related to the determination of the vulnerability levels of the stakeholders in the study area. The sociocultural and territorial baseline shows that, within the indigenous reservation, leadership is mainly concentrated in traditional leaders and authorities. These groups are made up of adult men; therefore, young people, older adults who are not considered wise, and women are classified as highly vulnerable.

Likewise, one of the concerns identified so far by the community is related to the use and conservation of the *chagras*, which, in addition to being a source of sustenance and community self-consumption, play an important role in the transmission and production of knowledge, behaviors and traditional practices that represent the relationship with nature, animals, the ecosystem and the spiritual world of the community. However, it has been clarified to the community that the *chagras*, as a fundamental element for the sustainability and social, cultural and ancestral reproduction of the communities, are contemplated in the project area under the sustainable use category since the *chagras*, in addition to containing an important part of community and traditional life, and due to the diversity of crops they house, contribute to preventing soil erosion and reducing exposure to pests, among other benefits (Gaia Amazonas, 2019).

The *chagras*, according to what was stated by the communities, are usually renewed based on the ecological calendar, as a governing element of agriculture, and although individuals in the different spaces of participation have identified the occurrence of alterations in the cycles that govern their productive activities, during the dissemination days, the participants have also discussed the process of preparing the land on which the *chagras* are and will be established, and evidenced the need to avoid a greater impact on the cover that precedes the preparation of the land. In addition, clarifications have been made regarding the felling of trees for commercialization, as an activity incompatible with the objectives of the project if it is not carried out in a sustainable manner.

Finally, in the implementation of the project there is no expected negative impact on the community and biological diversity;.

The expected community impacts are related to the improvement of social well-being, given the conservation of forest areas that provide ecosystem services to communities, as well as the availability of resources to execute programs and projects agreed in the PIVI and the activities prioritized for the continuity of the project

12 Special categories, related to co-benefits

According to the BCR Standard Document, co-benefits refer to the additional positive benefits to climate change mitigation initiatives, such as GHG emissions reduction projects.[67] [68] These co-benefits are framed in three components: 1) Biodiversity conservation of; 2) Community benefits and 3) Gender equity, where, depending on the co-benefits presented, the project may be supported by a special category of recognition; Orchid, Wax Palm or Andean Condor.

The project will evaluate for verifications subsequent to the first, if applicable, compliance with the requirements for the demonstration of any of the special categories defined by the BCR standard in its most current version, evidencing each of the additional actions that have been executed within the framework of the REDD+ project, on the social and environmental components. Likewise, it will establish an appropriate criteria and indicators model to monitor and verify compliance with the benefit categories. In this sense, in subsequent verifications, the project monitoring plan (Section 15) will be adjusted, so that it can contemplate the measurement and monitoring of the co-benefits to be demonstrated by the initiative.

Thus, from each component, the fulfillment of each co-benefit framed in the REDD+ activities specified in the activity reports and in the activity implementation status update for each verification period will be described, and the project will analyze the compliance with co-benefits according to the special categories in each verification. In this way, it will be determined if the activity continues in the same category or if, on the contrary, it applies to another one on a later date.

13 Grouped Projects

The project uses a programmatic approach (grouped project). The first instance includes five AATIs, made up of 74 indigenous communities (including *caseríos*) of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation. During the project accreditation period, the inclusion of

[67] Smith P., Bustamante, H., Ahammad, H., Clark, H., Dong, E. A., Elsiddig, H., Haberl, R., Harper, J., House, M., Jafari, O., Masera, C., Mbow, N. H., Ravindranath, C. W., Rice, C., Robledo, A., Romanovskaya, F., Sperling, & Tubiello. (2014). Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU). In: *Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Edenhofer, O., R. Pichs-Madruga, Y. Sokona, E. Farahani, S. Kadner, K. Seyboth, A. Adler, I. Baum, S. Brunner, P. Eickemeier, B. Kriemann, J. Savolainen, S. Schl mer, C. von Stechow, T. Zwickel and J.C. Minx (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

[68] Stickler, C. M., Nepstad, D. C., Coe, M. T., McGrath, D. G., Rodrigues, H. O., Walker, W. S., & Davidson, E. A. (2009). The potential ecological costs and cobenefits of REDD: a critical review and case study from the Amazon region. *Global Change Biology, 15*(12), 2803-2824.

other instances located in the area of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation with a 15 km *buffer* around it in the northwest and southeast sectors is expected.[69]

Eligibility Criteria

The new areas that are annexed[70] to the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others must, at a minimum, meet technical, methodological, and administrative criteria based on the project baseline. Additionally, it is expected that the expansion of the project will occur during the monitoring and verification of previously validated instances.

Thus, the new instances of the project must meet the criteria shown in Table 16.

Table 16. Characteristics for new project instances

Location	The new areas must be located within the Great Vaupés reservation, including the area within a buffer of the 15 km reservation, defined as the expansion area of the project, which has the same ethnoterritorial characteristics.
Forest	Demonstrate the presence of forest in a period of 10 years from the start date of project activities in the new instance.
Activities	The new instances must have a Life Plan that allows them to be adapted to the proposed strategic lines and the equivalence of the project activities specified in the project description (Section 3.6 in PDD). New instances must implement at least one of the activities described (Section 3.6 in PDD) before the verification period.
Stakeholder consultation	To include a new instance, a socialization process must be carried out and the risk of non-permanence will be evaluated for each instance.
Additionality	Taking into account the ethnoterritorial similarity that the expansion area shares, the new instances must face the same additionality barriers (at least one) as the initial instances of the project (Section 3.4 in PDD).
Not be included in another GHG program	The new instances will not reduce GHG emissions under any other emissions trading program or any other mechanism that contemplates GHG transactions.

The technical, methodological, and administrative criteria to be considered are listed in detail below.

Technical criteria

- Areas located in the project expansion zone, within the jurisdiction.

[69] KML is available at : 03_Soportes\Cartografía\2_Límites del proyecto\0_Zona del proyecto (ZP)\KML
[70] New instances that want to be included.

- Areas that comply with the definition of forest adopted by Colombia before the United Nations Framework Convention against Climate Change (UNFCCC), according to which the forest is essentially a tree cover that presents a minimum canopy density of 30%, a minimum canopy height (*in situ*) of 5 m at the time of identification and a minimum area of 1.0 ha (MAVDT, 2002).
- Areas where deforestation occurs in an unplanned way due to activities such as livestock, agriculture, or mining, or any other related to risk factors caused by deforestation agents and drivers on the territory.

Methodological criteria

- The area eligible to generate Verified Carbon Credits (VCCs) must have been stable forest for a minimum period of 10 years before the date of inclusion in the project (i.e., before the date on which the project activity instance began to reduce GHG emissions).
- Must demonstrate that additionality considerations, deforestation/degradation causes and agents, land tenure and the line scenario of the new areas are consistent with the characteristics validated for the initial areas, this includes ensuring that the project and activities are not required by any law as well as specifying the conservation barriers that said activities will help eliminate, among others, thus certifying that the GHG emission reductions would not have occurred in the absence of the mitigation initiative, and that they generate and/or will generate a net benefit to the atmosphere with respect to their baseline.
- The start date of the new instances must demonstrate that said date is later than the start date of the GHG removal activities in the areas included in the validation.
- If necessary, the leakage belt should be updated to include possible deforestation displacements due to the implementation of REDD+ project activities.
- The project activities for the new areas must be framed in one of the strategic lines proposed and defined for the first instance, and the equivalence of the project activities specified in the project description (Section 3.6 in PDD), thus guaranteeing the inclusion of the emission reductions for validated REDD+ project activities that are being implemented. In the case of including an activity outside these lines of action, the proposals must be duly supported.
- The activities to avoid deforestation or degradation described in the validated project document (PDD) must be implemented).
- The project may not be included in another project or program related to the reduction of GHG emissions.

- The project must comply with the applicability criteria of the Methodology proposed by the BioCarbon Registry Standard (BCR) in its most current version, as well as comply with the guidelines of the BCR Standard, in its most current version; and comply with all provisions of the applicable methodological documents.

Administrative criteria

- The holders of the new areas to be included must demonstrate that they have the right to use the property, as well as ownership of carbon rights and land tenure.
- The new instances should be subject to stakeholder consultation processes, similar to those carried out for the first instance, as well as comply with the prior, free and informed consultation process and with the REDD+ safeguards for Colombia.
- The holder must be able to carry out the documents processing procedures and comply with the requirements for the registration of the area in the National Registry for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (RENARE) of Colombia.
- The holder must be able to demonstrate that the properties are not in the Single Registry of Abandoned Properties and Territories (RUPTA) or in the Registry of Dispossessed and Forcibly Abandoned Lands (RTDAF) of the National Land Agency of Colombia.
- The new instances must include areas where deforestation occurs in an unplanned manner (agriculture, grazing, fuelwood, wood, charcoal), as long as they comply with the most current guidelines of the BCR standard.
- Can include multiple forest types, ages, successional status, agroforestry, natural, planted.
- Must meet a minimum forest definition of 10 years prior to start date.
- May include wetland forests, unless grown in peatlands (at least 65% organic matter, with a minimum thickness of 50 cm).
- Must have the same baseline scenario defined in the project design (Section 3.3 in PDD).
- The new areas must be articulated within the proposed governance structure of the project. (see Section 12 in PDD).

