



JOINT VALIDATION & VERIFICATION REPORT

REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others

BCR-CO-173-14-002

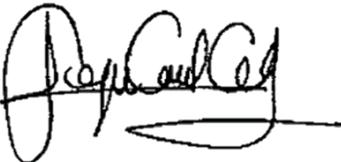


Version 1.1 | April 2024

Validation & Verification Report

Project Title	<i>REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others</i>
Project ID	<i>BCR-CO-173-14-002</i>
Project holder	<i>Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIAM), (AATIVAM), (ASATRAIYUVA), (ASOUDIC) and (AZATIAC).</i>
Project Type/Project activity	<i>REDD+ activities</i>
Grouped project	<i>The project corresponds to a grouped project.</i>
Version number of the Project Document to which this report applies	<i>Project Document V10 Monitoring Report V2 22/01/2024</i>
Applied methodology	<i>BioCarbon Registry. 2023. BCR Standard. From differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. Version 3.2. September 23, 2023. 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).</i>
Project location	<i>Country: Colombia Region: Amazon Biome City: Vaupes The first instance area of the REDD project in the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others is in the territory of AATIAM, AATIVAM, ASATRAIYUVA, ASOUDIC and</i>

	<i>AZATIAC; five Traditional Indigenous Authority Associations of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation. The reservation is in the department of Vaupés, Colombia. It is characterized as being a central area in the southeast region of Colombia and located within the Colombian Amazon Biome.</i>
Project starting date	29/10/2016
Quantification period of GHG emissions reductions/removals	(29/10/2016 to 28/10/2036)
Estimated total and mean annual amount of GHG emission reductions/removals	<p><i>Total amount of GHG emission reductions (during the quantification period): over 20 years, the project estimates a reduction of approximately 12,986,006 tCO₂eq (of which 10,388,793 tCO₂eq could be commercialized).</i></p> <p><i>Estimated average annual amount of GHG emission reductions: the project estimates an annual reduction of 618,381 tCO₂eq of emissions associated with deforestation each year (of which 494,704 tCO₂eq /year could be commercialized).</i></p> <p><i>Total amount of GHG emission reductions (during the first monitoring period): during the January 01, 2017, and December 31, 2018 period, the project avoided the emission of 1,225,507 tCO₂eq (of which 980,406 could be commercialized).</i></p>
Monitoring period	<p>1st Monitoring Period</p> <p>29-10-2016 to 31-12-2018 (both days included)</p>

	1st Adjusted Monitoring Period¹ <i>01-01-2017 to 31-12-2018 (both days included)</i>
Total amount of GHG emission reductions/removals	<i>Net reduction: 2,044,540 tCO₂e_q (2016-2018). 1,225,507 tCO₂e (1st adjusted monitoring period)</i>
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	<i>SDG 13 Climate action SDG 15 Life on land</i>
Special category, related to co-benefits	<i>Does not apply in this verification period</i>
Version and date of issue	<i>Version 4 11/04/2024</i>
Work carried out by	 Angie Carolina Carreño Cucaita Lead Auditor Victor Nieto Technical Reviewer

¹ The adjusted monitoring period excludes the year 2016 in terms of emissions reduction accounting because in the area of the first instance of the project there is an overlap not compatible with the REM program and in compliance with article 40 of Resolution 1447 the Emission reductions generated by the project in the period between October 29, 2016 (project start date) and December 31, 2016, will not be issued as verifiable carbon credits, and therefore will not be subject to accounting. national nor will they be eligible for payments for results or similar compensations established by the national Government, such as, for example, for the non-accrual of the National Carbon Tax. That is, the number of emissions reductions verified and reported correspond to the mitigation results as of 01/01/2017, in accordance with what is mentioned in section 15.3.1 of the Ddp joint design and monitoring document.

<p><i>Approved by</i></p>	 <p><i>Martha Ivonne Corredor Rodríguez</i> <i>Validation and Verification Manager.</i></p>
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Table of contents

1	Executive summary	10
2	Objective, scope and criteria.....	11
3	Validation and verification planning.....	14
3.1	Validation and verification plan.....	14
3.2	Audit team.....	15
3.3	Level of assurance and materiality.....	18
3.4	Sampling plan	19
4	Validation and verification procedures and means	24
4.1	Preliminary assessment	24
4.2	Document review	25
4.3	Interviews.....	25
4.4	On-site visit	27
4.5	Clarification, corrective and forward actions request.	31
4.5.1	Clarification requests (CLs)	32
4.5.2	Corrective actions request (CARs).....	32
4.5.3	Forward action request (FARs)	32
5	Validation findings	33
5.1	Project description.....	33
5.2	Project type and eligibility.....	33
5.3	Grouped project (if applicable).....	37
5.4	Other GHG program	37
5.5	Quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals	38
5.5.1	Start date and quantification period.....	39
5.5.2	Application of the selected methodology and tools	39
5.5.2.1	Title and Reference	39
5.5.2.2	Applicability	40
5.5.2.3	Methodology deviations (if applicable).....	42
5.5.3	Project boundary, sources and GHGs.....	42
5.5.3.1	Eligible areas in the GHG project boundaries (for AFOLU projects)	46
5.5.3.2	Project First Instance Area.....	48
5.5.3.3	Reference Region	49
5.5.3.4	Leak Belt	52
5.5.3.5	Leak Management Areas	52
5.5.3.6	GHG sources	52
5.5.4	Baseline or reference scenario	56

5.5.4.1	Step 0. Start date of the REDD+ project	57
5.5.4.2	Step 1: Identification of land use alternatives with respect to the proposed project activity	57
5.5.4.2.1	Sub-step 1a. Identification of likely land-use alternatives in project areas	57
5.5.4.2.2	Sub-step 1b. Consistency of land use alternatives with applicable laws and regulations	58
5.5.4.3	Step 2. Investment Analysis	67
5.5.4.4	Step 3. Barrier analysis	67
5.5.4.4.1	Sub-step 3a. Identify barriers that would prevent the implementation of the proposed project activity type.	67
5.5.4.4.2	Sub-step 3b. Show that the identified barriers would not prevent the implementation of at least one of the identified land-use alternatives (except the project activity)	69
5.5.4.5	Step 4. Impact of Project Registration	70
5.5.4.6	GHG emissions reduction/removal in the baseline scenario.	71
5.5.4.6.1	Emission Factor	71
5.5.4.6.2	Historical annual deforestation in scenario without REDD+ project ...	71
5.5.4.6.3	Annual Emission from Deforestation in the Baseline Scenario	76
5.5.5	Additionality	77
5.5.6	Conservative approach and uncertainty management	77
5.5.7	Leakage and non- permanence.....	78
5.6	Monitoring plan	79
5.7	Compliance with applicable legislation	81
5.8	Carbon ownership and rights	82
5.9	Risk management	84
5.10	Environmental aspects	94
5.11	Socioeconomic aspects	95
6	Verification findings	95
6.1	Project and monitoring plan implementation	95
6.1.1	Project activities implementation.....	95
6.1.2	Monitoring plan implementation and monitoring report	100
6.1.2.1	Data and parameters.....	100
6.1.2.1.1	Data and parameters determined at registration and not monitored during the monitoring period, including default values and factors.....	100
6.1.2.1.2	Data and parameters monitored	104
6.1.2.1.3	Monitoring of land-use and land-cover change within the project	108
6.1.2.2	Environmental and social effects of the project activities.....	109
6.1.2.3	Procedures for the management of GHG reductions or removals and related quality control for monitoring activities	110
6.1.2.4	Description of the methods defined for the periodic calculation of GHG reductions or removals, and leakage	110
6.1.2.5	Assignment of roles and responsibilities for monitoring and reporting the variables relevant to the calculation of reductions or removals	111

6.1.2.6	Procedures related whit the assessment of the project contribution whit the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	111
6.1.2.7	Procedures associated with the monitoring of co-benefits of the special category, as applicable	111
6.2	<i>Quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals</i>	112
6.2.1	Methodology deviations (if applicable)	112
6.2.2	Baseline or reference scenario	112
6.2.3	Mitigation results	113
6.2.3.1	GHG emissions reduction/removal in the baseline scenario	113
6.2.3.1.1	Annual historical deforestation in the exante scenario with REDD+ project	113
6.2.3.2	GHG emissions reduction/removal in the project scenario	121
6.2.3.2.1	Annual deforestation in the monitoring period	121
6.2.3.2.2	GHG emissions in the monitoring period (2016-2018)	121
6.2.4	Total GHG emission reductions	123
6.3	<i>Environmental and social effects of the project activities and no net harm</i>	125
6.3.1	Environmental Effects	125
6.3.2	Social Effects	127
6.4	<i>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	129
6.5	<i>Climate change adaptation</i>	136
6.6	<i>Co-benefits (if applicable)</i>	146
6.7	<i>REDD+ safeguards (if applicable)</i>	146
6.8	<i>Double counting avoidance</i>	148
6.9	<i>Stakeholders' Consultation</i>	149
6.9.1	Signing of agreement to start the REDD+ project.....	149
6.9.2	REDD+ project socialization process with communities	149
6.9.3	Complaints, claims, suggestions, and denunciations mechanism.....	150
6.9.4	Closure of socialization with communities.....	150
6.9.5	Consideration of comments received.	151
7	Internal quality control	151
8	Validation and verification opinion	153
9	Validation statement	156
10	Verification statement	156
11	Annex	157
11.1	<i>Annex 1. Competence of team members and technical reviewers</i>	157
11.2	<i>Annex 2. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests</i>	176
11.3	<i>Annex 3. Documentation review</i>	346

11.4	Annex 4. Abbreviations	378
11.5	Annex 5. Audit Plan	378
For validation:		380
11.6	Annex 6. Interviews	386

1 Executive summary

The REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others is located in the department of Vaupés (Colombia) and corresponds to a grouped initiative that in its first instance includes five (5) Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIs), made up of 74 indigenous communities (including the hamlets) of the Gran Resguardo Vaupés. The main objective of the mitigation initiative is to conserve the region's native forests by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by deforestation.

During its 20-year credit period, the project seeks the certification of activities that will allow the reduction of 12,986,006 tCO_{2e} caused by deforestation in 797,598.40 hectares of forest, based on the implementation of four strategic lines identified during the local consultation processes and aligned with the life plan of each AATIs.

Specifically, during the first monitoring period (29.10.2016 to 31.12.2018) the project developed, within the framework of the strategic lines, activities of cultural and environmental articulation, strengthening of the instances of self-government and dialogue with the regulatory sectors of the State; and achieved a total reduction of 1,225,507 tCO_{2e} during the adjusted² monitoring period, which when applying the discount associated with the risk of permanence (20%), resulted in a net reduction of 980,406 tCO_{2e}.

The scope of the validation and verification involved documentary review, tours and on-site interviews with the direct actors (owners and developer) and indirect actors (Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East of the Amazon - CDA, Secretariat of Roma and Minority Indigenous Affairs, Ombudsman's Office, Mitú Mayor's Office), consultation of official sources of information, issuance of findings and preparation of the final report; under compliance with the criteria of the ISO 14064-2:2019 standard, the BCR Standard and the REDD+ Methodological Document.

During the validation and verification, ICONTEC's audit team identified a total of thirty-five (35) findings, categorized as follows: eleven (11) requests for clarification,

² The adjusted monitoring period excludes the year 2016 in terms of emissions reduction accounting because in the area of the first instance of the project there is an overlap not compatible with the REM program and in compliance with article 40 of Resolution 1447 the Emission reductions generated by the project in the period between October 29, 2016 (project start date) and December 31, 2016, will not be issued as verifiable carbon credits, and therefore will not be subject to accounting. national nor will they be eligible for payments for results or similar compensations established by the national Government, such as, for example, for the non-accrual of the National Carbon Tax. That is, the number of emissions reductions verified and reported correspond to the mitigation results as of 01/01/2017, in accordance with what is mentioned in section 15.3.1 of the Ddp joint design and monitoring document.

twenty-three (23) requests for corrective action, and one (1) request for future action, which were all satisfactorily addressed by the project developer during the audit process, ensuring that the documentation is in line with the benchmarks.

ICONTEC confirmed that the reported GHG emission reductions (ex ante and ex post) are based on an adequate and consistent estimate, which does not incur significant material errors.

2 Objective, scope and criteria

Giving scope to the provisions of the benchmark, which constitutes the requirements for the audit, its objectives are the following:

•Assess the likelihood that the implementation of the planned GHG mitigation project will result in the GHG emission reduction declared by the project proponent.

•Validate compliance with the regulatory requirements and those established by the program and the benchmark to determine the feasibility of implementing the GHG mitigation project.

•Verify compliance in the implementation of mitigation project activities, including those associated with the methodology selected for the project.

•Evaluate and verify compliance with the principles of the monitoring, verification and reporting system necessary to comply with current legislation.

•Provide an independent third-party opinion that has evaluated the implementation and GHG emission reduction of this project registered under the BioCarbon Registry (BCR) standard.

•Evaluate and verify compliance with the principles of the monitoring, verification and reporting system necessary to comply with current legislation.

•Provide confidence to different stakeholders in the quality of the project and its ability to achieve certified GHG reductions

The scope of validation and verification involves an objective review to determine that the GHG mitigation initiative meets the following criteria:

•NTC ISO Standards

-NTC-ISO 14064-2; 2019 "Greenhouse Gases - Specification with Project-Level Guidance for Quantifying, Monitoring and Reporting Emission Reductions or Increases in Greenhouse Gas Removals"

-NTC-ISO 14064-3; 2019 "Greenhouse gases. Part 3: Specification with guidance, for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas claims".