- The new areas must be subject to socialization processes like those carried out for the first instance, including compliance with the free, prior and informed consultation process (see Section 12 in PDD).
- The new areas must have sufficient information to develop or implement the proposed monitoring plans for each of the project components with respect to climate, community, and biodiversity (see Section 16 in PDD).

The new instances will only be validated within the framework of the verification of the instances already validated, if it has enough information to demonstrate compliance with the elements mentioned above.

14 Implementation of the project

14.1 Implementation status of the project

14.1.1 Project activities implemented in the monitoring period 2016-2018

Since 2016, the ATTI have participated and developed activities that have allowed them to articulate elements of the cultural and environmental aspects (Table 17). At the same time, there have been actions to strengthen own government instances and of interaction with regulatory sectors such as the National Learning Service (SENA) and the Amazonian Research Institute (SINCHI). The development of these activities is the result of the participation of the ATTI in the project Pilot initiative on capacity building in climate change and REDD+ in indigenous communities of the Department of Vaupés (*Iniciativa piloto de creación de capacidades en cambio climático y REDD+ en comunidades indígenas del departamento del Vaupés)* developed by the Natura Foundation in 2015.[71]

As mentioned in Section 16.4, of the PDD, for the first monitoring period (10/29/2016 to 12/31/2018), the information and supports that the community had at the time of the project validation were presented to the auditor, seeking the closest possible approximation to the established monitoring plan. According to the worldview of indigenous peoples, their knowledge and know-how are transmitted orally during meetings and dialogues; and in the same way, most of their agreements and registration of activities and projects developed in their communities are made orally. In addition to this, there is also little knowledge about appropriate protocols and tools for documenting the activities implemented, which limits the existence of their physical evidence in the communities. In this way, the existing documentation corresponds, for the most part, to

[71] See PDD files: Soportes\Fecha de inicio\Antecedentes

that reported by the different organizations that have worked with the respective communities.

For this reason, the REDD+ project has established a communication mechanism and a monitoring plan that will allow the communities to have a documentary record in future verifications. Thus, in Section 2.5 of Annex 2 of the PDD, the different projects in which the communities have participated are listed, based on the historical reconstruction carried out by them. This information constitutes additional evidence to that presented on Table 17.

It is important to mention that each project implemented in the communities by the different organizations has followed the life plans guidelines. Therefore, they constitute their own initiatives that, due to the lack of resources, require the execution of third parties, as mentioned by the participants of the meeting held in the community of Puerto Nazaret between November 15 and 18, 2020.

Table 17. Project activities implemented during the 10/29/2016-12/31/2018 monitoring period

Strategic line[72]	Project	Description	Supports	Implementation date
Governance strengthening Ecological and cultural restoration Traditional knowledge and own education	Ancestral thoughts for times of change (*Pensamientos Ancestrales para Tiempos de Cambio*)[73]	The Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change meeting was held in the community of Pacuativa, where the sabedores (wise men) and leaders of the 21 indigenous communities of ASOUDIC developed the social mapping around the chagra (crops/cultivation), as an indicator of the environmental, economic, social and cultural dynamics of indigenous communities, analyzing the main effects on crops such as the low quality of native products, the influence of climate on working hours, shortage of livestock products generated by hunting and fishing activities. This initiative was funded by the Corporation for Sustainable Development of the North and the Amazon East - CDA and was used as an example by other communities such as AZATIAC and AATIVAM that have advanced in this same purpose.	Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2016\CDA_Encuentros sabedores	October 29, 2016
Traditional knowledge and own education	Strengthening own education[74]	In 2017, AATIAM presented this project denominated one of the internal strategies to continue its activities, within the framework of the GEF Small Grants Program PPD, and the Global Initiative to support Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Communities (TICCA). This project was aimed at strengthening own education. Its objective was to strengthen the ancestral knowledge for the management of the territory and cultural survival of the peoples that inhabit the territory of AATIAM (Ceima, Cachivera, Macaquiño, Tucunaré and Mituseño Urania), and therefore, it is emphasized that the Traditional Indigenous Authorities have the opportunity to convene the community for the teaching of language, rites and dances. Through the financing of this project, the *sabedores* and *sabedoras* (wise men and women) will help in the compilation of ancestral uses, customs and	Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2017 \Resultados-convocatoria-TICCA_2017_atiam.pdf Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2017\ Project Detail_ATIAM_GIZ	July 2017 – December 2018

[72] Some of the activities carried out meet the objective of two or more strategic lines.
[73] See PDD files in: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2016\CDA_Encuentros sabedores
[74] See PDD files in: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2017 \Resultados-convocatoria-TICCA_2017_atiam.pdf

Strategic line[72]	Project	Description	Supports	Implementation date
		practices; children and youths will be the people who learn the teachings and be able to practice in their future daily lives to continue living as *Cubeos*		
Governance strengthening	Accompaniment and strengthening of the processes of Indigenous Life Plans, Department of Vaupés.[75]	Project carried out to adjust and complement AZATIAC's life plan, which had the following goals: Goal 1: Integral Indigenous Life Plans accompanied and strengthened in a collective and participatory manner. Goal 2: Positioning processes of the Integral Indigenous Life Plans, promoting and making them more dynamic within the institutional framework	Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2018\AZATIAC_2017.pdf	March 2018
Traditional knowledge and own education	Delimitation of the jurisdiction of the AATIAM territory.[76]	AATIAM identifies the importance of territorial planning, as this is not only of great importance for the resolution of conflicts and the promotion of leadership, but also, of vital importance for resource management and the implementation of the REDD+ project.	Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2018\Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_ATTI	2018
Governance strengthening	Ethnic territories with well-being.[77]	During 2018, the ASTIRAIYUVA and ASOUDIC AATI participated in a *TEB* project in the "*Ethnic Territories with Wellbeing modality through the development of activities within the framework of the Family Encounters strategy with the objective of "Strengthening family ties and love for life in the communities through the community implementation of fish wells (ponds) with native species and recovering cultural identity through the construction of traditional musical instruments typical of Vaupés, as well as the cultivation of their seeds*"".	Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2018\CODESOIN PANURÉ 2018._ICBF.html	2018

75 See PDD files in: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2018\AZATIAC_2017.pdf
76 See PDD files in: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2018\Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_ATTI
77 See PDD files in: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2018\CODESOIN PANURÉ 2018._ICBF.html

Strategic line[72]	Project	Description	Supports	Implementation date
Governance strengthening	Participatory construction of indigenous territorial peace in Vaupés.[78]	Participatory Construction of Indigenous Territorial Peace in Vaupés (Colombia). (AATIAM, AATIVAM, ASATRAIYUVA and ASATIQ). Where the associations themselves created their peace proposals in their territories during post-conflict times. In addition to the family network strengthening processes and productive activities that have been developing in parallel in several communities, the leaders of AATIVAM, AATIAM and ASATRAIYUVA participated in the Project: "*Participatory Construction of Indigenous Territorial Peace in Vaupés*", presented before the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), with which they wish to strengthen their territorial management and reduce the impact on natural resources through the objective of informing about peace agreements and their implications for indigenous territories.	http://www.natura.org.co/subdireccion-desarrollo-local-y-cambio-global/proyecto-mitu/	2018
Own economy and production systems	Ecological and traditional knowledge of the fauna for consumption with indigenous communities in the Department of Vaupés.[79]	Project developed by the communities of Tucunaré (AATIAM), Piracemo (ASOUDIC) and Wasay (AATIVAM), where the impact of bushmeat commercialization on the perception of the availability of the resource and on the cultural regulation designed to guarantee the supply of fauna for consumption and its use was evaluated. The results of this project contributed to the generation of information for environmental and traditional authorities to regulate this activity for the benefit of communities and wildlife populations and the need to continue working on data collection to support decision-making by traditional authorities. This project aimed to establish how commercialization affects the perception of the availability of wildlife used for the subsistence of indigenous communities. Evaluate the impact of commercialization on compliance with the standards established by the traditional authority for wildlife regulation.	Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2018 Informe-de-gestion-2018_sinchi	2018

78 See in PDD files : Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2018\ Construcción participativa

79 See PDD files in: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2018 Informe-de-gestion-2018_sinchi

Strategic line[72]	Project	Description	Supports	Implementation date
Traditional knowledge and own education	Delimitation of the jurisdiction of the AZATIAC, ATIVAM, ASATRAIYUVA and ASOUDIC territory.[80]	AZATIAC, ATIVAM, ASATRAIYUVA and ASOUDIC identify the importance of the territorial planning for conflict resolution, leadership development, resource management and REDD+ project implementation.	Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2019\Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_ATTI..\pd\Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividad_delimitacion	2019

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2020

[80] See PDD files in: Soportes\Actividades de proyecto\Actividades_2019\Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_ATTI

14.2 Revision of monitoring plan

Does not applied. Because this is the Monitoring report for the first verification of the project, so there are no activities implemented, this verification seeks to approve the monitoring plan, in this sense the plan will be reviewed when the next verification has results.

14.3 Request for desviation applied to this monitoring period

For the development of a REDD+ project in Colombia, the guidelines established by Resolution 1447 of 2018[81] must be followed. *The Methodological Document AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002, Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022*, is aligned with the national guidelines regarding the applicable regulatory provisions of Resolution 1447 of 2018, as well as the country's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) and its applicability to the current baseline of the project and for future scenarios. Therefore, there are no deviations to the *Methodological Document AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002, Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022*, nor adjustments to the calculation model applied for the quantification of the net GHG emissions reduction of the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others.

14.4 Notification or request of approval of changes

Does not applied, there is no any notification of changes from the project

15 Monitoring system

15.1 Description of the monitoring plan

The monitoring plan for project activities will be fully implemented for the validity of 2019 onwards. For the first monitoring period (10/29/2016 to 12/31/2018), the information and

[81] The document can be consulted at: Soportes\Marcos_regulatorios\RENARE\RESOLUCION_1447

support that the community has at the moment of the validation of the project will be presented to the auditor, trying to get as close as possible to this established plan

The project will monitor the development of activities focused on:

- Oversight and control of the financial resources invested: aspect that will be carried out at the end of each year through the accountability that the administrative team will do before the AATIs general assembly and the project overseeing team
- Monitoring and registration of activities developed with the support of other institutions.
- Impact monitoring and recording of activities carried out with the support of other institutions.
- Social and environmental impact of the project activities in the territory: in order to maintain minimum social and environmental risk standards and improve the quality of life of the communities present in the project territory, compliance with national Safeguards and guidelines of Resolution 1447 of 2018 will be monitored and evaluated. For this, in Annex 9.[82] the descriptions of the indicators for measuring the impacts of project activities can be found.
- The project activities implemented should record the number of families involved in each one of these activities. In order to guarantee gender equity, the number of men and women should also be registered.
- The basis of the communications committee is made up of all the members of the AATIs, that is, all the inhabitants that are part of each of the AATIs, who must ensure the effective development of the activities and report any inconsistencies presented in these; they are also in charge of carrying out control and surveillance in the territories, since they travel through them on their daily tasks such as fishing and hunting. If required, a forest monitoring and patrolling committee will be established as an activity that is part of the project as established by the general assembly.
- All records (including photographs, testimonies, additional specific reports, etc.) generated during the execution of initiatives related to the project activities will be compiled by the AATIs, prior to the next verification of the project and will be made available to the audit body for inspection.

[82] See in PDD files: Soportes\Anexos\ Anexo 9_Plan de monitoreo

- South Pole monitors deforestation alerts with Global Forest Watch and shares weekly reports with AATIs. If the deforested area reported by Global Forest Watch is greater than five hectares, the communicator or territory managers should visit the site. At the site the occurrence of the deforestation event should be validated, if confirmed the agent of deforestation should be recorded, a photographic record should be generated, and the coordinates of the site should be provided.

Table 18. Monitoring plan for the execution of REDD+ activities

Title	Description
Strategic line	REDD+ project activities are related and subdivided into 4 strategic lines (see Section 3.6). Each strategic line has different activities associated with it in order to achieve the project's objectives.
Activity	The activity developed within the framework of a strategic line is named.
Indicator ID	Code to reference the activity. (FRES) ● Strategic line 1: **F** - Local governance strengthening. ● Strategic line 2: **R** - Ecological and cultural restoration. ● Strategic line 3: **E** - Own economy and production systems. ● Strategic line 4: **S** - Traditional knowledge and own-education.
Type	According to the execution of the activity, it is described as: Impact – Result – Product.
Goal	Objectives to develop.
Unit of measurement	Parameter by which the indicator will be measured.
Monitoring methodology	Description of how the activity will be developed.
Monitoring frequency	Time in years.
Responsible for measurement	Communities, AATIs or stakeholders.
Result of the indicator in the reporting period	According to the monitoring period that is being developed.
Documents to support the information	Location of the information or values obtained in the monitoring period.

(Source: South Pole, based on information from communities and life plans, 2020)

The results of the activity monitoring plan for the first verification period are presented in Section 14.1

15.1.1 Strategic line 1: Local governance strengthening

Activities aimed at local governance strengthening will enable communities to take charge of resource management and REDD+ project implementation.

Table 19. Strategic line 1

Strategic line	Local governance strengthening				
Objective	Strengthen relationships and collaborative work with the different sectors and strategic stakeholders in the area of influence, promoting community capacities and leadership around management in governance processes, to contribute to the good management of the territory.				
Responsible[83]	Local community, community sector leaders and initiative holders.				
Role	**Implementation schedule**	**Indicator ID**	**Type**[84]	**Goal**[85]	**Unit**
● Initiative holder ● Community participants ● Institutional participants	The monitoring plan for project activities will be implemented in its entirety for 2019 onwards. For the first monitoring period (10/29/2016 to 12/31/2018), the auditor will be presented with the information and supports available to the community at the time of project validation, trying to get as close as possible to this established plan.	**F** - Local governance strengthening.	Result	Evaluation of the project to be implemented	See indicators on PDD Annex 9 for each activity

[83] Responsible and role of the stakeholders who participated in the activity
[84] Type: Result (R), Product (P) or Impact (I)
[85] Goal: Expected Value (EV) and Time (t) for its fulfillment

(South Pole, based on information from the initiative holder)

Table 20. Type - Impact generated – Strategic line 1

Positive	Negative
• Sustainable forest management with community participation. • Strengthen forestry and territorial governance. • Promotion of environmental education spaces.	• Poorly articulated perception of public-private environmental competencies.

(South Pole, based on information from the initiative holder)

15.1.2 Strategic line 2: Ecological and cultural restoration and recovery

Table 21. Strategic line 2

Strategic line	**Ecological and cultural restoration and recovery**
Objective	Restore the ecological and social dynamics of the Amazon Forest, rivers and associated cultural values.

Responsible[86]	Local community, community sector leaders and initiative holders.				
Role	**Implementation schedule**	**Indicator ID**	**Type**[87]	**Goal**[88]	**Unit**
• The monitoring plan for project activities will be implemented in its entirety for 2019 onwards. For the first monitoring period (10/29/2016 to 12/31/2018), the auditor will be presented with the information and supports available to the community at the time of project validation, trying to get as close as possible to this established plan.		**R** - Ecological and cultural restoration	Result	Evaluation of the project to be implemented and annual measurements on the recovered sites	See indicators on PDD Annex 9 for each activity

[86] Responsible and role of the stakeholders who participated in the activity
[87] Type: Result (R), Product (P) or Impact (I)
[88] Goal: Expected Value (EV) and Time (t) for its fulfillment

•					
•					

(South Pole, based on information from the initiative holder)

Table 22. Type - Impact generated – Strategic line 2

Positive	Negative
• Conservation of the tropical rainforest. • Habitat supply for fauna species. • Soil erosion reduction. • Greenhouse gases removal. • Protection of fauna and flora species. • Water regulation. • Tree biomass growth. • Decreased pressure on natural ecosystems.	Unidentified

(South Pole, based on information from the initiative holder)

15.1.3 Strategic line 3: Own economy and production systems

With the purpose of addressing the main cause of deforestation and forest degradation in the Reservation territory, the proposal is to provide alternative livelihoods that are not based on excessive timber extraction and through which the indigenous communities can secure income without the need to cut down more forests.

Table 23. Strategic line 3

Strategic line	**Own economy and production systems**
Objective	Support capacity building and local projects that generate new economic alternatives for community benefit.

Responsible[89]	Local community, community sector leaders and initiative holders.				
Role	**Implementation schedule**	**Indicator ID**	**Type**[90]	**Goal**[91]	**Unit**
• Initiative holder • Community participants • Institutional participants	The monitoring plan for project activities will be implemented in its entirety for 2019 onwards. For the first monitoring period (10/29/2016 to 12/31/2018), the auditor will be presented with the information and supports available to the community at the time of project validation, trying to	**E** - Own economy and production systems.	Result	Evaluation of the project to be implemented	See indicators on PDD Annex 9 for each activity

[89] Responsible and role of the stakeholders who participated in the activity
[90] Type: Result (R), Product (P) or Impact (I)
[91] Goal: Expected Value (EV) and Time (t) for its fulfillment

	get as close as possible to this established plan.				