-NTC-ISO 14064-5; 2013 "Greenhouse Gases — Requirements for Bodies Conducting Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification, for Use in Accreditation or Other Forms of Recognition"

- *Methodological document for the AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ BCR0002 Projects. Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022 (hereinafter REDD+ Methodological Document)*
- *Standard for the voluntary carbon market – BCR Standard – from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2 of September 23, 2023 (hereinafter BCR Standard)*
- *GHG Project Validation and Verification Manual. Version 2.1 as of February 13, 2023.*
- *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 February 17, 2023.*

Specific national regulations on carbon markets

- *Decree 926 of 2017 of the Ministry of Finance Public Credit*

- *Resolution 1447 of 2018 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development*
- *Resolution 831 of 2020 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development*

Thus, the scope of the project validation and verification audit involves:

- *Validate and verify the projected GHG emission reductions during the project's credit period (29/10/2016 to 28/10/2036) and those reported during the monitoring period (29/10/2016 to 31/12/2018).*
- *Validate and verify compliance with the provisions of the BCR Standards and any others that may be applicable, considering the limits of the GHG project, the reference scenario and its baseline scenarios, criteria of additionality, ownership and rights of carbon, co-benefits, consultation with stakeholders, environmental and social aspects, among others.*
- *Assess the project's uncertainty, conservative approach, and mitigation objectives.*

ICONTEC carried out the validation and verification audit of GHG mitigation initiatives in accordance with its code of ethics, regulations, and internal procedures, which are consistent with the requirements established in the corresponding GHG program. Likewise, ICONTEC focuses on the identification of risks related to the generation of GHG reductions, evaluates the risks resulting from its validation and verification activities and has taken adequate provisions to cover the legal responsibilities resulting from its operations in each of its fields of activity and geographical areas in which it operates.

In accordance with the above, the audit team (Auditor Carolina Carreño) and the project participants (South Pole) carried out the validation and verification planning, carried out partially remotely, since the document review was carried out in the office and an on-site visit was carried out. The validation and verification plan included communication with the project proponents, the different actors, service providers, technical team, and on-site evaluation to corroborate limits, conduct interviews and obtain evidence of the approaches indicated in the documentation, evaluating the conformity of the project and the level of assurance and materiality required.

Validation and verification are not intended to provide consulting services to the GHG mitigation initiative holder or holder. However, requests for clarification or requests for corrective action or requests for future action set forth in the audit exercise may have provided clarifications on the requirements to improve project implementation.

3 Validation and verification planning

3.1 Validation and verification plan

The validation and verification audit corresponds to an objective, systematic and documented evaluation of a GHG project with respect to compliance with established criteria, seeking to demonstrate that it conforms to the requirements specified in national standards and BCR methodological documents. Therefore, the project was assessed to meet the criteria described in Section 2 of this document.

Validation and verification were conducted through a combination of document review, interviews with relevant personnel, and a site visit, as discussed in Section 4 of this report. Conclusions were issued by ICONTEC to ensure that the project fully complied with all requirements. The methodology of the sampling plan was derived from the evaluation of all the above-mentioned criteria and from the documentation submitted by the project proponent. The modifications applied to the validation and verification audit plan were made based on the observed conditions that allowed the detection of the processes with the highest risk of material discrepancy.

The audit plan also considered the dates of each activity and other factors such as the cartographic control points, the definition of the main parameters and characteristics of the project and the possible topics to be considered. In addition, it explains under which standards, documents, guidelines or templates the project will be evaluated, contemplates its corresponding versions, and describes the level of assurance and materiality.

Validation and verification activities started in February 2023 with pre-review of documents, risk assessment and site visit planning. The visit took place from February 24 to March 04, 2023.

We assessed the likelihood that the implementation of the planned GHG project will produce the GHG reductions declared and projected by the project owner, as well as establish an independent opinion on the validation and verification of the GHG reduction of the GHG mitigation initiative and approve a baseline scenario for the monitoring period.

ICONTEC's verification process includes evidence-based testing of all relevant evidence for the amounts and declarations of GHG removals from the GHG mitigation initiative and calculations of such removals for the reporting period.

The validation and verification process included the following objective independent activities:

- *Selecting a Validation and Verification Team*

- *Conduct an internal review of Conflicts of Interest (NCI)*
- *Conduct an initial meeting with the project proponents to introduce the teams and define Annex 5 of this document (Audit Plan).*
- *Review the Objectives and processes of the validation and verification, the requirements, and criteria of BIOCARBON REGISTRY and the confirmation of the service agenda and the notification of the same.*
- *Review the draft GHG document, the monitoring report, and annexes, which contemplate the implementation of BCR tools, land tenure support, SDG application, attendance at meetings, among others.*
- *Develop a validation and verification plan, in addition to a sampling plan,*
- *Conduct a risk-based review to ensure that the project complies with the monitoring requirements of the BIOCARBON REGISTRY rules, as well as with the conditions of applicability of the Quantification of GHG emissions in REDD+ projects BCR0002 version 3.1 methodology and the BCR Standard from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility version 3.2.*
- *Carry out the on-site visit, conducting interviews with those responsible for the implementation of the GHG mitigation initiative, with the different actors in the project area, as well as those responsible for the drafting of the GHG mitigation initiative documents submitted for validation and verification and deforestation points.*
- *Review the accuracy of emission reductions for the credited and monitoring period.*
- *Submit findings and/or non-conformities, requests for additional documentation through the findings form (Annex 2. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests).*
- *Conduct an internal review of documentation regarding compliance with criteria and requirements.*
- *Issue the final report and opinion for validation and joint verification.*

3.2 Audit team

Table 1. Audit, Validation and Verification Team.

Full name(s)	Role(s) or responsibility(s)	Type of activity(s) carried out
<i>Angie Carolina Carreño Cucaita</i>	<i>Lead Auditor</i>	<i>Documentary Review On-site visit Joint Validation and Verification Report Declarations</i>
<i>Víctor Manuel Nieto Rodríguez</i>	<i>Technical Reviewer</i>	<i>Technical Review</i>

Full name(s)	Role(s) or responsibility(s)	Type of activity(s) carried out
Camilo Andrés Carvajal Guerra	Technical Unit Leader	Review of final documents
Martha Ivon Corredor Rodríguez	Validation & Verification Manager	Final Documentation Approval Sign declarations

Source: This report

Within the framework of compliance with the requirements to carry out validation and verification of GHG mitigation projects, ICONTEC has procedure PE-PS-013 "SPECIFIC VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR GHG MITIGATION PROJECTS" V6, in which chapter 5.2.1 Designation of audit teams and technical reviewers, specifies the competencies and scope of the professionals. On the other hand, there is document P-CP-001 PROCEDURE FOR QUALIFYING AND/OR AUTHORIZING PERSONNEL IN TECHNICAL SERVICES, which complements and defines details of the validation and verification equipment, as well as the relevant requirements for the project (technical, environmental, legal and financial requirements of the territory where the GHG mitigation project is developed). The competency requirements for validation and verification services for GHG mitigation projects are set out in document E-PS-114 "QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION SERVICES FOR GHG MITIGATION PROJECTS".

To determine technical expertise in a technical area for a specific methodology, document F-PS-625 "SERVICE BASE TECHNICAL UNIT VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION" is used to verify experience and competence. The technical validation and verification unit is responsible for communicating via email to the Qualification Professional Leader and Qualification Professional, new training requirements required by professionals to guarantee their competence in the provision of the service. Likewise, it is responsible for identifying the training needs of professionals in the training area for the maintenance of their competence registered in the F-DH-009 "CONSOLIDATED OF PAC TRAINING NEEDS". In addition, there is the E-PS-064 specification "MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION PROFESSIONALS" that is applied for the maintenance of competence.

Regarding compliance with the BCR Anti-Corruption Policy, ICONTEC has a conflict of interest and risk verification format, which ensures that there is no conflict of interest on the part of the members of the audit team who will provide the services of Validation/verification of GHG mitigation projects.

The Statement of Fairness is in the F-GV-119 STATEMENT OF IMPARTIALITY MDL-14065 form which is attached along with the final service documents. The terms of

confidentiality are given in the contract that is signed between the parties (organization and ICONTEC) in the thirteenth clause, related to the compliance of the parties with respect to this item. In addition to the provisions of the Code of Ethics, which is related to the contract of each professional with the code PO-GE-001 CODE OF ETHICS. V2.

In line with the guarantee of impartiality, confidentiality, independence, and management of the conflict of interest that is required to act and make decisions in an objective, autonomous, suitable and reliable manner, ICONTEC has established a policy in these areas for the development of its activities, this policy considers all aspects of relations with interested parties. covering all activities not only associated with the provision of services, but also those of an operational and commercial nature. The policy can be consulted at the following e-mail address: <https://www.icontec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/POGE009POLITICADEIMPARCIALIDADCONFIDENCIALIDADINDEPENDENCIAYMANEJODELCONFLICTODEINTERESESVS00.pdf>

Ethics is the fundamental basis for action and the generation of trust for all ICONTEC services, and is based on developing all activities within honest, coherent, suitable, responsible, and upright parameters of conduct and behavior. The Code of Ethics seeks to materialize ICONTEC's philosophy, by establishing guiding criteria for action based on the highest principles and values of all its members and stakeholders. This Code is applied by all ICONTEC employees, bound by an employment contract, whether for a fixed term or indefinite; for the provision of services (contractors and subcontractors); and all those who, without a contractual relationship, have any type of relationship with ICONTEC, under any modality (members of the Board of Directors and other collegiate bodies). Contractors and subcontractors are those natural or legal persons who at any time provide their services to ICONTEC or on its behalf.

As a mechanism to safeguard impartiality, the ICONTEC Board of Directors established an Impartiality Committee as an advisory body to deal with issues related to Impartiality Risk Management. This initiative responds to the interest of this collegiate body to ensure trust and transparency in the provision of validation and verification services. The composition of the Committee considers the participation of external and independent people,

and on their own behalf or on behalf of an entity associated with the interest groups related to the services provided by the institution.

ICONTEC has a procedure in place to identify, analyze, evaluate, treat, monitor, and document risks related to impartiality and potential conflicts of interest in the provision of validation and verification services. When threats to impartiality are identified, ICONTEC documents and manages control activities to eliminate or minimize such threats.

To ensure that there is no conflict of interest to participate in conformity assessment activities, ICONTEC does not assign professionals who declare a conflict of interest with project participants, familiarity, affinity, or consulting activities related to the services. If an ICONTEC professional has been part of such activities, this professional may not provide services to that organization for at least two years following the end of the activity. Prior to each validation and verification service for GHG mitigation projects, professionals must declare their potential conflicts of interest using the F-GV-119 IMPARTIALITY STATEMENT CDM-14065 declaration of impartiality form. As evidence of the validator/verifier's statement of this GHG mitigation project that no conflict of interest is presented.

ICONTEC is responsible for and retains authority for its decisions concerning its validation and verification opinions, its certification statements of greenhouse gas mitigation projects or the declaration of its reductions/removals and its opinions on GHG inventories. ICONTEC does not outsource the decisions, opinions, and declarations of the conformity assessment.

ICONTEC assesses the risks resulting from its validation and verification activities and has taken appropriate provisions to cover the legal liabilities resulting from its operations in each of its fields of activity and geographical areas in which it operates.

In this regard, ICONTEC has taken the contractual and extra-contractual civil liability insurance policy identified LRCG-126201966-1 with the insurer Zurich Colombia Seguros S.A. in force until December 31, 2024 for an amount of up to COP \$3,000,000,000. Likewise, it has the civil liability insurance policy for errors and omissions identified with the same insurer, policy EOFF-126070543-1 valid until December 31, 2024 with coverage up to USD \$5,000,000.

3.3 Level of assurance and materiality

In compliance with the BIOCARBON REGISTRY Standard, materiality is the concept that individual or cumulative errors, omissions and misrepresentations could affect the GHG statement and influence the decisions of intended users. ICONTEC has conducted a strategic analysis that has allowed it, among other things, to execute an evidence collection plan in accordance with the requirements of the ISO NTC ISO14064-3:2019 standard. Considering the review, verification, and relevance of all the following documentation:

- GHG Project Document*
- Monitoring Report*
- Spreadsheets*
- Interviews conducted in the field with communities, actors, and participants*
- Data sources for the calculation of removals*
- Cartographic supports for eligibility*

- *Support and Annexes for the implementation of BCR Tools and Criteria.*
- *Baseline, Leakage and Emission Reductions*
- *Additionality*

Thus, it is confirmed that this evaluation exercise has a reasonable level of assurance in accordance with what was agreed in the contract. Where, it is confirmed that this evaluation exercise has an assurance level of 95% confidence and the material discrepancy of the data that supported the baseline of the Project and the estimate of the reduction of GHG emissions was not greater than 5%, for which the information of the project was considered, its annexes, included areas and the corresponding calculations. Through the audit process, ICONTEC ensures that the GHG Mitigation Project complies with the requirements set forth in the principles established in the NTC-ISO 14064-3 standard: 2019 "Greenhouse gases. Part 3: Specification with guidance, for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas claims".

This standard details the principles and requirements for the verification of GHG inventories and projects. It describes the process and planning for GHG-related validation and verification and specifies the procedures for evaluating the organization's or project's GHG statements. Likewise, it determines whether the criteria established to estimate the variables for estimating the volume and biomass of forest cover satisfactorily comply with the reference and methodology.

Therefore, ICONTEC ensures that the GHG mitigation project complies with the criteria of the BCR Standard from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility version 3.2 and the guidelines of BIOCARBON REGISTRY in its methodology Quantification of GHG emissions in REDD+ projects BCR0002 version 3.1.