(South Pole, based on information from the initiative holder)

Table 24. Type - Impact generated – Strategic line 3

Positive	Negative
• Generation of local employment. • Protection of native species. • Generation of local entrepreneurship through local projects. • Sustainable forest management with participation. • Contribution to the economic growth of the reservation.	Unidentified

(South Pole, based on information from the initiative holder)

15.1.4 Strategic line 4: Traditional knowledge and own-education

Table 25. Strategic line 4

Strategic line	**Traditional knowledge and own education**				
Objective	Advance towards an own ethno-educational model that allows the recovery of traditional spaces, indigenous identity, and values.				
Responsible[92]	Local community, community sector leaders and initiative holders.				
Role	**Implementation schedule**	**Indicator ID**	**Type[93]**	**Goal[94]**	**Unit**
• Initiative holder • Community participants • Institutional participants	The monitoring plan for project activities will be implemented in its entirety for 2019 onwards. For the first monitoring period (10/29/2016 to 12/31/2018), the auditor will be presented with the information and supports available to the community at the time of	**S** - Traditional knowledge and own-education.	Result and Impact	Evaluation of the project to be implemented	See indicators on Annex 9 for each activity

[92] Responsible and role of the stakeholders who participated in the activity
[93] Type: Result (R), Product (P) or Impact (I)
[94] Goal: Expected Value (EV) and Time (t) for its fulfillment

	project validation, trying to get as close as possible to this established plan.				

(South Pole, based on information from the initiative holder)

Table 26. Type - Impact generated – Strategic line 4

Positive	Negative
• Guidance and training on leadership processes • Community participation of young people, adults, elders and *sabedores* (wise men). • Recovery of ancestral knowledge and ecological calendar practices. • Institutional linkage. • Development of intercultural environmental education. • Development of own didactic material. • Recovery of ancestral knowledge related to areas of environmental significance such as savannahs, sacred sites, wetlands, lagoons. • Conservation of high cultural value sites.	Unidentified

(South Pole, based on information from the initiative holder)

15.2 Data and parameters to quantify the reduction of emissions

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

Data / Parameter	PA2016
Data unit	Hectare (ha)
Description	Project area on the start date
Source of data used	Information on the forest surface area of Colombia and its changes is provided by IDEAM through the SMByC.
Value (s)	797,598.40

Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions Projection of deforestation in the project area under the baseline scenario.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Forest area within the REDD Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others.
Additional comments	The definition of the project areas is based on the forest and non-forest (FNF) report generated by the IDEAM. For more details, see Annex 6.

Data / Parameter	*TBe*
Data unit	$tCO_2eq\ ha^{-1}$
Description	Carbon dioxide equivalent content in total biomass per hectare.
Source of data used	For the Amazon Biome region, Colombia defined a forest reference emissions level (FREL) for emission reductions.
Value (s)	542
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	*Forest emission factor of the Amazon Biome within which the project area is located.*
Additional comments	By virtue of Decision 1/CP.16, Colombia presented its second Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) This new FREL provides much more robust and far-reaching information and, therefore, improves the precision of its results. This level has the exclusive purpose of generating the baseline that allows measuring the performance of the implementation of the activities indicated in paragraph 70 of Decision 1/CP.16 and obtaining results-based payments for REDD+ actions, following the guidelines of the

	Warsaw Framework on REDD+ (in accordance with decisions 9/CP.19, 13/CP.19, 14/CP.19 and others cited there, as well as Article 5 of the Paris Agreement). In this way, it goes from a sub-national scale to a national one made up of the five biomes. Therefore, they are homogeneous areas in biophysical terms, distributed in the Colombian continental territory.

Data / Parameter	*SOC eq*
Data unit	$tCO_2eq\ ha^{-1}$
Description	Carbon dioxide equivalent content in the soil
Source of data used	Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) for emission reductions.
Value (s)	14
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	According to Article 21 of Resolution 1447 of 2018, the MADS will formally submit a national coverage reference level to the UNFCCC that includes, at a minimum, deforestation reduction activity and carbon pools formed by above and below-ground biomass. This reference level will be used to account for the mitigation results of REDD+ projects, according to the provisions of Articles 29 and 40 of the same resolution.
Additional comments	By virtue of Decision 1/CP.16, Colombia presented its second Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) This new FREL provides much more robust and far-reaching information and, therefore, improves the precision of its results. This level has the exclusive purpose of generating the baseline that allows measuring the performance of the implementation of the activities indicated in paragraph 70 of Decision

	1/CP.16 and obtaining results-based payments for REDD+ actions, following the guidelines of the Warsaw Framework on REDD+ (in accordance with decisions 9/CP.19, 13/CP.19, 14/CP.19 and others cited there, as well as Article 5 of the Paris Agreement). In this way, it goes from a sub-national scale to a national one made up of the five biomes. Therefore, they are homogeneous areas in biophysical terms, distributed in the Colombian continental territory

Data / Parameter	ADRR 2005-2015
Data unit	Percentage (%)
Description	Deforestation rate in the reference region (2015-2015)
Source of data used	Pyuvaraud deforestation rate with FREL activity data
Value (s)	-0.19
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	In accordance with article 21 of Resolution 1447 of 2018, the MADS will formally submit to the UNFCCC a reference level of national coverage that includes, as a minimum, the activity to reduce deforestation and the carbon pools formed by aerial biomass and underground. This reference level, which has already been submitted to the UNFCCC, is used to account for the mitigation results of REDD+ projects, according to the provisions of articles 29 and 40 of the same resolution.
Additional comments	The selection of this scenario is also consistent with the historical average approach proposed by the Methodology. Under this approach, it is assumed that the deforestation reference rate for the projection of deforestation is a continuation of the average annual rate

	measured during the historical reference period within the reference region. Therefore, the projection of deforestation in the project area under the baseline scenario was calculated taking into account the historical change analysis in land use made in the FREL

Data / Parameter	%DD
Data unit	Percentage (%)
Description	Projection of the deforestation decrease due to the implementation of REDD+ activities.
Source of data used	Calculated by South Pole based on the results of deforestation monitoring from the first monitoring period of different REDD+ projects formulated in the country.
Value (s)	70%
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Based on the success of REDD+ mitigation activities in the country, a 70% decrease in deforestation projection was established. This data considered the real effectiveness of the following five REDD+ Projects registered in the country for the first monitoring period: Amazon Biome: Resguardo Indígena Unificado – Selva de Mataven REDD+ Project (REDD+ RIU-SM), and Proyecto de Mitigación Forestal Resguardo Indígena TICOYA in the Amazon Biome. Pacific Biome: Chocó-Darién Conservation Corridor REDD+ Project and Cajambre REDD+ Project. Andean Biome: Conservación del bosque Galilea-Amé emissions compensation project.
Additional comments	NA.

Data / Parameter	$\%E_{lk}$
Data unit	Percentage (%)
Description	Percentage increase in emissions in the leakage area due to the implementation of REDD+ activities.
Source of data used	*REDD+ BCR Methodological Document*: *Methodological Document AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022*
Value (s)	10%
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The methodology accepts a default value of 10% for the increase in emissions in the leakage area due to the implementation of REDD+ activities.
Additional comments	*NA.*

15.2.2 Data and parameters monitored

Data / Parameter	$FSC_{project,yr}$
Data unit	Hectare (ha)
Description	Deforested area at time t within the project area; ha
Measured /Calculated /Default:	*bibliographical information*
Source of data	Information about the Colombian forest surface area and its changes provided by the IDEAM through the SMByC
Value(s) of monitored parameter	**Projected year** | **Project area**

	<table><tr><th colspan="2"></th><th>Stable forest (ha)</th><th>Annual deforestation (ha/year)</th><th>Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)</th></tr><tr><th>Project year (t)</th><th>Calendar year</th><th>PA_{t-1}</th><th>$FSC_{project,}$</th><th>$FSC_{project}$</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>2016</td><td>797,116.87</td><td>80.25*</td><td>80.25</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2017</td><td>796,428.39</td><td>688.49</td><td>768.74</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>2018</td><td>796,133.20</td><td>295.18</td><td>1,063.92</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td colspan="2">1,063.92</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Total 2017-2018</td><td colspan="2">983.67</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Annual average</td><td colspan="2">491.83</td></tr></table>
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	These data are the basis for the calculation of the project's emissions.
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	*Does not apply*
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Based on data reported by IDEAM for non-forest forest. The areas of forest lost are quantified (See Annex 6).
Calculation method (if applicable)	*See Annex 6*
QA/QC procedures applied	* IDEAM generates the annual report of changes in forest cover at the national level. This report is considered a QA/QC (See Annex 8).