All versions of the verification report before being sent to the customer are subject to an independent internal technical review to confirm that all verification activities have been completed in accordance with ICONTEC's procedures.

The technical review was conducted by a qualified technical review team in accordance with ICONTEC's qualification scheme to provide validation and verification services for GHG mitigation initiatives. In view of the above, ICONTEC has issued its conclusion regarding this verification exercise (see paragraph 6 of this report).

3.4 Sampling plan

The audit plan was developed in accordance with Annex 5, in accordance with the information validated and verified in the initial documentary review and the sampling plan established and agreed with the client for the on-site evaluation, seeking to optimize processes.

The sampling plan was determined according to the level of assurance, risk management and review of documentary and field information. In accordance with the information submitted by the project owner, in the Table 3 the level of assurance achieved during the audit is presented, according to the information that determines the quantification of GHG emissions.

The sampling plan for this case and considering the real nature of the project was carried out seeking to interview 100% of the communities that are part of the 5 AATI's, in such a way, the sites where the community interviews were carried out were specified and suggested by the project developer, who knew the territory and its accessibility conditions. therefore, through calls and communications from the leaders and support staff in each of the AATIs, all the communities were invited to attend the points set out on the dates listed in sections 4.3 and 4.4 of this report.

In accordance with the above, 100% of the AATI were interviewed, with a total of 415 participants in the community socializations (Annex 6). In addition, 100% of the areas through which displacement was carried out during the site visit were reviewed, identifying deforestation points, deforestation agents, and forest and non-forest areas.

In accordance with section 10.2.4 of the Validation and Verification Manual, the established sampling plan complied with the 95% assurance level and the 5% materiality contemplated in the audit plan (Annex 5).

The interviews and the points visited on site meet the scope and the validation and verification criteria; Evidence was collected whose quantity and quality was objective and accurate (location points, coordinates, recordings, photographs, attendance lists) of a qualitative and quantitative nature necessary for the assurance mentioned above. The methodology used to define the representative samples and contemplate the possible errors or omissions that could occur were handled in consensus with the developer, since the lead auditor requested the interview of representatives and population samples of all the communities of each of the five (5) AATI's. However, some of the communities did not attend the call, due to issues of accessibility, travel, and transportation, among others, but their percentage was not statistically significant (See Table 2). With respect to the participants who were asked to be interviewed, the 100% target was achieved, as mentioned in section 4.3 of this Report. Below is a list of all the communities in each ATTIS and the number of communities that did not attend the call.

Table 2. Population interviewed Communities of the AATI

AATI	NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES	ATTENDING COMMUNITIES	MISSING COMMUNITIES
AATIAM	4	4	0

AATI	NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES	ATTENDING COMMUNITIES	MISSING COMMUNITIES
ASATRAIYUVA	9	9	0
ASOUDIC	21	14	7
AATIVAM	21	20	1
AZATIAC	19	13	6
TOTAL	74 (100%)	60 (81,1%)	14 (18,9%)

Source: This report

Table 3. Level of assurance

Decisive reduction	Document	Type of evidence	Source of information	Level of assurance
Area	Property Information	Quantitative	Legality of land tenure	100%
Area	Eligible Project Area	Quantitative	Eligibility Analysis -GIS	100%
Area	On-site visit	Quantitative	Visit to the project area and interview with communities	100%
Biomass	Estimation of Reductions	Quantitative	Spreadsheets	100%

Source: This report

In the Table 4, the risks and treatments that may occur within the audit process in its different phases and that may result in errors in the estimation of the carbon calculation are discriminated, this assessment was considered to define the audit sampling plan following the indications of PE-PS-013 Specific validation and verification procedure for GHG mitigation projects.

Table 4. Risk assessment in the audit process.

No.	Risks that may lead to errors, omissions and potential distortions	Risk Assessment		Risk control system in the verification plan and/or in the sampling or evidence collection plan
		Risk Level	Justification	
Control Risks:				
1	Human error in quantifying emissions. Inaccuracy: Double Counting, Significant Manual Transfer of Key Data, and Inappropriate Use of Emission Factors	Middle	Monitoring data related to emission factors is downloaded from traceable and official sources	100% of the data indicated in the spreadsheet is cross-checked with the information available in the data source and in the information provided by the organization.
2	Lack of full data coverage. Exclusion of significant sources, incorrectly defined limits, leakage effects.	Middle	Lack of knowledge of the requirements of the methodology related to its applicability.	It is ensured that all data from the verification period was considered within the defined limits of the project.
3.	Inconsistency: lack of documentation of	Middle	Lack of knowledge of the requirements of the	Within the sampling plan, the review of the changes presented that affect

No.	Risks that may lead to errors, omissions and potential distortions	Risk Assessment		Risk control system in the verification plan and/or in the sampling or evidence collection plan
		Risk Level	Justification	
	methodological changes in the calculation of GHG emissions or removals in relation to those used in previous years.		quantification methodology and/or the requirements of the certification program.	the quantification of removals or reductions of GHG emissions is carried out
Inherent Risk:				
4.	Reliance on a technology platform designed for data capture, which can result in omissions and errors in the transfer of raw or raw data to the emissions reduction or removal excel spreadsheet.	Middle	Failures in data transfer quality control due to an unclear QA/QC procedure.	The project proponent demonstrates how to quantify the data, collect, and capture the data, and the auditor validates and verifies through interviews with the project developer, to verify compliance with the different procedures. The project proponent must demonstrate how the data transfer is carried out and how it cross-checks. The auditor must establish in the audit plan a space for interviews with the personnel responsible for recording data and verifying it by complying with its procedures.
5.	Facts Discovered After Validation or Verification	Middle	Project changes that may affect the GHG Validation and Verification statement.	Through the field visit, the status of the implementation of the project is assured.
Detection Risk:				
6.	Delays in the calibration of measurement or monitoring equipment related to the quantification of GHG removals or reductions.	High	There is no record of the frequency of calibration of the equipment established to carry out the measurements in the monitoring.	The project proponent should establish a procedure whereby a recording check of the calibration frequency of the measuring equipment is carried out to ensure its precision and accuracy.
7	Insufficient information to demonstrate the possession of the rights to use the land on which the forestry activity takes place.	Low	All land tenure documents are up to date with respect to land ownership.	The proponent of the project submits all the updated documentation that accredits them as holders of the use of the land and/or establish and demonstrates the management that has been carried out before the corresponding entities for the updating and presentation of the legal documentation that accredits them as holders of the use of the land where the forestry activity is carried out.

Source: This report

Through the different rounds of findings and the respective clarifications, the proponent made the pertinent modifications and clarifications corresponding to the audit team, to generate a stable level of confidence (See Annex 2).

Considering the requirements of the GHG program used, the project sampling plan was carried out with the review of 100% of the information, evaluating and analyzing the raw data, as well as the sources and calculations. For validation and verification, the following sampling plan was carried out for the project:

1. ICONTEC reproduces and verifies 100% of the sheets and annexes attached to the PDD and Monitoring Report and the other spreadsheets in Excel files submitted by the proponent (Calculo_emisiones_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018_E1 /861/ and Calculo_emisiones_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018_E2. xlsx /862/) for ex-ante estimates during the period of quantification of GHG emission reductions and ex-post estimates for the monitoring period, based on the correct application of the BCR methodology (use of formulas, equations, data and parameters).

2. Review and verification of 100% of the project boundaries (Spatial limits of the Project, Carbon reservoirs and GHG sources and time limits and analysis periods) using geographic information systems, corroborating information sources such as download platforms and mapping processing, relevance in the allocation of land use classes, overlap analysis through verification in multiple platforms, carbon market programs and document management carried out by the proponent.

3. Evaluation and verification of 100% of the changes in carbon stocks in the project area based on the analysis of the sources referenced by the proponent in the documents.

4. 100% assessment and verification of the relevance, consistency and correspondence of the data provided for the reference region, the use of the NREF and its correspondence with the official national documents and the most updated ones.

5. 100% of the project's communities were contacted through the proponent's social management and evidence of this (posters and invitation letters were delivered in advance to community members). However, 81.1% of the communities that are part of the project (60 communities out of a total of 74) were evaluated and interviewed, and all members were interviewed to learn about their perception, concept, and knowledge of the REDD project.

6. The project evaluated and verified 100% of the project's land ownership rights and local governance and territorial governance, which is based mainly on the review of the regulations (resolutions, agreements, statutes and decrees) that show how the indigenous communities of the project territory are organized and represented (Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities), and the constitution of the Great Indigenous Reserve of Vaupés of which they are part, as well as the delimitation of their areas.

Considering all the elements gathered during the strategic analysis of the project, as well as the evaluation that has been carried out throughout the documentary review of the project and the on-site audit, ICONTEC determines that:

- The analysis procedures are representative.*
- The evidence collected is appropriate and sufficient to generate a conclusion of the validation and verification process, because the proponent provided 100% of the required information and reliable primary and secondary data and sources of information used in the quantification of GHG emission reductions.*
- The information reported in the PDD documents, monitoring report, spreadsheets, cartography, and annexes by the proponent, have correspondence between them, are detailed and clear, allowing the audit team to control and cross-check information to corroborate the veracity and relevance of the information.*

It is important to clarify that, when using the NREF the project does not implement sampling plots in natural forest, which is why the CAB did not carry out a statistical sample on the forest of the project, for this reason the sample plan focused on the documentary part, the data collected in the field, corroboration of the cartographic limits, the coverage of the areas and compliance with the Methodology and the Standard.

ICONTEC through the sampling plan has conducted a review of the information, validating the quality presented by the proponent, also analyzed and crossed qualitative and quantitative evidence to ensure the level of assurance quantitative evidence to ensure the level of assurance and materiality (error) required by the standard, along with the implementation of appropriate methodologies to comply with the standard, the BCR methodology and current legal regulations. Finally, it identified possible risks, errors, omissions, or misinterpretations of the project, which were corrected and addressed by the proponent in an appropriate manner.

4 Validation and verification procedures and means.

4.1 Preliminary assessment

ICONTEC carried out the evaluation of the client's GHG information management system, as well as the procedures corresponding to the project activity itself, following the guidelines established by BIOCARBON REGISTRY; This is to reach a conclusion about its reliability.

The topics addressed when evaluating the evidence from the validation and verification process analyzed: 1) the evidence is of sufficient quantity and adequate

quality; 2) professional judgment about the reliability of the evidence; and 3) the source and nature of the evidence (external, internal, oral, documented).

During the process of document review, on-site visit, and evaluation of the responses to the findings generated in the audit process, the audit team verified all the procedures carried out by the owner and developer of the project. This evaluation determined that the project carries out the correct review of the areas and boundaries of the project; implementation of monitoring activities; mapping, areas to be excluded due to the agents and drivers of deforestation and degradation, environmental and eligibility guidelines and/or topological errors, among others.

Regarding the custody of information in the field, it was satisfactorily verified, identifying that the project has a procedure in which it uses digital tools that merge the field formats and the cartography of the project, and that it performs the appropriate calibration of the geographic location equipment used.

The audit team evaluated the information and data control system and considers it reliable, so it is concluded that the internal control system complies with the requirements of the reference and ensures with its procedures the organization, administration, handling, and management of the project documentation.

4.2 Document review

Document review is the corroboration of information to verify that the project documentation (project document and monitoring report) meets all requirements. These documents are supported and attached in thematic folders containing spreadsheets, documentation scanners, information support reports, etc. to give the audit process relevance, transparency and reliability. In addition, it is specified that this information has a confidentiality agreement by the ICONTEC audit team.

The review of the documentary information, with which the sampling plan and the audit plan were prepared and developed, was carried out from 17.02.2023 to 21.02.2023. In Annex 3 you will find the table where all the documentation reviewed during the audit is listed.

4.3 Interviews

The site visit was made from 24.02.2023 to 04.03.2023, during these dates interviews were conducted with the project owners (men and women from the communities belonging to the project), technical staff from South Pole, representatives of the indigenous reserves belonging to the project and officials of state entities (Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East of the Amazon – CDA, Secretariat of Roma and Minority Indigenous Affairs, Ombudsman's Office, Mayor's Office of Mitú). During the on-site audit, a total of 9 meetings/interviews

were held and approximately 415 holders, 2 South Pole technical professionals and 5 public officials attended.

In general terms and through the topics addressed in the interviews, it was evidenced that the direct and indirect actors of the initiative presented an acceptable knowledge in terms of the objective and state of implementation of the project in the territory, which is why some opportunities for improvement were extended to the developer framed in reinforcing communication and the processes of socialization and agreement of the GEI initiative. ensuring that all participants have timely and regular access to project information and decisions agreed upon and derived from its implementation.

Below is a summary of the interviews conducted and the respective topics covered. The attendance lists for these meetings are listed in ANNEX 6 of this report.

Table 5. Interviews conducted during on-site audit.