Data / Parameter	$FSC_{lk,t}$
Data unit	Hectare (ha)
Description	Deforested area at time t within the leakage area; ha
Measured /Calculated /Default:	*bibliographical information*

<table>
<tr><td>Source of data</td><td>Information about the Colombian forest surface area and its changes provided by the IDEAM through the SMByC</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value(s) of monitored parameter</td><td>IDEAM generates the annual report of changes in forest cover at the national level. This report is considered a QA/QC (See Annex 8).
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Projected year</th><th colspan="3">Leakage belt</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2"></th><th>Stable forest (ha)</th><th>Annual deforestation (ha/year)</th><th>Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Project year (t)</th><th>Calendar year</th><th>LK_{t-1}</th><th>$FSC_{lk,t}$</th><th>FSC_{lk}</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>2016</td><td>80,685.81</td><td>2.40</td><td>2.40</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2017</td><td>80,635.87</td><td>49.94</td><td>52.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>2018</td><td>80,626.91</td><td>8.96</td><td>61.30</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td colspan="2">61.30</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total 2017-2018</td><td colspan="2">58.91</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Annual average</td><td colspan="2">29.45</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)</td><td>These data are the basis for the calculation of the project's emissions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)</td><td>Does not apply</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency</td><td>Based on data reported by IDEAM for non-forest forest. The areas of forest lost are quantified (See Annex 6).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation method (if applicable)</td><td>See Annex 6</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA/QC procedures applied</td><td>DEAM generates the annual report of changes in forest cover at the national level. This report is considered a QA/QC (See PDD Annex 8).</td></tr>
</table>

Monitoring changes in forest cover for the REDD+ project (avoid deforestation)

The decrease in deforestation because of the implementation of project activities is verified through monitoring forest cover periodically, in each monitoring period. In the case of the 2016-2018 monitoring, it was achieved using the 2016, 2017 and 2018 forest and non-forest layers obtained in the processing from the IDEAM forest and non-forest information (Galindo et al., IDEAM, 2014)[95] considering two types of land cover: forest [96] and non-forest. These layers will be crossed to obtain the areas that changed from forest to non-forest between the mentioned years.

A cartographic cross-referencing of the periods was carried out to delimit the changes in forest cover in the project area and the leakage area and to show the loss of the project area due to deforestation. The result of the crossing of the cartographic layers are multitemporal series with the following characteristics.

- **Stable forest:** Those areas with forest[97] on the start date of the project, which retain their forest cover during the analysis period (2016 - 2018).
- **Non-forest:** Corresponds to those forest areas that are eligible on the project start date and lost their forest vegetation during the analysis period (2016 - 2018) after a process of loss of cover. It is also classified as deforestation.
- **No information:** Corresponds to masked values such as clouds, cloud shadows and areas without information due to data loss in Landsat images.

With the resulting information, a post-processing was performed, which consisted of changing the projection system from the WGS84 geographic coordinate system to the WGS84-UTM 18N planar coordinate system, and subsequently, to MAGNA Colombia Bogotá, to transform the resulting layer (raster) to vector format, eliminate isolated polygons smaller than 1.0 ha, build an attribute table with categories: Stable forest (1), Deforestation (2) and No information (3), and cut the layer with the boundaries of the project area and the leakage area.

The change was evaluated in the leakage belt and in the project area, and according to the forest cover monitoring analysis results for the 2016-2018 period, 1,063.92 ha of the

[95] http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp

[96] According to the definition of forest for Colombia, for afforestation and reforestation project activities, forest is defined as an area with a tree canopy cover of 30%, a minimum area of 1 ha and a minimum height of 5 m. (https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/index.html)

[97] Land occupied mainly by trees that may contain shrubs, palms, guadua (bamboo), grasses and lianas, in which tree cover predominates with a minimum canopy density of 30%, a minimum canopy height of 5 m and a minimum area of 1 ha. Tree cover in commercial forest plantations and urban parks is excluded (MAVDT, 2002).

PA and 61.30 ha and the LA were deforested, which means that 983.67 ha of the project area and 58.91 ha of the leakage area ceased to be forest during the 2017 and 2018 period.

The monitoring process to obtain certification of the emission reductions generated by the project activities is based on the methodological proposal *Digital Image Processing Protocol for the Quantification of Deforestation in Colombia at the National Level*.[98] The methodological proposal is aimed at the direct detection of changes, in which the satellite images of the two monitoring dates are simultaneously processed and compared, identifying changes in the spectral response that may correspond to a loss or gain of forest cover.

15.3 Monitoring of land-use and land-cover change within the project

The project monitors the change from forest land converted to non-forest land (I). Categories II and III will not be monitored. Below are the changes for the project area (Table 27) and leakage area (Table 28), as well as the net changes due to deforestation processes (Table 29).

Table 27. Monitoring of land-use change in the project area (2016-2018)

Monitoring 2016	Monitoring 2017	Monitoring 2018	Area (ha)
Forest	Forest	Forest	796,133.20
Forest	Deforestation	Deforestation	983.67
Non-Forest	Non-Forest	Non-Forest	50,913.88
No information	No information	No information	5,250.0

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2020)

Table 28. Monitoring of land-use change in the leakage area (2016-2018)

Monitoring 2016	Monitoring 2017	Monitoring 2018	Area (ha)
Forest	Forest	Forest	796,133.20

[98] Work funded by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation project. Consolidation of a Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBYC), as support for the environmental policy and management in Colombia. Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS).

Monitoring 2016	Monitoring 2017	Monitoring 2018	Area (ha)
Forest	Deforestation	Deforestation	983.67
Non-Forest	Non-Forest	Non-Forest	50,913.88
No information	No information	No information	5,250.0

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2020)

Table 29. Deforested areas per year in the monitoring period (2016-2018) of the REDD+ Project

Projected year		Project area			Leakage area		
		Stable forest (ha)	Stable forest (ha)	Stable forest (ha)	Stable forest (ha)	Annual deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)
Project year (t)	Calendar year	PA_{t-1}	$FSC_{project,t}$	$FSC_{project}$	LK_{t-1}	$FSC_{lk,t}$	FSC_{lk}
0	2016	797,116.87	80.25*	80.25	80,685.81	2.40	2.40
1	2017	796,428.39	688.49	768.74	80,635.87	49.94	52.34
2	2018	796,133.20	295.18	1,063.92	80,626.91	8.96	61.30

*Values have been counted from the project start date, i.e. October 29 to December 31, 2016, for the 2-month deforestation estimate, and therefore, the table shows the emission reduction associated with these two months after project implementation.

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2020).

16 Quantification of GHG emission reduction / removals

16.1 Baseline emissions

Estimating historical rate of deforestation based on historical average

This project uses a national reference level, where the location of deforestation is not considered in the quantification of emission reductions by having a single emission factor associated with above, belowground and soil biomass storage.[99]

The subnational baseline scenario is consistent with the historical average approach proposed by the BCR methodology for projecting future deforestation. Under this approach, the change data in the surface covered by forest (FSC) for the estimation of deforestation were made from the reference deforestation rate of the Amazon biome, considering for the projection of future deforestation that said data behavior is a continuation of the average annual rate, measured during the historical reference period (2005-2015) within the reference region. This rate is -0.19%, estimated from the historical average of the region, obtained with the Puyravaud equation. This formula expresses the annual percentage of forest area decreased, with the following equation:

$$ADRR_t = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \ ln\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times 100$$

Where

$ADRR_t$:	*Annual deforestation reference rate; %*
t_1:	*Initial year of the reference period; yr*

[99] For Colombia, resolution 1447 decrees that every REDD+ project must use the baseline for the quantification and estimation of emissions. Colombia's FREL defines an average change factor that includes aboveground biomass, belowground biomass, and soil organic carbon; whose estimates were made in the national jurisdiction and separately for each of the biomes. In the case of the Amazon biome, the estimated forest emission factor is 553 tCO2eq /ha year (see Section C, Emissions Estimation). The FREL assumes that all carbon contained in above and belowground biomass pools is emitted in the same year as the deforestation event and does not consider the increase in average carbon stocks in the cover following deforestation.
The mitigation project considers the same assumptions when quantifying changes in carbon pools in the project area and in the baseline scenario. The selection of activity data and emission factors in the baseline scenarios is done to comply with the provisions of MADS Resolution 1447 of 2018 on national mitigation actions

t_2:	*Final year of the reference period; yr*
A_1:	*Forest surface in the reference region in the initial moment; ha*
A_2:	*Forest surface in the reference region in the final moment; ha*

Annual historical deforestation in the reference region, project area, and leakage (belt) area

The annual base deforestation area applied in year t within the project area is calculated through the historical approach of the BCR methodology for the reference region, the project area, and the leakage (belt) area respectively, from the following way:

$$FSC_{bl,RRt} = RR_{t-1} * ADRR_t$$

Where:

$FSC_{bl,RR}$:	*Annual deforested area in time t within the project's reference region (in ha)*
RR_{t-1}:	*Forest area in the reference region in time t-1 (in ha)*
$ADRR_t$:	*Annual deforestation reference rate applicable in the reference region in year t (%)*
t:	*1. 2. 3... T years of the project's credit generation period (20 years), without dimensions.*

$$FSC_{bl} = PA_{t-1} * TDRR_t$$

Where:

FSC_{bl}: *Annual deforested area in time t within the project area (in ha)*

PA_{t-1}: *Forest area in the project area in time t-1 (in ha)*

$ADRR_t$: *Annual deforestation reference rate applicable in the reference region in year t (%)*

t: *1. 2. 3... T years of the project's credit generation period (20 years), without dimensions.*

$$FSC_{bl.lk} = Lk_{t-1} * ADRR_t$$

Where:

$FSC_{bl.lk}$: *Annual deforested area in time t within the leakage area (in ha)*

LK_{t-1}: *Forest area in the leakage area in time t-1 (in ha)*

$ADRR_t$: *Annual deforestation reference rate applicable in the reference region in year t (%)*

t: *1. 2. 3... T years of the project's credit generation period (20 years), without dimensions.*

Additionally, the reference level incorporates an adjustment for national circumstances. According to the UNFCCC guidelines, in the case of Colombia, it was defined as 10.4% of the deforestation average value for the mitigation calculation results in the Amazon region. This adjustment is based on the sociopolitical scenario of the end of the armed conflict in Colombia that allows entry to previously inaccessible areas due to the negotiation process and the resulting agreement between the Colombian State and the

FARC, which would stimulate deforestation.[100] However, for the project, the adjustment for national circumstances is omitted until the guidelines for its application in subsequent verifications are determined.

Estimation of changes in carbon pools in the baseline scenario

Considering the following national FREL considerations, the use of different emission factors is not necessary:[101]

- The reference level does not include the carbon content in litterfall and dead wood debris since the country currently does not have enough information to estimate these pools. In summary, the only carbon pool considered per reference level is above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, and organic carbon in soils.

- The carbon contained in the above and below ground biomass of the forest is released in its entirety at the time of deforestation. Which equal the factor of change in the carbon stock after deforestation ($\Delta Cp_{z,t}$) to zero.

- The carbon contained in the soil is emitted in equal proportions for 20 years, once deforestation occurs.

- The reference level for the Amazon Biome defines the carbon contents in the above and below-ground biomass of the Tropical rainforest (bh-T) and organic carbon in soils. In the aboveground biomass (AGB), a value of 258 (tm.s/ha) was considered, and in the belowground biomass (BGB), a value of 57 (tm.s/ha)for a total biomass (TB or CB) of 315 (tm.s/ha). Thus, by multiplying the TB by the carbon fraction (0.47), the estimated average carbon content in the total biomass (TB) is 148 tC/ha.[102] In the case of the soil organic carbon (SOC), the estimate is 74 tC/ha. To estimate carbon stocks in units of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2eq), the amount of carbon contained in the reservoirs was multiplied by the

[100] Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies. Estimation of the adjustment due to national circumstances for the Forest Reference Emissions Level of 2018-2022, presented at: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/31122019_anexo_circunstancias_nref_nal_v7.pdf

[101] In line with Colombian regulations, Resolution 1447 of 2018, emission reduction projects, which are developed in the country, must use the values established by the most recent FREL.

[102] The carbon contents in the aboveground and belowground biomass are the product of the biomass per compartment and its carbon fraction, which was assumed to be 0.47, in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories in 2006. Available at: https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/spanish/vol4.html

constant of the molecular ratio between carbon (C) and carbon dioxide (CO_2), equal to 44/12, resulting in an average change factor of 542 tCO_2eq/ha (CT, or TCO_2).

Considering that the uncertainty of carbon stocks is 2%, less than 10%. it is possible to use the average carbon values proposed by the FREL in the quantification of project mitigation results (MADS, 2018c).

Annual emissions from deforestation in the baseline scenario

Ex-ante estimates of annual emissions (changes in current carbon pools) in the project area

The quantification of the emission reduction associated with changes in carbon values within the project area for the year t was carried out following the guidelines of Section 13.4 of the *Methodological Document AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002* Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022. The values and assumptions used to calculate carbon stocks correspond to those provided in the FREL described in the previous section. The change in carbon stocks was calculated by multiplying the annual deforested area by the proposed exchange factors by the sub-national reference level for each stratum (Total biomass and soils), to conservatively obtain the values associated with each type of stock (see Table 30)

$$AE_{bl\,t} = AE_{bl\,TB} + AE_{bl\,SOC}$$

Where:

$AE_{bl\,t}$:	*Annual emission in the baseline scenario in time t; tCO_2eq.*
$AE_{bl\,TB}$:	*Annual emission associated to total biomass in the baseline scenario; tCO2eq.*
$AE_{bl\,SOC}$:	*Annual emission associated to soil organic carbon in the baseline scenario; tCO2eq.*

$$AE_{bl\,TB} = AD_{bl,yr} \times TBeq$$

$$AE_{bl\,SOC} = AD_{bl,yr} \times SOCeq$$

Where:

$AE_{bl\,TB}$:	*Annual emission associated to total biomass in the baseline scenario in time t; tCO2eq.*
$AE_{bl\,SOC}$:	*Annual emission associated to soil organic carbon in the baseline scenario in time t; tCO2eq.*
$AD_{bl,yr}$:	*Historical annual deforestation in the baseline scenario; ha.*
$TBeq$:	*Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass; $tCO_2eq\ ha^{-1}$.*
$SOCeq$:	*Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in organic soils; $tCO_2eq\ ha^{-1}$.*

Table 30. Change in carbon stocks of the project area under the baseline scenario

Projected year		Annual Pool Emissions: Total Biomass (tCO_2eq)	Annual Pool Emissions: Soils (tCO_2eq)	Annual Emissions (tCO_2eq)
Project year (t)	Calendar year	$AE_{bl\,TB}$ Stratum 1	$AE_{bl\,SOC}$ Stratum 2	$AE_{bl\,t}$
-1	2015	822,652.53	20,503.75	843,156.28
0	2016	822,652.53	41,007.51	863,660.03
1	2017	821,088.65	61,472.28	882,560.93
2	2018	819,527.74	81,898.16	901,425.90
3	2019	817,969.80	102,285.20	920,255.00
4	2020	816,414.82	122,633.48	939,048.31
5	2021	814,862.80	142,943.09	957,805.89
6	2022	813,313.73	163,214.08	976,527.81
7	2023	811,767.61	183,446.54	995,214.15
8	2024	810,224.42	203,640.54	1,013,864.96
9	2025	808,684.17	223,796.14	1,032,480.31
10	2026	807,146.84	243,913.43	1,051,060.28
11	2027	805,612.44	263,992.48	1,069,604.92
12	2028	804,080.95	284,033.36	1,088,114.31
13	2029	802,552.38	304,036.14	1,106,588.52
14	2030	801,026.71	324,000.89	1,125,027.60
15	2031	799,503.94	343,927.69	1,143,431.63
16	2032	797,984.07	363,816.61	1,161,800.68

17	2033	796,467.09	383,667.72	1,180,134.80
18	2034	794,952.99	403,481.09	1,198,434.07
19	2035	793,441.76	423,256.80	1,216,698.56
20	2036	791,933.41	442,994.91	1,234,928.32

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2020)

16.2 Project emissions/removals

GHG emissions in the 2016-2018 period

Annual deforestation in the monitoring period

Deforestation in the project area in the monitoring period was reduced from 3,023.56 ha to 983.67 ha, that is, the efficiency of the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others in controlling deforestation was 67.5%, maintaining the stable forest area of 796,133.20 ha.

The annual base deforestation area applied in year t within the project area was calculated through the BCR methodology for the project area and the leakage area (belt) respectively, as follows:

$$FSC_{REDD+project,yr} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{REDD+project,1} - A_{REDD+project,2}\right)$$

Where:

$FSC_{REDD+project,yr}$:	*Annual change in surface covered by forest in the project area; ha.*
t_1:	*Initial year of the monitoring period; yr.*
t_2:	*Final year of the monitoring period; yr.*
$A_{REDD+project,1}$:	*Forest surface in the project area at the beginning of the monitoring period; ha.*
$A_{REDD+project,2}$	*Forest surface in the project area at the end of the monitoring period; ha.*

$$FSC_{lk,yr} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{lk,1} - A_{lk,2}\right)$$

Where:

$FSC_{lk,yr}$:	*Annual change in the surface covered by forest in the leakage area; ha.*
t_1:	*Initial year of the monitoring period; yr.*
t_2:	*Final year of the monitoring period; yr.*
$A_{f,1}$:	*Forest surface in the leakage area at the beginning of the monitoring period; ha.*
$A_{f,2}$:	*Forest surface in the leakage area at the end of the monitoring period; ha.*

Table 31 shows the deforestation results for the project area and the leakage area.