Date	Activity	Participants	Place	Topics covered
25.02.2023	AZATIAC Interview	75 community participants	Araricuara Community	- Introducing attendees and permission to record
27.02.2023	AATIVAM Interview	60 community participants	Yacayaca Community	- Knowledge of the REDD+ project and the holders
28.02.2023	ASATRAYUVA Interview	73 community participants	Bocas del Yi Community	- Objective of the GHG Mitigation Project
01/03/2023	AATIAM Interview	60 community participants	Mituseño Community	- Duration and commitments
01/03/2023	ASOUDIC Interview	147 community participants	Santa Marta Community	-Climate change - Acronym REDD+
03.03.2023	CDA Interview	Technician, Sectional Director and Specialized Professional	Town of Mitú	-Deforestation - Importance and conservation of forests
03.03.2023	Interview with the Ombudsman's Office	Specialized professional	Town of Mitú	- Dates of socialization of the project with the different actors (2016 beginning)

Date	Activity	Participants	Place	Topics covered
03.03.2023	Interview with the Mayor's Office of Mitú	Mayor of Mitú	Town of Mitú	- Trainings received
03.03.2023	South Pole Interview	South Pole Professionals	Town of Mitú	- Other companies with REDD+ projects in the territory
				- Lines of action
				- Contract and/or contractual agreements between the parties
				- Profit sharing
				- Project owners and project areas
				- Records of deforestation monitoring in the verification period
				- Carbon credit market
				- Resource management and accountability
				- Environmental and social safeguards
				- Consult beforehand
				- Free, prior, and informed consent

Source: This report

4.4 On-site visit

The site visit (24.02.2023 to 04.03.2023) initially included air travel to the urban area of the municipality of Villavicencio (Meta) and later to the urban area of the municipality of Mitú (Vaupés). From then on, the fieldwork consisted of several river routes within the project areas (Figure. 1) and to the communities where the interviews were conducted (Table 5).

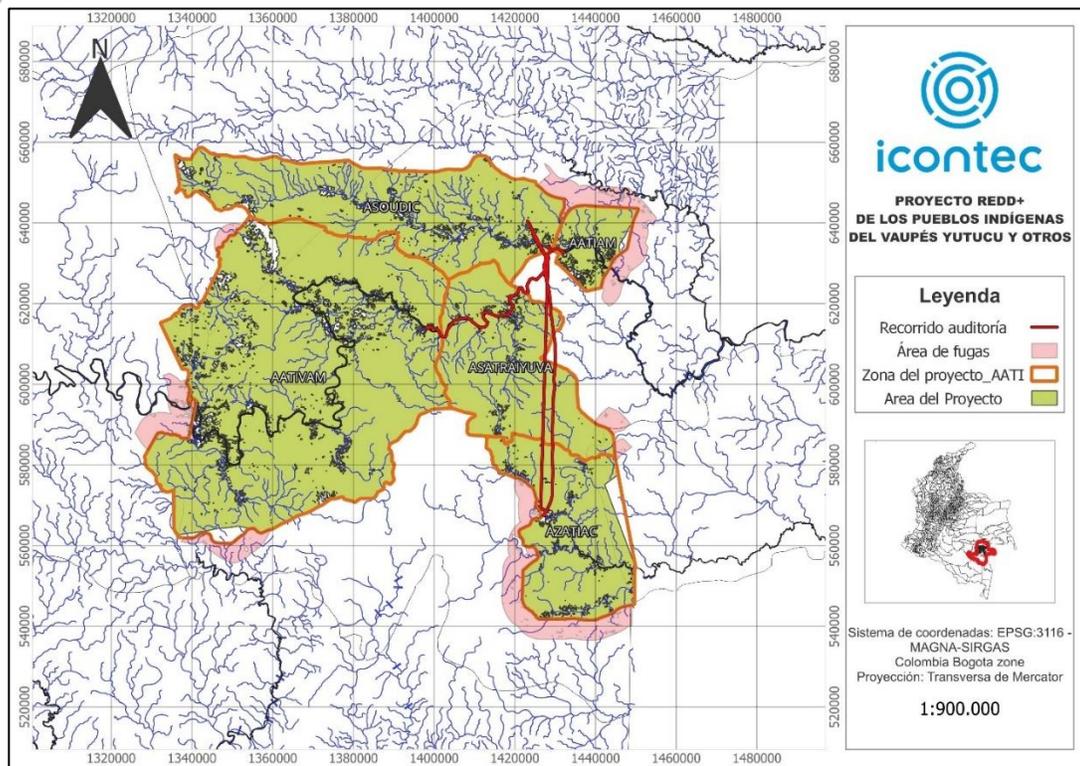
Specifically, the methods of evidence collection consisted of:

- Conversations and interviews with the technical staff of the developer (South Pole) and project owners (inhabitants of the communities belonging

to the 5 AATIs), as well as with third parties involved (Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East of the Amazon – CDA, Ombudsman's Office, Mayor's Office of Mitú), to identify the status of the implementation of the GHG Mitigation Project and other aspects related to the perception of the development of the initiative in the territory.

- Routes within the spatial limits of the project and selection of control points by means of photographic and GPS recording. These records were later contrasted with the cartographic and documentary information provided by the developer.

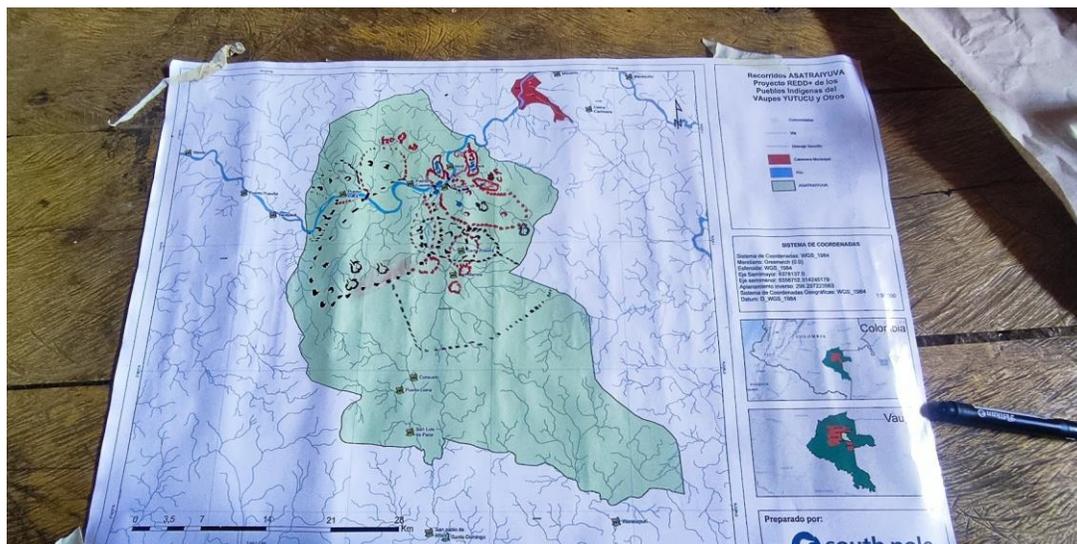
Figure. 1. On-site audit tour



Source: This report

Photographs 1. Photographic record of on-site audit and interviews





Source: This report

During the on-site visit, the audit team did not evidence deforestation processes in addition to those reported by the developer in the project areas or other emission sources not included in the quantification of GHG reductions. The on-site audit made it possible to satisfactorily verify that the procedures, calculations, and methodologies used to obtain the data were relevant and consistent with the information declared. Likewise, it is confirmed that the sites and activities evaluated are in accordance with the project document and monitoring report and comply with the guidelines of the benchmarks.

The auditor also confirmed that the geographical area of the project meets the criteria of the Standard and the selected Methodology and evaluated the data collection techniques according to the monitoring plan and related documentation, as well as the data quality control systems.

Specifically, the evidence collection methods found that:

- *Conversations and interviews with the participant's technical staff, with the project owners, as well as with third parties involved, all mentioned above, to identify the status of the implementation of the GHG Mitigation Project and other aspects related to the perception of the development of the initiative in the territory.*
- *Routes within the spatial limits of the project and selection of control points by means of photographic and GPS recording. These records were later contrasted with the cartographic and documentary information provided by the developer.*

- *Displacement and verification of deforestation points in the natural forest area of the project, for evaluation, because of the sampling required by ICONTEC to validate and verify the information presented by the project.*

4.5 Clarification, corrective and forward actions request

During the verification audit, ICONTEC detected a total of 35 findings (23 SACs, 11 SAs and 1 SAF), these non-conformities were presented to the project manager, and were subsequently resolved through communications and meetings between the parties. The findings mainly addressed issues related to contractual agreements, implementation activities, document management and data recording, quantification of GHG emission reductions, mapping and spaces for socialization and consultation between the parties.

Annex 2 of this validation and verification report describes the findings found, the responses provided by the person responsible for the GHG mitigation initiative, the means of verification of these responses, the references to any source consulted in the project document, in the monitoring report or its supporting documents, and the conclusion of the status of these.

All requests were satisfactorily addressed by the project developer during the audit process, ensuring that the documentation is in line with the benchmarks. In addition, the audit team identified some opportunities for improvement framed in the forest inventory in natural forests, in improving the procedures for recording and collecting evidence, and in strengthening through technical support spaces for participation, consultation, socialization and training that consider the linguistic and cultural plurality of the communities.

ICONTEC considers a finding to be satisfactorily closed only if the person responsible for or in charge of the GHG mitigation initiative modifies or rectifies the project document, monitoring report, or provides additional information or evidence that the responses comply with the identified finding.

For the fulfillment of the SDGs of this project, the CAR 20 and CL11 findings were made, which can be found in detail in Annex 2 of this report. For the reported monitoring period, the following Sustainable Development Goals were identified:

SDG 13. Climate Action

SDG 15. Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems

However, the project plans to contribute with the project in the following verifications to the SDGs:

SDG 4 Quality education

SDG 6 Clean water and sanitationSDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities.

4.5.1 Clarification requests (CLs)

A total of 11 requests for clarification were found during the validation and first verification, these requests are related to quantification, documentary references, estimates, environmental and social safeguards, disagreements with the communities identified during the site visit, contractual agreements, approaches and socializations, project temporality, accountability, communication channels and Sustainable Development Goals. The solution of all the findings mentioned and the related documentation to respond to them, can be found in detail in ANNEX 2 of this document.

4.5.2 Corrective actions request (CARs)

During the validation audit and first verification process, a total of 23 requests for corrective action were made, these requests are related to document typing and editing, the contract signed by the owner and the participant, the distribution of benefits of the project, environmental and social safeguards, risk analysis with respect to double accounting, correspondence between documents, translation of documents into native language, resolutions of the Resguardo's statutes, signatures of documents to other project developers, cartography adjustments, audit processes prior to the current one, adjustments of quantification figures, presentation of requirements, satellite images to evaluate the spectral response, cartography and eligibility, formats, supports, gap analysis, BCR document updates.

In accordance with the above, the solution to corrective action requests and the related documentation to respond to them can be found in detail in ANNEX 2 of this document.

4.5.3 Forward action request (FARs)

As mentioned above, the audit team generated one (1) request for future action that should be referred to and resolved in the next audit exercise.

The issuance of this finding is related to the potential occurrence of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) initiatives in the project areas, and for which it is requested to clarify through consultation with the CDA which and how many PES initiatives operate under the modality of Payment for Environmental Services for GHG reduction and capture in the project areas. If this is the case, the developer must consult the BCR standard on the relevance of including the areas that receive the incentive in the project areas.

5 Validation findings

5.1 Project description

Within the framework of a systematic, independent, and documented process to evaluate GHG mitigation activities, the description of the Project was evaluated according to the references, requirements and criteria described in chapter 2 of this document, in addition to the provisions of the GHG Project Validation and Verification Manual version 2.2 and the guidelines of the ISO 14064-3 standard. In accordance with the above, GHG mitigation goals and results, the appropriate use of the appropriate methodology; the assessment of uncertainty and the conservative approach; the baseline scenario; cartographic delimitation and definition of areas; the mitigation outcomes of the project; compliance with the project's additionality criteria for GHG, ownership and rights over carbon; assessment of environmental and social aspects; criteria and indicators related to co-benefits; the project's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals; consultation of stakeholders; compliance with national legislation and the design of a monitoring plan that included everything related to the quantification and monitoring of GHG emission reductions.

5.2 Project type and eligibility

The steps taken to evaluate the information submitted by the project owner were as follows:

- *Preliminary Assessment:*

The project developer submitted to ICONTEC a form with sufficient information to determine and know the purpose, scope and validation and verification criteria, leaving specificity of the standard, the type of project, its methodology, the applicability of the monitoring report with respect to the selected methodology and the sectoral and national regulations in force.

- *Contractual Agreement:*

A presentation of the service proposal and appointment of the audit team is made. Once the developer submitted the necessary information to submit a business proposal, ICONTEC submitted an approved proposal in accordance with the criteria of the validation and verification program and the designated audit team. This team sought to satisfy the qualification and impartiality criteria defined for the provision of the service. The proposal is signed by the project developer.

- *Validation and Verification Plan:*

The audit team, using the documentation provided by the developer, began the document review according to the service to be provided and the service proposal. The auditor reviewed the set of documents and, if necessary, requested further documents or clarifications of the documents received.

Based on the documentation submitted by the developer and the program-specific criteria, a documented audit plan was developed, which is explained in detail in sections 3.4 and 4.4 of this report and in Annex 5. Audit Plan, which includes the activities, resources, sampling plan, and designated audit team. The audit plan is communicated and agreed with the developer, who modifies it if necessary, during the audit process.

The audit team and according to the criteria of the validation and verification program defined whether the audit needs an on-site visit or could be carried out remotely, in this case an on-site visit described in section 4.4 was carried out.

- *Development of the validation and verification audit:*

-On-site audit: Once the audit team has defined the audit plan and the need to visit the activity, the audit team executes the audit plan, primarily through interviews with the project owner and other relevant stakeholders, as described in section 4.3, in order to assess whether the Project Activity or Program of Activities complies with the rules and regulations of the GHG.

The on-site audit also includes supplementary documentation supplied by the developer. The audit team typically identifies other sources that can provide basic information for the audit, as well as verifies documents against external sources if necessary.

Preliminary Audit Report for GHG Mitigation Project Validation and Verification Services: The draft audit report includes a general discussion of the details captured by the interviews and clearly states the conclusions regarding each of the general topics required for a successful audit. The audit team reported the non-compliances (SAC, SA or SAF) detected, which were reviewed with the project developer to obtain recognition that the finding is accurate and that the Contracting Entity understood them.

- Resolution of audit findings: After the Organization recognizes the non-compliances noted in the audit, these will be resolved in a timely manner. Once the action plans have been received, the lead auditor verifies whether they are appropriate and writes their conclusion in the audit report.

-Final Audit Report: The audit report reflects the responses to the findings, discussions, and modifications of the documents of the validation and verification service. The audit report shall present the findings regarding whether the service

meets the relevant validation and verification requirements for the type of service provided.

-Technical Review and Final Decision Stage: Once the final audit report is completed, it is presented to the technical review team assigned for the final audits. This technical reviewer is responsible for issuing the final opinion on the audit and reviewing whether the audit process satisfies the requirements of the specific validation and verification program. If the technical reviewer makes observations, the lead auditor processes them with the developer. For GHG Mitigation Project Validation and Verification services, once the technical review team submits the final opinion, a final decision is presented after review and confirmation of compliance with the procedure by the Validation and Verification Manager. A copy of the approved final report is sent to the developer in accordance with the rules and regulations of the validation and verification program.

-Validation and Verification Statement: ICONTEC issues a validation and verification statement addressed to the intended users, describing the level of assurance, objectives, scope, audit criteria, supporting data and information, and conclusion.

-Request for a final decision to the GHG program in GHG Mitigation Project Validation and Verification services: After the successful completion of the audit and in accordance with the specific GHG program, the project registration procedure is carried out. Most GHG programs conduct a review and approval and, if possible, request additional information. When this situation arises, ICONTEC and the developer will process them and submit a new set of documents to the GHG program.

In accordance with the above, Table 6 presents the general requirements identified for the project.

Table 6. Project type and eligibility

Eligibility criteria	Evaluation by validation body
Scope of the BCR Standard	<p><i>Quantifiable GHG emission reductions and/or removals generated by the implementation of GHG removal activities and/or REDD+ activities (AFOLU Sector).</i></p> <p><i>The main activity of the project is the reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation and is consolidated under the Quantification of Emission Reductions methodology GHG for REDD+ Projects BCR 0002 version 3.1 of the BioCarbon Registry and Standard for the voluntary carbon market – BCR Standard – from differentiated responsibility to</i></p>

Eligibility criteria	Evaluation by validation body
	<i>common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2 of September 23, 2023</i>
Project type	<p><i>“REDD+ Activities”</i></p> <p><i>The climate change mitigation project REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others is a Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) project. It is developed under the requirements of the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use Sector Scope (AFOLU). It is classified as an Avoided Deforestation and Degradation project and includes activities to reduce emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as promoting conservation of carbon stocks associated with above-ground biomass of tree vegetation, below-ground biomass and soil organic carbon, sustainable forest management and increasing forest carbon stocks; activities in accordance with REDD+ actions defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16 (UN, 2010). Furthermore, the initiative is established in line with the mitigation actions in the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, which are carried out at the regional and national level within the framework of the National Development Plan 2018-2022, the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (CLCDS) and the National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+), and the principles and objectives of the National Climate Change Policy and the National Forestry Policy</i></p>
Project activity(es)	<i>The project seeks to Avoid Deforestation by reducing GHG emissions, through the implementation of four environmental strategic lines called FRES³ on which the project's actions will focus with the purpose of conserving forest areas and reducing the risks of their</i>

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.

Eligibility criteria	Evaluation by validation body
	<i>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.</i>
Project scale (if applicable)	<i>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 of September 23, 2023 GHG projects classified as REDD+ activities are not subdivided into categories related to project scale; therefore, the project is not categorized under a scale.</i>

Source: This report

5.3 Grouped project (if applicable)

The audit team satisfactorily verified the relevance of considering this project as a clustered initiative, in accordance with the requirements mentioned in section 20.1.1 of the BCR Standard. It is specified that the areas that are annexed to the REDD+ project must comply with the technical, methodological, and administrative criteria described in section 14 of the DdP, which are in line with the REDD+ Methodological Document. In addition, potential new areas will only be validated within the framework of the verification of areas already covered.

In its first stage, the project includes 74 communities that are part of five (5) AATIs. During the accreditation period, the project expects the inclusion of new instances located within the area of the Great Indigenous Reservation of Vaupés with a buffer of 15 km around it in the northwest and southeast sector (expansion area).

5.4 Other GHG program

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 (/849/ of Anex 3) processed registration with the VCS on November 25, 2022, requested its withdrawal and at this time it is in a withdrawn status.⁴

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, 2020⁵ under the formulation with the VERRA standard. Therefore, the start date complies with BCR requirements.

The project for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others is pre-registered on the BIOCARBON REGISTRY platform, allowing to control aspects of double counting, the permanence of each carbon credit in the long term and the adequate commercialization of these.

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified this information and, in addition, found that the project has no partial or total registration in other climate change mitigation standards or certification programs and is not implemented in areas that overlap with other mitigation initiatives.

5.5 Quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals

The audit procedure sought to ensure that the developer properly employed and applied the methodology of Quantification of GHG emissions in REDD+ projects BCR0002 version 3.1 and that it is verifiable within the framework of the ISO 14064-3 Standard and monitors GHG emission reductions.

In accordance with the above, the assessment of the carbon pools that were excluded and included in the quantification of changes in carbon stocks at the project boundaries, the management of uncertainty in the quantification of the

⁴ 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>

⁵ This validation was initiated with CAB ICONTEC for the project registered under the VERRA standard.

baseline and mitigation results, as well as the quantification periods for both avoided deforestation and mitigation outcomes, were considered. as well as for degradation.

The application of this methodology is based on the correspondence of the forest cover identified within the project boundaries with the variables and parameters required in the calculation methods. In the same way, the project responds to the biophysical and dynamic conditions of deforestation and forest degradation, which are characterized from their historical trend in the decade prior to the start date of the project, based on patterns of agents, factors and underlying causes caused by these phenomena within the territory.

5.5.1 Start date and quantification period.

The REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others began on October 29, 2016. On this date, the Meeting of Wise Men "Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change" was held in Vaupés, in which community leaders participated. In this meeting, the effects that the indigenous peoples of the department have suffered over time and the way in which climate change has impacted their planting, hunting, and fishing processes were identified. From this, the management of activities and the implementation of changes in practices to control and reduce deforestation were initiated. The project owner supports the start date in section 3.2.3 of the Ddp and supports it with documents /691/ to /698/ reviewed by ICONTEC and referenced in Annex 3. Documentation review, of this report.

5.5.2 Application of the selected methodology and tools

5.5.2.1 Title and Reference

ICONTEC evaluated the application of the methodology and tools in accordance with the applicable validation and verification requirements as provided in the manual, always applying the most recent versions. Below are the documents implemented by the REDD+ project and evaluated in the audit exercise:

-Methodological document for the AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ BCR0002 Projects. Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022 (hereinafter REDD+ Methodological Document)

- Standard for the voluntary carbon market – BCR Standard – from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. Version 3.2 of September 23, 2023 (hereinafter BCR Standard)

- Manual for the validation and verification of GHG projects. Version 2.2 as of October 19, 2023.

- *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 February 17, 2023.*

5.5.2.2 Applicability

The Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Project REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others is in the category of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Avoided Degradation (REDD) and complies with the conditions of applicability of the BCR Standard and the REDD+ Methodological Document.

Table 7. Conditions of applicability of the Standard.

Conditions of applicability of the guidelines	Meets	Description of Compliance
<i>The methodological documents contain the applicability criteria and detailed steps for the quantification and monitoring of the results against the design and implementation of GHG mitigation initiatives and other GHG projects, by given project type.</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>The initiative is developed in accordance with the guidelines of the REDD+ Methodological Document.</i>
<i>The holders of GHG mitigation initiatives, in the AFOLU sector, can only certify and register, in this program, those initiatives whose start date</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>The start date of the project is October 29, 2016 and is within</i>

Conditions of applicability of the guidelines	Meets	Description of Compliance
<i>is defined within the five (5) years prior to the start of the validation.</i>		<i>the 5 years prior to validation⁶. Section 5.5.1 of this report details the assessment of the start date.</i>
<i>The owner of the GHG project must demonstrate that it complies with the legislation related to activities carried out in the field of GHG mitigation.</i>	Yes	<i>The project demonstrates compliance with the country's laws, statutes, and other regulatory frameworks (see detail in section 5.7 of this report).</i>
Conditions of applicability of the guidelines	Meets	Description of Compliance
<i>The methodological documents contain the applicability criteria and detailed steps for the quantification and monitoring of the results against the design and implementation of GHG mitigation initiatives and other GHG projects, by given project type.</i>	Yes	<i>The initiative is developed in accordance with the guidelines of the REDD+ Methodological Document.</i>
<i>The holders of GHG mitigation initiatives, in the AFOLU sector, can only certify and register, in this program, those initiatives whose start date is defined within the five (5) years prior to the start of the validation.</i>	Yes	<i>The start date of the project is April 20, 2018 and is within the 5 years prior to validation⁷. Section 5.5.1 of this report details the assessment of the start date.</i>
<i>The owner of the GHG project must demonstrate that it complies with the legislation related to activities carried out in the field of GHG mitigation.</i>	Yes	<i>The project demonstrates compliance with the laws, statutes and other regulatory frameworks of the country in which it is developed.</i>

⁶ The validation of the project began on June 12, 2020, thus complying with "The validation begins once a commercial agreement is signed with the OEC or with the first-party auditor".

Source: Based on Ddp REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V10

5.5.2.3 Methodology deviations (if applicable)

During the current monitoring period, the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others does not present deviations or adjustments with respect to what is described in the Methodological Document of the AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects BCR0002" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022.

5.5.3 Project boundary, sources and GHGs

The REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, in accordance with the guidelines of the Methodology, defined the spatial limits for the project with deforestation, in relation to the reference region, the project area and the leakage belt. ICONTEC reviewed document /20/ listed in Annex 3. Documentation review, as well as the cartographic documents (/408/ to /498/) listed in the same Annex, where the holder presented the Eligibility of the Baseline from 2005 to 2015 and the inputs used in the processing of cartographic layers. In addition, the provisions of sections 2.4.2 and 3.2.1 of the Ddp.

The project owner ensures compliance with the requirements of the Methodology in the DdP documents as shown in Table 8:

Table 8. Sections Ddp vs BCR REDD+ Methodological

Section on BCR REDD+ Methodological Document	Section in DdP
7.1 Carbon pools	3.2.2 Carbon reservoirs and GHG sources Subsections: • Carbon pools and reservoirs
7.2 Source of emissions	3.2.2 Carbon reservoirs and GHG sources Subsections: • GHG sources
8.1 Eligible areas for REDD+ projects	2.4.2 Areas included in validation 3.2.1 Spatial limits of the project Subsections: • Eligible area • First instance project area Annex: /20/Annex3_Procedimiento Project Area and Leak Belt
8.1.1 Adding areas after validation	14.1 Eligibility Criteria

Section on BCR REDD+ Methodological Document	Section in DdP
8.2 Reference region for baseline estimation	3.2.1 Spatial limits of the project Subsections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reference region
8.3 Leakage area	3.2.1 Spatial limits of the project Subsections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leakage Belt Leakage management areas
8.4 Temporal limits and analysis period (a) the start date of the Project, (b) the quantification period of the reductions, (c) monitoring periods.	3.2.3 Time limits and analysis periods Subsections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project start date • Quantification period of the GHG emission reductions Monitoring periods
8.4.1 Historical period of deforestation	3.2.3 Time limits and analysis periods Subsections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical period of reference Baseline revalidation date
8.4.2 REDD+ project emissions reduction Project's quantification period	3.2.3 Time limits and analysis periods Subsections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantification period of the GHG emission reductions

Source: This report

The project boundaries in the project area and monitoring period were 100% verified using the Geographic Information Systems database provided by the proponent in the Cartography folder, where they detailed the Eligibility analysis, project boundaries and monitoring executed for the verification period. In addition, the proponent described the eligibility, project boundaries and monitoring of the verification period in the “Anexo 6 Procedimiento cartográfico para definir el área de proyecto, el cinturón de fugas y cuantificar el cambio de la cobertura boscosa en el periodo de monitoreo Proyecto REDD+ de los pueblos indígenas del Vaupés YUTUCU y Otros”, documentation cited in Annex 3 of this report as mentioned above.

The mapping procedure carried out in accordance with the methodology resulted in the eligible area for the project being that which has remained in forest within the period of up to 10 years prior to the project start date, i.e., that the forest has always been present. Thus, the eligible area of the project in the baseline was

determined based on the information of stable forest 2005-2015, for which the cartographic information of Forest-Non- Forest of the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC) at a scale of 1:100,000 was analyzed. For this, the results of layers of this period were post-processed and reclassified based on supervised visual digitizing techniques.

The SMByC cartographic layers were analyzed based on semi-automatic digital processing of Landsat images (TM, ETM+ and OLI) of medium spatial resolution (30 m) to generate information on the distribution of forest/non-forest cover at a spatial scale of 1:100,000, finally obtaining multi-temporal cartographic layers with Forest/Non-Forest data and areas without information. For the analysis of the project area, a post-processing and reclassification of the Forest/Non-Forest layers was performed in order to determine the existing extent of forest in the area, in a period of 10 years prior to the start of the project activities.