Table 31. Deforested areas per year in the monitoring period (2016-2018) of the REDD+ project

Projected year		Project area			Leakage area		
		Stable forest (ha)	Stable forest (ha)	Stable forest (ha)	Stable forest (ha)	Annual deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)
Project year (t)	Calendar year	PA_{t-1}	$FSC_{project,t}$	$FSC_{project}$	LK_{t-1}	$FSC_{lk,t}$	FSC_{lk}
0	2016	797,116.87	80.25*	80.25	80,685.81	2.40	2.40
1	2017	796,428.39	688.49	768.74	80,635.87	49.94	52.34
2	2018	796,133.20	295.18	1,063.92	80,626.91	8.96	61.30

*Values have been counted from the project start date, i.e. October 29 to December 31, 2016, for the 2-month deforestation estimate.

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2020).

GHG emissions in the monitoring period (2016-2018)

Ex-post estimate of annual emissions (changes in current carbon pools) due to deforestation in the project area

To estimate *ex-post* changes in the project area, the *REDD+ BCR Methodological Document* equation guidelines in Section 14.5.2 were implemented. The annual emission of the REDD+ Project initiative of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others corresponds to the changes due to deforestation that could not be avoided during the 2016-2018 period after the implementation of project activities, contemplated in the project strategies lines. Thus, the annual emission due to u in the project area is calculated following the equation:

$$AE_{REDD+project,yr} = AD_{REDD+project,yr} \times tCO_2eq$$

Where:

$AE_{REDD+project,yr}$: *Annual emission in the project area; tCO_2eq.*
$AD_{REDD+project,yr}$: *Annual deforestation in the project area; ha.*
$TCeq$: *Total carbon dioxide equivalent; $tCO_2eq\ ha^{-1}$.*

$$TCeq = TBeq \times SOCeq$$

Where:

$TCeq$: *Total carbon dioxide equivalent; $tCO_2eq\ ha^{-1}$.*

$TBeq$: *Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass; $tCO_2e\ ha^{-1}$.*

$SOCeq$: *Carbon dioxide equivalent in organic soils; $tCO_2e\ ha^{-1}$*

In the case of the project, the analysis was carried out conservatively for each of the carbon pools associated with the total biomass and soil organic carbon and therefore, the previous equation was subdivided as follows:

$$AE_{REDD+project,yr} = AE_{REDD+project,TB,yr} + AE_{REDD+project,SOC,yr}$$

Where:

$AE_{REDD+project,yr}$: *Annual emission in the project area; tCO_2eq.*
$AE_{REDD+project,TB,yr}$: *Annual emission associated to biomass in the project area in time t; tCO_2eq.*
$AE_{REDD+project,SOC,yr}$: *Annual emission associated to soil organic carbon in the project area in time t; tCO_2eq.*

$$AE_{REDD+project,TB,yr} = AD_{REDD+project,yr} \times TBeq$$

$$AE_{REDD+project,SOC,yr} = AD_{REDD+project,yr} \times SOCeq$$

Where:

$EA_{REDD+proy,BT\ año}$: *Annual emission associated to biomass in the project area in time t; tCO_2eq.*

$AE_{REDD+project,SOC,yr}$: *Annual emission associated to soil organic carbon in the project area in time t; tCO_2eq.*

$AD_{REDD+project,yr}$: *Annual deforestation in the project area; ha.*

$TBeq$: *Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass; $tCO_2e\ ha^{-1}$.*

$SOCeq$: *Carbon dioxide equivalent in organic soils; $tCO_2e\ ha^{-1}$.*

Table 32. Ex-post estimates of changes in carbon pools in the project area in the monitoring period

Projected year		Annual Pool Emissions: Total Biomass (tCO_2eq)	Annual Pool Emissions: Soils (tCO_2eq)	Annual Emissions (tCO_2eq)
Project year (t)	Calendar year	$AE_{REDD+project,TB,yr}$ Stratum 1	$AE_{REDD+project,SOC,yr}$ Stratum 2	$AE_{REDD+project,yr}$
0	2016	43,542.34	1,085.25	44,627.59
1	2017	373,544.18	10,395.45	383,939.63
2	2018	160,152.35	14,387.08	174,539.43

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2020)

Reduction of net GHG emissions in the scenario with project (*ex-ante* total net)

The estimates of the net GHG emission reductions attributed to the project are made following the equation presented in Section 13.5.1 of the *REDD+ BCR Methodological Document*.

$$ER_{DEF,REDD,+project} = (t_2 - t_1) \times (AE_{DEF,bl,yr} - AE_{DEF,REDD+project,yr} - AE_{DEF,lk,yr})$$

Where:

$ER_{DEF,REDD,+project}$: *Net emission reduction due to avoided deforestation in the project scenario; tCO_2eq.*

t_1: *Initial year of the reference period; yr.*

t_2: *Final year of the reference period; yr.*

$AE_{DEF,bl,yr}$: $EA_{lb\,t}$	*Annual emission by deforestation in the baseline scenario; tCO_2eq.*
$AE_{DEF,REDD+project,yr}$: $EA_{REDD+proy,año}$	*Annual emission by deforestation in the project scenario; tCO_2eq*
$AE_{DEF,lk,yr}$: $EA_{f,año}$	*Annual emission by deforestation in the project scenario in the leakage area; tCO_2eq*

Calculation of *ex-ante* Verifiable Carbon Credits

In order to ensure the permanence of the mitigation activities for the duration of the project, a reserve of 20% of the total quantified emission reductions (known as reversal risk) was established, which cannot be commercialized. This percentage will cover aspects related to the permanence and risk of the activities, in case the replacement of credits placed in the market is required and partly guarantee the uncertainty in the quantification of emission reductions, in accordance with the requirements of the methodological guidelines of the BioCarbon Registry Standard in its document *Standard for the voluntary carbon market - BCR Standard - from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2*, in Section 13.1 Reversal risk management.

Thus, the results of mitigation or tradeable emission reductions (REC, as per its acronym in Spanish) to be generated by the project were calculated considering the equations shown below:

$$TER_{DEF,REDD+project} = ER_{DEF,REDD+project} \times (1 - RF_{yr})$$

Where:

$TER_{DEF,REDD+project}$:	*Tradable emission reductions in the project scenario; tCO_2eq.*
$ER_{DEF,REDD+project}$:	*Net emission reduction due to avoided deforestation in the project scenario; tCO_2eq.*
RF_{yr}:	*Discount factor for non-permanence risks; without dimensions*

16.3 Leakages

Ex post estimate of the annual emissions (decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions), due to leakage displacement of activity

Ex-post deforestation in the leakage belt was calculated following the *Methodological Document AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022*, in accordance with Section 14.5.2.

$$AE_{lk,yr} = \left(AD_{lk,yr} \times TCeq\right) - AE_{bl,lk,yr}$$

Where:

$AE_{lk,yr}$:	*Annual emissions in the leakage area in time t; tCO_2eq.*
$AD_{lk,yr}$:	*Annual deforestation in the leakage area; ha.*
$TCeq$:	*Total carbon dioxide equivalent; $tCO_2eq\ ha^{-1}$.*
$AE_{bl,lk,yr}$:	*Annual emission of deforestation in the leakage area in the baseline scenario in time t; tCO_2eq.*

Because project activities do not contemplate an increase in GHG emissions over the baseline, as activities have been carried out to prevent deforestation and disturbance events, the $AE_{bl,lk,yr}$ on carbon stocks change will only be subtracted in the event that emissions in the leakage area that have been monitored are greater than the baseline emissions.

Considering that the activities implemented in the leakage management areas do not contribute to the increase in emissions, the variation in stored carbon is zero, since emissions in the monitoring period did not exceed baseline emissions.[103]

Emissions in the leakage area are calculated following the equations below:

[103] The estimates for the monitoring period (ex-post) are detailed in the Excel .xlsx file "Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018" localizado en la ruta: 03_Soportes\Estimaciones

$$AE_{lk,yr} = AD_{lk,yr} \times TCeq^{104}$$

Where:

$AE_{lk,yr}$:	*Annual emissions in the leakage area in time t; tCO_2eq.*
$AD_{lk,yr}$:	*Annual deforestation in the leakage area; ha.*
$TCeq$:	*Total carbon dioxide equivalent; $tCO_2eq\ ha^{-1}$.*

In the case of the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, the analysis was carried out conservatively for each of the carbon pools associated with the total biomass and soil organic carbon (see Table 33) and therefore, the previous equation was subdivided as follows:

$$AE_{lk,yr} = AE_{lk,TB,yr} + AE_{lk,SOC,yr}$$

Where:

$AE_{lk,yr}$:	*Annual emission in the leakage area in time t; tCO_2eq.*
$AE_{lk,TB,yr}$:	*Annual emission associated to biomass in the leakage area in time t; tCO_2eq.*
$AE_{lk,SOC,yr}$:	*Annual emission associated to soil organic carbon in the leakage area in time t; tCO_2eq.*

$$AE_{lk,TB,yr} = AD_{lk,yr} \times TBeq$$

$$AE_{lk,SOC,yr} = AD_{lk,yr} \times SOCeq$$

Where:

$AE_{lk,TB,yr}$:	*Annual emission associated to biomass in the leakage area in time t; tCO_2eq.*

[104] If $AE_{lk,yr} > AE_{bl,lk,yr}$ then the change in annual monitoring stock or emission in the leakage area will correspond to the following equation: $AE_{lk,yr} = \left(AE_{lk,TB,yr} + AE_{lk,SOC,yr}\right) - AE_{bl,lk,yr}$ Otherwise $AE_{lk,yr} = 0$

$AE_{lk,SOC,yr}$: *Annual emission associated to soil organic carbon in the leakage area in time t; tCO_2eq.*

$AD_{lk,yr}$: *Annual deforestation in the leakage area; ha.*

$TBeq$: *Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass; $tCO_2e\ ha^{-1}$.*

$SOCeq$: *Carbon dioxide equivalent in organic soils; $tCO_2e\ ha^{-1}$.*

Table 33. Ex-post estimates of changes in actual carbon stocks in the leakage area in the monitoring period

Projected year		Annual Pool Emissions: Total Biomass (tCO_2eq)	Annual Pool Emissions: Soils (tCO_2eq)	Annual Emissions (tCO_2eq)	Annual Emissions (tCO_2eq)[105]
Project year (t)	Calendar year	$AE_{lk,TB,yr}$ Stratum 1	$AE_{lk,SOC,yr}$ Stratum 2	$AE_{lk,yr}$	$AE_{lk,yr}$
0	2016	1,300.25	32.41	1,332.66	0
1	2017	27,097.27	707.78	27,805.05	0
2	2018	4,863.25	828.99	5,692.24	0

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2020)

16.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions / Removals

To quantify the emission reductions from the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, the analysis was carried out conservatively for each of the carbon pools associated with avoided deforestation in the 2016-2018 period, and it was performed under the criteria of Section 14.5.2 of the *REDD+ BCR Methodological Document of the standard Biocarbon registry.*

$$ER_{DEF,REDD+project} = (t_2 - t_1) \times (AE_{DEF,bl,yr} - AE_{DEF,REDD+project,yr} - AE_{DEF,lk,yr}$$

Where:

[105] The carbon stock change is zero, as emissions in the monitoring period did not exceed baseline emissions. The projected (*ex-ante*) and monitoring period (*ex-post*) estimates are detailed in the Excel .xlsx file "Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018" located in the path: 03_Soportes_Estimaciones.

$ER_{DEF,REDD+project}$:	*Emission reduction due to avoided deforestation in the monitoring period; tCO_2eq.*
t_1:	*Initial year of the monitoring period; yr.*
t_2:	*Final year of the monitoring period; yr.*
$AE_{DEF,bl,yr}$:	*Annual emission by deforestation in the project area in the baseline scenario; tCO_2eq.*
$EA_{lb\ t}$:	
$AE_{DEF,REDD+project,yr}$:	*Annual emission by deforestation in the project area in the monitoring period; tCO_2eq.*
$EA_{REDD+proy,año}$:	
$AE_{DEF,lk,yr}$:	*Annual emission by deforestation in the leakage area in the monitoring period; tCO_2eq.*

Taking into account the data and parameters monitored during the progress of the REDD+ project, the baseline emissions and the emissions of the scenario with project, a net reduction of 2,044,540 tCO_2eq was achieved in the first monitoring period (2016-2018) and an average annual reduction of 681,513 tCO_2eq. These do not include the Reversal Risk of 20%[106] on the net emission reductions in accordance with Section 13.1: Reversal Risk of the *BCR Standard version 3.2.*

Table 34 presents the results of the total net emission reductions due to avoided deforestation of the project in the 2016-2018 period.

Table 34. Ex-post estimates of the net emission reductions attributed to the project's mitigation actions in year t

Year		Baseline emission estimates (tCO_2eq)	Project area emission estimates (monitoring) (tCO_2eq)	Leakage area emission estimates (monitoring) (tCO_2eq)	Net emission reductions (tCO_2eq)	
Project year (t)	Calendar year	$AE_{DEF,bl,yr}$	$AE_{DEF,REDD+project}$	$AE_{DEF,lk,yr}$	$ER_{DEF,REDD+proje}$	$ER_{DEF,REDD+project}$
0	2016	863,660*03	44,627*59	0	819,032*44	819,032.44
1	2017	882,560*93	383,939*63	0	498,621*30	1,317.653.75
2	2018	901,425*90	174,539*43	0	726,886*47	2,044,540.21
Total		**2.647.644,86**	**603,106*65**	**0**	**2,044,540*21**	**-**
Average		**882.548,95**	**201,035*55**	**0**	**681,513*40**	**-**

*The corresponding emissions are subject to the determinations of MADS and the interpretations of Resolution 1447 2018.

(Source: Prepared by South Pole, 2020).

[106] In accordance with numeral 13.1: Reversal risk of the BCR Standard, the 20% discount is made on the total emission reductions for each verified period.

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

Considering the results of the monitoring of forest and non-forest cover in the project area for the 2005-2018 period, it was possible to show that the activities carried out in the area have effectively reduced deforestation (see Figure 6). The following graph clearly shows that the deforestation trend decreases considerably starting in 2016, which coincides with the start date of the project.

Considering the historical behavior of deforestation in the reference region and the project area, the REDD+ initiative aimed to avoid deforestation of 2,293.60 ha. The results of the 2016-2018 monitoring period showed that the project had an efficiency of 67,5% in controlling deforestation between the years 2017 and 2018,[107] and, therefore, only 983.67 ha were deforested in the PA between 2017 and 2018.

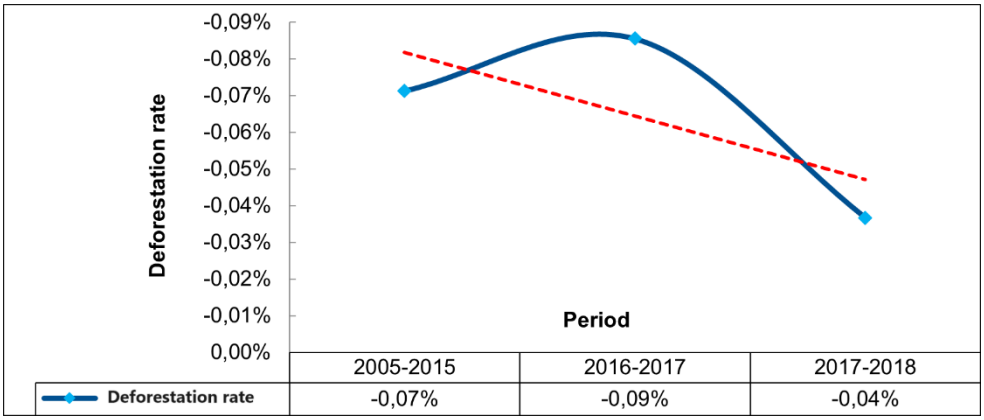

Figure 6. Deforestation rate in the project area in the 2005 – 2018 period

The following table shows the reduction comparison in detail of projected emissions versus actual project reductions.

[107] Considering that the project start date corresponds to October 29, 2016, and that of the same year, it only covers a range of two months of implementation and control to give start and structure to the project activities, the effectiveness in the control of deforestation has been related from the following year, 2017. Therefore, the avoided deforestation mentioned here is analyzed for the 2017-2018 period, so that it is possible to account for the full annual period.

Table 35. Estimates of the emission of projected escenario VS monitoring period removals

Projected year		Estimated baseline emissions (tCO_2eq)	Estimation of projected emissions in the project scenario (tCO_2eq)	Project area emission estimates (monitoring) (tCO_2eq)
Project year (t)	Calendar year	$AE_{Def,bl,yr}$	$AE_{DEF,REDD+project,y}$	$AE_{Def,lk,yr}$
0	2016	863,660.03	259,098.01	44,627.59
1	2017	882,560.93	264,768.28	383,939.63
2	2018	901,425.90	270,427.77	174,539.43

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

As mentioned in the previous section, the REDD+ YUTUCU, due to the early stage of implementation of activities in the initiative and the degree of execution of the prioritized activities in each strategic line, according to the availability of resources in this first stage, the project achieved an effectiveness of 67.5% in controlling during the 2016-2018 period. It is expected that for subsequent verifications, the effectiveness of the project in controlling deforestation will increase as project activities reflect higher levels of implementation and development.

History of the document

Version	*Date*	*Nature*
1.0	*August 28, 2023*	*Initial version*
Nature of document: Regulatory *Document Type: Guideline, Form* *Function: Verification registration and CCV issuance*		

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