A total of 797,598.40 ha of eligible forest was found, which corresponds to 93.47% of the area of the project zone up to 2015. Table 9 shows the results of the processing.

Table 9. Spatial limits of the project zone

Classification	Total
<i>Eligible</i>	<i>797.598,40</i>
<i>Not eligible</i>	<i>55.681,83</i>
Total	853.280,23

Source: Document prepared by South Pole Carbon Asset Management S.A.S. (South Pole)

Regarding the monitoring of changes in forest cover for the project the monitored period is between 2016 and 2018, so the changes in forest area were analyzed between 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018, with the objective of quantifying and spatially identifying the forest cover that has been lost in those years. The proponent used the information of Forest and Non-forest cover reported by IDEAM, downloaded and corrected for the periods of interest, performed a spatial intersection, with which the changes associated with forest losses (conversion from Forest to Non-forest) were obtained for each pair of years. Considering only the events in which there is information on the existence of forest on the first date and forest loss on the second date, so that there is certainty that the event occurred in the time period analyzed.

Icontec validated and verified that the products generated (non-forest forest raster, shapes, and documents) were constantly evaluated during the processing carried out by the proponent for the generation of the forest cover change maps, in order to detect errors and inconsistencies. Additionally, the coverage change map is evaluated by means of a visual inspection of Landsat satellite images, comparing

the images of the initial and final year, guaranteeing consistent results of the deforested areas.

During the on-site visit, recognition tours of some of the project boundaries were conducted and coverage verification by checkpoints was carried out to corroborate existing coverages, as well as the causes and drivers of deforestation and the leakage area were identified and corroborated through field interviews with the project proposing team, as described in section 4.3 of the present report. Interviews with community members were held during each of the tours that were conducted (See Table 5 of this report). Social mapping exercises were also conducted with each AATI to learn about their perceptions and cultural knowledge of the territory, which helped to confirm the boundaries of the project and the territories as well as the deforestation agents that the communities had experienced and were presenting in the area.

Waypoints and tracks were taken during the field visits for the analysis and conclusion of this report, which can be seen in Figure 1 and in section 4.4. of this report. It was confirmed that everything is in accordance with the requirements of the BCR v.3.2 standard. The information included in the PDD, the Monitoring Report, Annex 6 and in the GIS database is consistent and sufficient.

ICONTEC validated and verified that the areas in the geographical boundaries of the project correspond to the forest category at the beginning of the project activities and ten years prior to the project start date and confirmed through the geographic information systems, mapping platforms and inputs implemented by the proponent, that the spatial boundaries of the project (eligible area, project area of first instance, reference region, leakage belt, leakage management area) were correctly determined and comply with Biocarbon's eligibility requirements. At the spatial level the source of land use information was provided by IDEAM through the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC) for all project analyses, ensuring its official character and compliance with the forest definition for Colombia.

The proponent selected the carbon stocks of aboveground tree biomass, belowground biomass and soil organic carbon for both the baseline and project scenarios. The proponent did not include the pools associated with non-tree aboveground plant biomass, dead wood, and litter, considering that the reference level of emissions in the Amazon biome (NREF) does not consider these values due to lack of official information. In accordance with the above, Icontec validated and verified that the selection of GHG reservoirs and sources was done correctly in compliance with the methodology of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects BCR0002" Version 3.1. Section 5.5.3.6. Sources of this report details the aforementioned.

ICONTEC verified that the proponent determined and carried out the appropriate and precise procedures to define the limits of the project, the selected sources and

reservoirs in accordance with the requirements and selected Biocarbon methodological criteria and are duly justified in the PDD, Monitoring Report, geographic information systems and annexes reviewed and evaluated during the audit process.

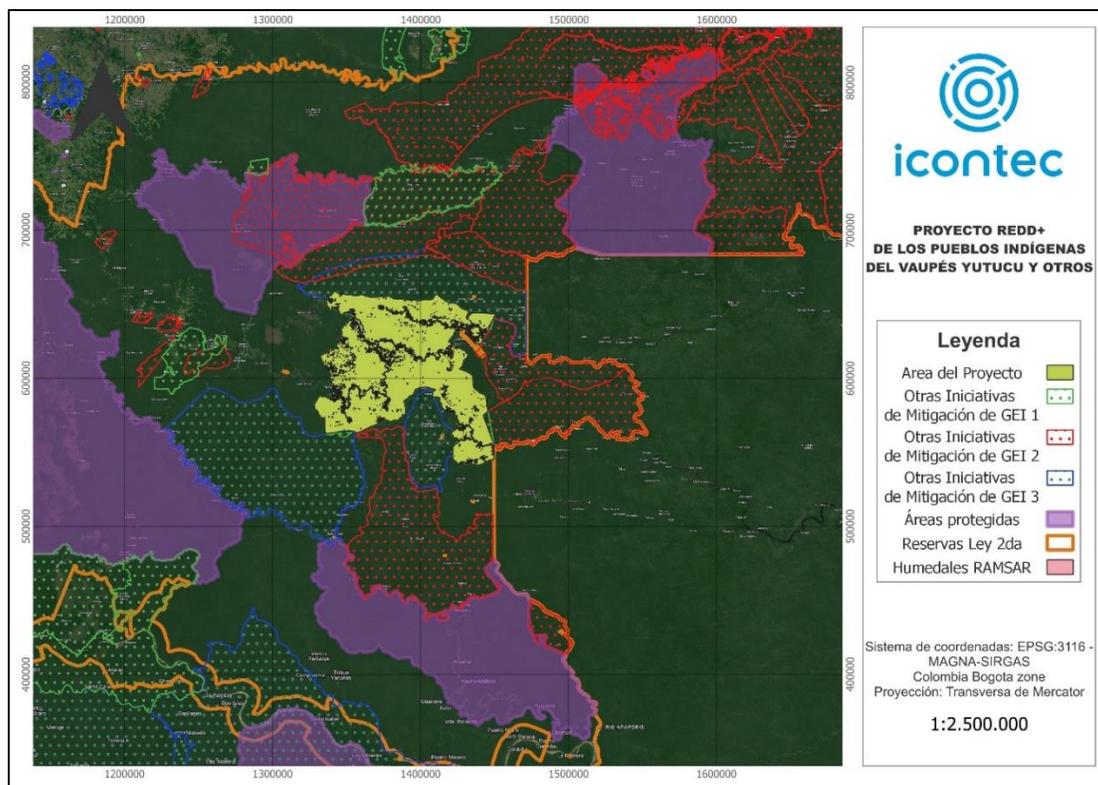
5.5.3.1 Eligible areas in the GHG project boundaries (for AFOLU projects)

The project is located in areas of the municipalities of Mitú, Carurú, Papunaua and Yavaraté, all belonging to the department of Vaupés. The spatial boundaries of the project area coincide with the jurisdiction of five (5) Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIAM, AATIVAM, ASATRAIYUVA, ASOUDIC, and AZATIAC) and with the delimitation of the Amazon biome.

Access to most of the communities is by river, through the Vaupés River and its tributaries, through routes that cover approximate distances of 5 km - 220 km to the urban center of Mitú. In some communities, access to the capital is by air since river transport is affected by the high occurrence of cachiveras or other natural barriers. In any case, the movement to the affected centers presents a great difficulty for the people of the communities due to the natural barriers of the riverbeds, the distance of the routes and the economic capacity of the owners.

Additionally, as can be seen in Figure. 2, the project borders along its entire length with various national, regional, and local protection figures (Law 2nd Reserves, RAMSAR Wetlands, RUNAP Protected Areas) and does not overlap with areas that are part of other GHG mitigation initiatives.

Figure. 2. Spatial Context of the GHG Mitigation Initiative



Source: This report

-Eligible 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 AATI of the Indigenous Reservation of Gran Vaupés that make up the project.

Within this extension, as of 2015, 797,598.40 ha correspond to the category of forest within the territory and make up the area of the project 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.

In the Table 10, the eligible and ineligible areas of the project are presented.

Table 10. Spatial boundaries of the project area

Classification	Total
<i>Eligible</i>	<i>797.598,40</i>
<i>Ineligible</i>	<i>55.681,83</i>
Total	853.280,23

Source: Ddp REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V10

5.5.3.2 Project First Instance Area

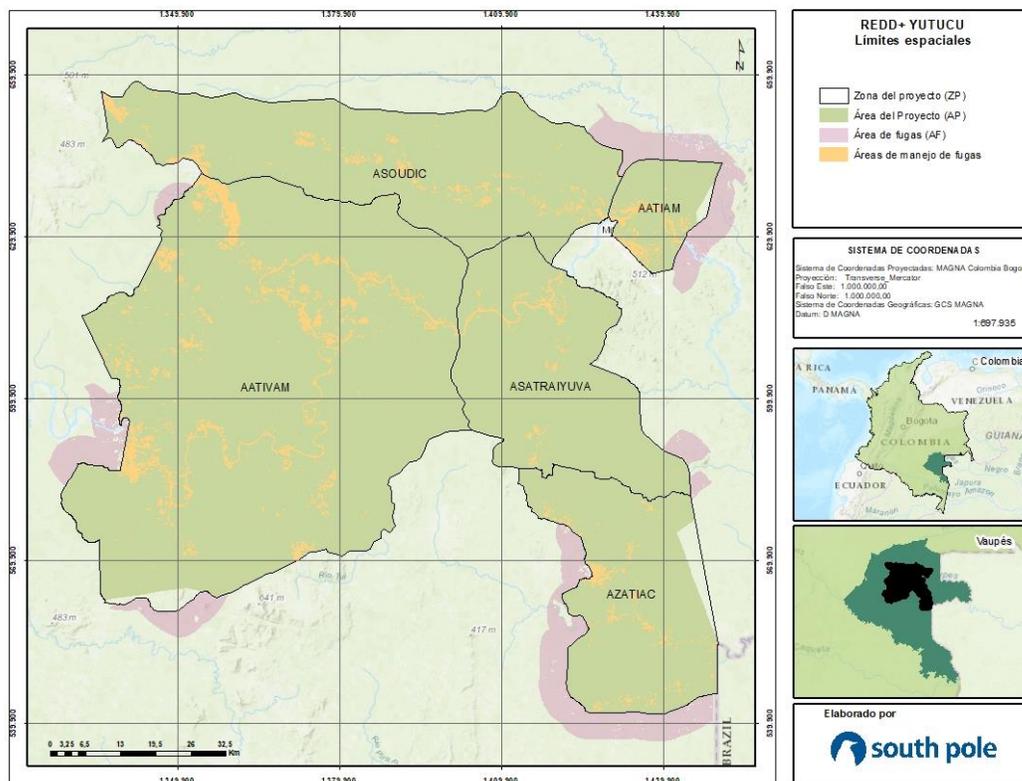
As required by the BCR methodology, the land in the project area⁸ It is the territory categorized as Stable Forest after guaranteeing compliance with the definition established by the Colombian government in that category (areas with a percentage of canopy coverage greater than 30%, tree height greater than 5 m and a minimum area of 1 ha). Icontec validated and verified that. The project area (See Figure. 3) was forest at least 10 years prior to the start date of the project, this area was defined by a historical analysis of Forest, Non-Forest.⁹, which the developer submitted with the /20/ document referenced in Annex 3 of this report. The project area is an area of stable forest with more than 10 years at the time of project start. The forest harvesting area in the community of Villanueva (AATIVAM) is excluded from the project area, as defined by the scope of the methodology.¹⁰

⁸This definition is in line 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 Gas Inventory and the definition included in the adaptation of the legend CORINE Land COVER Colombia. Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development – MAVDT (2002). Definition of Forest for land use, land-use change and forestry projects for the first commitment period. 19 pp.

⁹/20/ Annex 3.

¹⁰Planned deforestation is excluded from the baseline. The Villanueva logging area will continue to be exploited for commercial purposes.

Figure 3. Forest area under the jurisdiction of the five ATTI that make up the first instance of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and others

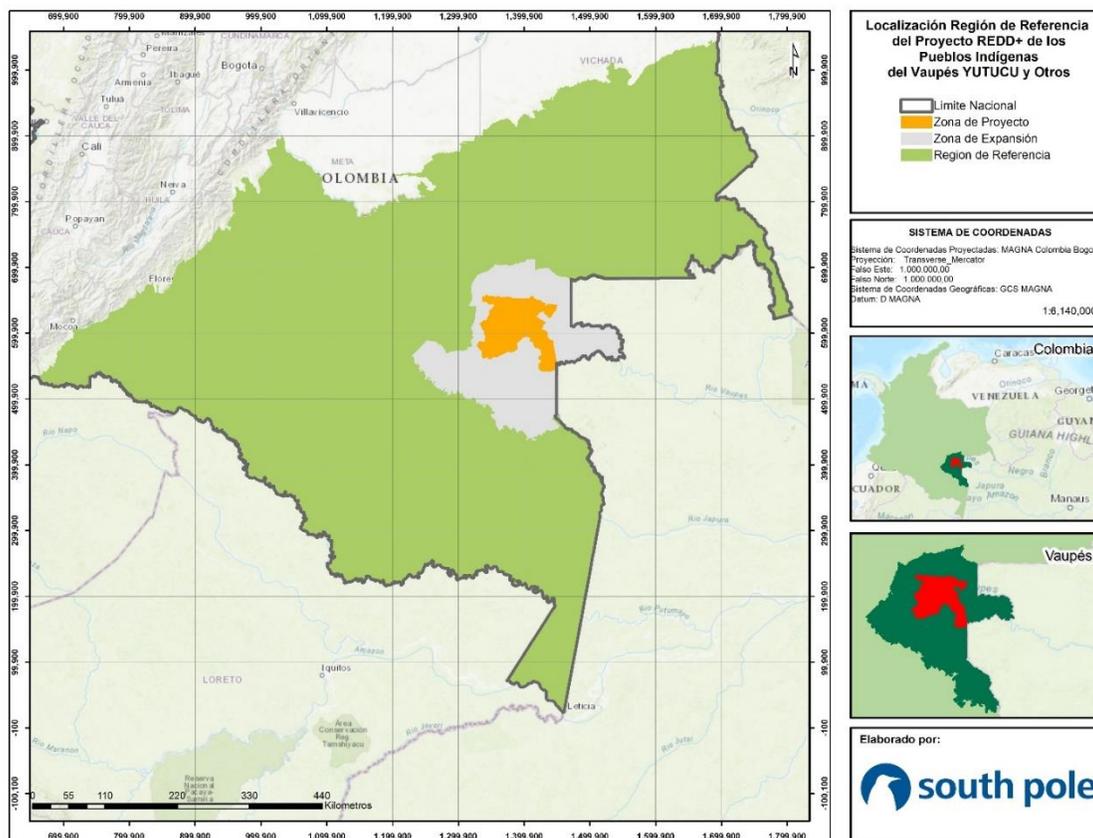


Source: Ddp REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V10

5.5.3.3 Reference Region

Icontec validated and verified that the reference region of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others corresponds to the Colombian Amazon Biome (see Figure. 4). Compliance with Article 21 of MADS Resolution 1447 of 2018, which establishes the use of the most up-to-date Forest Emission Reference Levels (FRLs) that Colombia has submitted to the UNFCCC to account for the mitigation results of national REDD projects, is guaranteed.

Figure. 4. Reference Region – Forest Emission Reference Level (NREF)



(Source: South Pole (2019). NREF of the Amazon biome. Reduction report, emissions within the framework of the REDD agreement, and rem of the first movements. "Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MADS". (2016))

To comply with the methodological guidelines, the project evaluated the criteria established by the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BC0002" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022, which must comply with the pre-existing subnational baseline (see Table 11) to be used.

Table 11. Existing Baseline Criteria

No	Applicability Criteria	Compliance
1	The reference region should be like the project area in terms of access, agents and determinants of deforestation/degradation, and potential land-use changes.	The reference region of the REDD project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, corresponds to the Colombian Amazon Biome, an area of 458,961 km ² (MADS y IDEAM, 2014), which has similar geographical, deforestation and degradation conditions to the project area. In this region, the rates, agents, and determinants of deforestation have

No	Applicability Criteria	Compliance
	<p>a) The reference region may include all or part of the project area.</p> <p>b) Agents and determinants of deforestation/degradation, identified in the reference region, can access the project area.</p> <p>c) The project area is of interest to the agents identified in paragraph b, above.</p> <p>d) Land tenure and land-use rights must be characterized in the reference region.</p> <p>e) Exclude areas of restricted access to the agents and drivers of deforestation and degradation.</p>	<p>been studied and it has similar conditions to those of the project.</p>
2	<p>The existing baseline covers at least the duration of the first fixed reference period and is not out of date.</p>	<p>Colombia's NREF has established 2008-2017 as the reference period and 2018-2022 as the projection period. However, this reference level will be used to account for the mitigation results of REDD projects, in accordance with Articles 29 and 40 of Resolution 1447 of 2018.</p>
3	<p>The spatial resolution of the existing baseline is equal to or finer than the minimum "forest" mapping unit that will be used to monitor deforestation during the fixed reference period.</p>	<p>The spatial resolution of the baseline and the minimum mapping unit of the forest is one hectare, in accordance with the definition of forest presented by Colombia to the UNFCCC for the purposes of the National REDD Strategy (ENREDD) and particularly for the construction of the NREF.</p>
4	<p>The methods used to develop the existing baseline are transparently documented.</p>	<p>The methods used for the development of the baseline are documented in the MADS "Proposed Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in the Amazon Biome of Colombia for Payment for REDD Results under the UNFCCC" and in the "Digital Image Processing Protocol for the Quantification of Deforestation in Colombia".</p>

Source: Ddp REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V10

5.5.3.4 Leak Belt

Icontec validated and verified that the leak belt (leak area), herself defined as set forth in Section 8.3 of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022 through a mobility analysis. The selected variables correspond to the analysis carried out by the project on the agents and drivers causing deforestation, the determinants of deforestation, underlying causes, and the chain of deforestation events carried out in the Section 3,5 of the Ddp.

5.5.3.5 Leak Management Areas

Icontec validated and verified that the area of first instance leak management corresponds to the non-forest areas of the jurisdiction of the project proponents: AATIAM, AATIVAM, ASATRAIYUVA, ASOUDIC and AZATIAC. In these areas, project activities that require land use will be implemented, especially those related to the line of own economy and productive systems.

In accordance with the above, ICONTEC corroborated that the project considered the five criteria described in the BCR 0002 Methodology version 3.1. for the definition of the eligible area, the Reference Region and the management area and leak belt.

5.5.3.6 GHG sources

Within the REDD+ project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, changes in the carbon stocks of the aboveground biomass, groundwater biomass and soil organic carbon reservoirs were considered, both for the baseline scenario and for the project scenario. Reservoirs associated with aboveground non-tree plant biomass, dead wood and leaf litter were not included according to the REDD+ Methodological Document, in addition, the reference level of emissions in the Amazon biome (NREF¹¹) does not take these values into account due to the lack of official information available. In the Table 12 the carbon sinks relevant to the Project and the reference scenario considered by the BCR 0002 version 3.1 methodology are presented, while the Table 13, presents the emission and GHG sources selected for this project.

¹¹ Reference level for forest emissions. Proposed Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia for REDD+ Payment for Results Under the UNFCCC. Available in: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/02012019_nref_colombia_v8.pdf

Table 12. Selection of carbon reservoirs.

Sink	Included? ²²	Justification/Explanation
Aboveground tree biomass	Yes	The change in carbon storage from this sink is always significant. Mandatory according to the methodology. Considered by the subnational NREF.
Aerial biomass in the tree	No	It is not considered by Subnational NREF.
Underground biomass	Yes	Considered by the NREF subnational. It accounts for 20% of the carbon stored in aboveground biomass.
Leaf litter Dead wood	No	They are not considered by the NREF. The exclusion of these sinks does not lead to a significant overestimation of the net mitigation results of the project.
Soil Organic Carbon	Yes	A gross emission is assumed where the soil carbon content (SOC) is emitted in equal proportions for 20 years once the deforestation event occurs

Source: Ddp REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V10

Table 13. Sources and GHGs included or excluded.

Sources or reservoirs		GHG Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Biomass Burning (Woody Biomass Combustion)	CO ₂	No	CO ₂ emissions due to the combustion of woody biomass are quantified as changes in carbon stocks.
		CH ₄	No	The potential emissions are negligible. It represents less than 5% of emissions and is therefore not considered significant for accounting at the baseline.
		N ₂ O	No	The potential emissions are negligible. It represents less than 5% of emissions and is therefore not considered significant for accounting at the baseline. The emission of N ₂ O was not included because there were no fires during the monitoring period in the Project Area.
Project	Emissions from livestock farming	CO ₂	No	GHG emissions from land uses implemented on deforested lands are conservatively omitted
		CH ₄		
		N ₂ O		
Project	Biomass Burning	CO ₂	No	CO ₂ emissions due to the combustion of woody biomass are quantified as changes in carbon stocks.

²² For all carbon reservoirs and sources of GHG emissions to be considered, the relevance of their inclusion was assessed using the IPCC guidelines (2019). In this sense, only reservoirs and sources that are significant after analysis are taken into account, as well as sinks for aboveground biomass, groundwater biomass and soil carbon. Carbon values in leaf litter and dead wood are not considered due to the lack of official information available.

Sources or reservoirs		GHG Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
		CH ₄	No	The emission of CH ₄ and N ₂ O was not included because there were no fires during the monitoring period in the AP. These sources will be included, whenever in the following monitoring periods, fire events occur that generate the loss of the forest and the emission of gases associated with CH ₄ and N ₂ O that are considered significant. In the event of a fire, the affected area will be identified, and the emission of CO ₂ and CH ₄ will be included in the quantification of the project's emissions in the monitoring period.
		N ₂ O		
	Deforestation	CO ₂	No	The project activities do not include an increase in emissions from livestock.
	CH ₄			
	N ₂ O			

Source: prepared by South Pole, based on the BCR methodology

In accordance with the above, ICONTEC corroborated that the project satisfactorily supports the choice and inclusion of the carbon pools defined to quantify the changes in the carbon stocks at the project boundaries, as well as the selection of the selected emission sources and GHGs. In this regard, the project proponent successfully demonstrates that they have procedures aligned with the requirements of the national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and national reference levels.

In compliance with the requirements, it is highlighted that the limits of the project were evaluated and established according to what is stated in Section 7 and 8 of the Methodological Document AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002, Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022, Thus, section 3.2 of the DdP describes the spatial and temporal limits of the project accordingly. The following table details the required information and its correspondence in the design and description of the project.

Table 14. Methodological requirements of the Project boundaries

Section on REDD+ BCR Methodological Document	Section on DdP
7.1 Carbon pools	3.2.2 Carbon reservoirs and GHG sources Subsections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon pools and reservoirs
7.2 Source of emissions	3.2.2 Carbon reservoirs and GHG sources Subsections:

Section on REDD+ BCR Methodological Document	Section on DdP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG sources
8.1 Eligible areas for REDD+ projects	<p>2.4.2 Areas included in validation</p> <p>3.2.1 Spatial limits of the project</p> <p>Subsections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible area • First instance project area <p>Annex: /20/Annex3_Procedimiento Project Area and Leak Belt</p>
8.1.1 Adding areas after validation	14.1 Eligibility Criteria
8.2 Reference region for baseline estimation	<p>3.2.1 Spatial limits of the project</p> <p>Subsections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference region
8.3 Leakage area	<p>3.2.1 Spatial limits of the project</p> <p>Subsections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leakage Belt • Leakage management areas
8.4 Temporal limits and analysis period (a) the start date of the Project, (b) the quantification period of the reductions, (c) monitoring periods.	<p>3.2.3 Time limits and analysis periods</p> <p>Subsections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project start date • Quantification period of the GHG emission reductions • Monitoring periods
8.4.1 Historical period of deforestation	<p>3.2.3 Time limits and analysis periods</p> <p>Subsections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical period of reference • Baseline revalidation date
8.4.2 REDD+ project emissions reduction Project's quantification period	<p>3.2.3 Time limits and analysis periods</p> <p>Subsections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantification period of the GHG emission reductions

Source: DdP REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V10

Finally, ICONTEC verified that the proponent determined and carried out the appropriate and precise procedures to define the limits of the project, the selected sources and reservoirs in accordance with the requirements and selected Biocarbon methodological criteria and are duly justified in the PDD, Monitoring Report, geographic information systems and annexes reviewed and evaluated during the audit process.

5.5.4 Baseline or reference scenario

Icontec validated and verified that the determination of the baseline scenario was made in accordance with what is described in the BCR 0002 version 3.1 methodology and the Biocarbon Guidelines Baseline and additionality tool. Version 1.2.

The audit team considered that the assumptions used in the identification of the baseline are properly justified and the sources of information used for its estimation are considered reasonable. In other words, the results derived from the procedures used to identify them potentially represent what would have happened in the absence of the GHG mitigation initiative.

To determine the additionality and identify the baseline scenario of the REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, the literal (c) Changes in carbon stocks within the Project boundaries, identifying the most likely land use at the beginning of the Project set forth in the BCR 0002 Version 3.1 methodology, was used. The steps taken to identify the scenario representing GHG emissions, which would occur in the absence of the project, are presented below:

- a) Step 0. Preliminary screening base on the starting date of the Project activity*
- b) Step 1. Identification of alternative scenarios*
- c) Step 2. Barriers analysis*
- d) Step 3. Common practice analysis*
- e) Step 4. Impact of the registration of the REDD+ component of the project.*

5.5.4.1 Step 0. Start date of the REDD+ project

Table 15. Start date of the initiative

Initiative	Start Date¹³	Description	Compliance
<i>REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others</i>	<i>October 29, 2016.</i>	<i>On this date, the Meeting of Scholars "Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change" was held in Vaupés, in which community leaders participated. In this meeting, the effects that the indigenous peoples of the department have suffered over time and the way in which climate change has impacted their planting, hunting and fishing processes were identified. From this, the management of activities and the implementation of changes in practices to control and reduce deforestation were initiated.</i>	<i>It complies with the five years prior to the start of validation.</i>

Source: South Pole based on information from the head of the initiative.

5.5.4.2 Step 1: Identification of land use alternatives with respect to the proposed project activity

Through the following sub-steps, alternative land use scenarios are identified with respect to activities related to the AFOLU project proposal that could be considered as a baseline scenario.

5.5.4.2.1 Sub-step 1a. Identification of likely land-use alternatives in project areas

Scenario 1. Land-use preconditions are continued

Scenario 2. REDD+ activities within the established area are carried out without the project being registered certified in the AFOLU sector for the reduction of emissions.

Scenario 3. Presence of activities like those proposed by the project in at least part of the project area, as a result of compliance with legal requirements or by extrapolation of similar activities observed in the geographic area and socioeconomic and ecological conditions related to the proposals, which have occurred in a period not exceeding ten years prior to the start date of the project.

5.5.4.2.2 Sub-step 1b. Consistency of land use alternatives with applicable laws and regulations

All land use scenarios identified in Sub-Step 1a are following all applicable laws and legal requirements.

In all scenarios, there are still some exploitations or uses that are not supported within Colombian legislation, such as the illicit cultivation of coca and the illegal extraction of timber. These land uses stem from the absence of sustainable economic alternatives adequate to the needs of the Resguardo and the region, coupled with the weakening of indigenous governance institutions.

According to the information presented and considering the systematic lack of law enforcement due to financial and institutional barriers in the project area, the same scenarios identified in Sub-step 1a are maintained.

Table 16. Regulatory framework for land use

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
Scenario 1	Law 0089 of December 10, 1993 and Decree 696 of March 30, 1994	"Whereby the Livestock and Dairy Development Quota is established, and the National Livestock Fund is created." Article 1. The parafiscal contribution for the promotion of the livestock and dairy sector shall be subject to the conditions stipulated in this Law, under the terms of paragraph 12 of Article 150 of the National Constitution.
	Law 363 of 1997	Livestock funds are recognized as mixed economy entities to encourage, improve, and promote the sustainability of the agricultural sector. These funds are constituted or will be constituted with contributions from the nation, territorial entities or territorial entities of any kind and private capital and will have access to credits or rediscounts for specific support to small and medium-sized livestock farmers.
	Decree 1615 of 1998	Law 363 of 1997 is partially regulated and the provisions for the incentive and loan to small and medium-sized livestock farmers through the Fund

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
		<i>for the Financing of the Agricultural Sector (Finagro) are issued.</i>
	<i>Law 676 of 2001</i>	<i>Laws 363 of 1997 and 510 of 1999 are amended and additional provisions are issued on the rediscount of credit operations to the Fund for the Financing of the Agricultural Sector (Finagro) and on the granting of the livestock capitalization incentive to livestock funds independent of the National Federation of Cattle Breeders (Fedegan) and the National Livestock Fund.</i>
	<i>Resolution 3814 of September 27, 1995</i>	<i>"Whereby the go-ahead is granted for the practice of inspection visits to the accounting books and other accounting supports of those who have the legal obligation to collect and pay the Livestock and Dairy Development Fee".</i>
	<i>Law 395 of August 2, 1997 and Decree 3044 of 1997</i>	<i>"Whereby the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease throughout the Colombian territory is declared to be of national social interest and a health priority and other measures are dictated to this end."</i>
	<i>Decree 1187 of June 30, 1999</i>	<i>"Whereby the Stabilization Fund for the Promotion of the Export of Meat, Milk and Derivatives thereof is organized.</i>
	<i>Decree 2255 of 2007</i>	<i>"Whereby Decree 696 of 1994 regulating Law 89 of 1993 is amended". Related to livestock promotion and the National Livestock Fund.</i>
	<i>Law 1876 of 2017</i>	<i>"By means of which the National System of Agricultural Innovation is created, and other provisions are issued." Article 1. The Zones of Interest for Rural, Economic and Social Development (ZIDRES) are created as territories with agricultural, livestock, forestry and fish farming</i>

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
		<i>aptitude identified by the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA).</i>
	<i>Law 1776 of 29 2016</i>	<i>"By means of which the Zones of Interest for Rural, Economic and Social Development (ZIDRES) are created and developed".</i>
	<i>Law 1731 of 2014</i>	<i>"By means of which financing measures are adopted for the reactivation of the agricultural, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and agro-industrial sectors".</i>
	<i>Law 811 of 2003</i>	<i>"By means of which Law 101 of 1993 is modified, chain organizations are created in the agricultural, fisheries, forestry, aquaculture sectors, the Agrarian Transformation Societies (SAT), and other provisions are issued."</i>
	<i>Law 607 of 2000</i>	<i>"By means of which the creation, functioning and operation of the Municipal Agricultural Technical Assistance Units (UMATA) are modified, and direct rural technical assistance is regulated".</i>
	<i>Law 160 of 1994</i>	<i>"By which the National System of Agrarian Reform and Rural Peasant Development is created, a subsidy for the acquisition of land is established, the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform is reformed, and other provisions are issued."</i>
	<i>Resolution 000051 of 2020</i>	<i>"Whereby the coverage and crops that are framed in the Agricultural Risk Management Plan for the 2020 term are established, and other provisions are dictated".</i>
	<i>Resolution 000006 of 2020</i>	<i>"Whereby the National Plan for the Promotion of the Commercialization of Production of the Peasant, Family and Community Economy is adopted, formulated in</i>

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
		<p><i>compliance with the provisions of Point 1.3.3.4 of the Final Agreement."</i></p>
	<p><i>Decree 1071 of 2015</i></p>	<p><i>"By means of which the Single Regulatory Decree of the Agricultural, Fisheries and Rural Development Administrative Sector is issued".</i></p>
		<p><i>Article 1.1.1.1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Development is responsible for the guidance, control, and evaluation of the exercise of the functions of its affiliated and related entities, without prejudice to the decision-making powers that correspond to them, as well as their participation in the formulation of policies, in the preparation of sectoral programs and in their implementation.</i></p>
		<p><i>Article 1.1.1.2. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development Sector, in accordance with current regulations, is made up of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and its affiliated and related entities.</i></p>
		<p><i>Article 1.2.1.2. The entities attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development without legal personality are the following:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Rural Land Planning, Land Adaptation and Agricultural Uses Unit (UPRA).</i>
		<p><i>Article 1.2.2.1. The entities linked to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are the following:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>2. Fund for the Financing of the Agricultural Sector (FINAGRO).</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Livestock funds.</i> <i>2. Supply corporations in which the Nation or decentralized entities of the sector, of the national order, own shares or have made capital contributions.</i>

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
	<i>Law 101 of December 23, 1993</i>	<i>General Law on Agricultural and Fisheries Development.</i>
	<i>Resolution 40076 of February 27, 2020</i>	<i>"Whereby the methodology for the distribution and partial allocation of operating resources is defined to encourage the use and comprehensive exploitation of non-renewable natural resources in the territorial entities for the 2019-2020 biennium and the respective allocation is made."</i>
	<i>Decree 2253 of December 29, 2017</i>	<i>"Whereby Article 365 of Law 1819 of 2016 is regulated and the Single Decree of the Administrative Sector of Mines and Energy, 1073 of 2015, is added, in relation to the incentive for investments in hydrocarbons and mining".</i>
	<i>Decree 1666 of October 21, 2016</i>	<i>"Whereby the Single Regulatory Decree of the Administrative Sector of Mines and Energy, 1073 of 2015, related to mining classification, is added".</i>
	<i>Law 685 of 2001 and Law 1382 of February 9, 2010</i>	<i>"Whereby the Mining Code is issued, and other provisions are issued". Article 1. Encourage technical exploration and exploitation of state-owned and privately owned mineral resources; To encourage these activities to satisfy the requirements of internal and external demand for them and to ensure that their use is carried out in harmony with the principles and norms of rational exploitation of non-renewable natural resources and the environment, within a comprehensive concept of sustainable development and the economic and social strengthening of the country.</i>
Scenario 2 & 3	<i>Decree Law 2811 of 1974</i>	<i>Decree-Law 2811 of 1974 issues the National Code of Renewable Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, in chapters IV and V dictates the functions of the public</i>

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
		<p><i>administration to guarantee the adequate management of the areas of special management, to promote the conservation, the biological balance of ecosystems and the rational use of natural resources (whenever possible by the activities permitted in the country). each area).</i></p>
	<p><i>Law 99 of 1993</i></p>	<p><i>"By which the Ministry of the Environment is created, the Public Sector in charge of the management and conservation of the environment and renewable natural resources is reorganized, the National Environmental System, SINA, is organized, and other provisions are issued."</i></p> <p><i>It sets out the general principles to be followed by environmental policies, such as precaution, prevention, and sustainable development. In addition, the Ministry of the Environment is created as the governing body for the management of the environment and renewable natural resources, and the National Environmental System (SINA) as the set of guidelines, regulations, activities, resources, programs, and institutions that allow the implementation of environmental law. The legal nature of the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CAR) is defined, and the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) is created.</i></p> <p><i>Article 4. It establishes the National Environmental System (SINA), composed of the Ministry of the Environment, the Regional Autonomous Corporations, departments, districts, municipalities, research institutes and civil society.</i></p>

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
		<p><i>Article 31. It determines that it is the responsibility of the Regional Autonomous Corporations to comply with the policies and guidelines established by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.</i></p> <p><i>Article 108. It declares that the State, through the CARs, must acquire strategic areas or ecosystems for the conservation, preservation, and recovery of natural resources.</i></p>
	<p><i>National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (PNGBSE) of 2011</i></p>	<p><i>Emphasis is placed on the need to include other ecosystem services, in addition to those related to water resources, in existing instruments for managing biodiversity, including PES.</i></p>
	<p><i>Decree 2372 of 2010 on SINAP</i></p>	<p><i>"Whereby Decree-Law 2811 of 1974, Law 99 of 1993, Law 165 of 1994 and Decree-Law 216 of 2003 are regulated, in relation to the National System of Protected Areas, the management categories that comprise it and other provisions."</i></p> <p><i>Article 4. The conservation and management of protected areas is the joint responsibility of the national government, the Regional Autonomous Corporations, the territorial entities, and the other actors involved in the management of protected areas.</i></p> <p><i>Article 14. The categories of protected areas include the National Natural Park System, the Regional Natural Parks, and the Soil Conservation Districts, which are run by the Regional Autonomous Corporations.</i></p>

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
		<i>Articles 34 and 35. It specifies the different management categories that can be assigned to the zones and determines the activities allowed in each of them.</i>
	<i>Decree 953 of 2013</i>	<i>For the first time, payment schemes for environmental services, mainly associated with water resources, are considered as an economic alternative.</i>
	<i>Law 1753 of 2015</i>	<i>Article 174. Article 108 of Law 99 of 1993 is amended in relation to the provision of national or regional resources for the implementation of PES or other economic incentives aimed at the conservation of ecosystems of strategic interest. These resources correspond to the fee for the use of water, transfers from the electricity sector and the forced investment of 1% of projects that require water resources to offsets for loss of biodiversity, within the framework of environmental licenses. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development should design the terms, conditions, procedures, and funding sources for the implementation of PES and other conservation incentives.</i>
	<i>CONPES 3886 of 2017</i>	<i>Public policy guidelines are developed for the implementation of payment for environmental services in relation to public institutions, the private sector and civil society. Strategies focused on overcoming technical and operational gaps, scarce institutional articulation mechanisms, financial weaknesses and regulatory limitations are also established.</i>
	<i>Decree 870 of 2017</i>	<i>It is determined that the owners, possessors, or occupants of land in strategic areas and ecosystems may be beneficiaries of the incentive of payment for environmental</i>

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
		<p>services, including those who are subject to restitution or compensation according to Law 1448 of 2011 and those who are located in areas of protection, special environmental management or the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP).</p>
	<p><i>Decree 1007 of 2018</i></p>	<p>The general components of the incentive to pay for environmental services and the acquisition and maintenance of land in strategic areas and ecosystems are regulated. This instrument is applicable to environmental authorities, territorial entities and other public or private persons who promote, design, and implement payment projects for environmental services financed or co-financed with public and private resources, or that carry out processes of acquisition and maintenance of properties in accordance with the rules indicated in the previous article.</p>
	<p><i>Political Constitution of Colombia of 1991</i></p>	<p>Article 8: Enshrines the obligation of the State to protect the cultural and natural riches of the Nation. Article 79 declares the right of all people to a healthy environment and ensures that communities participate in all decisions by which they will be affected. It also dictates that the State has a duty to protect the diversity and biological integrity of the environment and conserve biologically important areas. Article 80 decrees that the State must plan the management and use of natural resources with the aim of conserving, restoring, or replacing them with the aim of achieving sustainable development. Article 95: The duties of the citizen include the protection of the country's natural resources and ensuring a healthy environment.</p>

Land use - substep 1b relationship	Regulatory Regulations	Description
		<i>Article 339: The State must submit a national development plan, which must include environmental policies.</i>
<i>All Sectors</i>	<i>Decree 1076 of 2015</i>	<i>It is a compilation of the regulations issued by the National Government, headed by the President of the Republic.</i>
		<i>The aim of this initiative is to bring together in a single body of regulations all the regulatory decrees in force issued to date on environmental matters.</i>

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

5.5.4.3 Step 2. Investment Analysis

According to the Baseline and Additionality project Baseline and Additionality tool version 1.0 of February 17, 2023, it is required to develop one of the two steps in the process, either Step 2 (Investment Analysis) or Step 3 (Barrier Analysis) to prepare the additionality analysis. In this case, barrier analysis was selected, which is detailed below. Therefore, an investment analysis is not performed.

5.5.4.4 Step 3. Barrier analysis

An analysis of barriers to overcome for the implementation of the REDD activity to be successful was carried out, considering that the AFOLU project is not registered, these barriers could prevent the implementation of the project activity without the income from the sale of GHG credits or not prevent the implementation of at least one of the alternatives of the land use scenarios.

5.5.4.4.1 Sub-step 3a. Identify barriers that would prevent the implementation of the proposed project activity type.

5.5.4.4.1.1 Investment Barriers

- *Lack of own economic resources for long-term processes to avoid deforestation.*
- *External administration of resources allocated by the State.*
- *Difficulty in accessing credit due to the geographical remoteness of the area and the legal characteristics of the collective territory.*
- *Difficulty in inclusion in regional, national, or international markets due to the lack of intercommunication that is sustainable and favors avoiding deforestation.*

5.5.4.4.1.2 Institutional barriers

- *External administration of the resources allocated by the State through the General System of Participations.*
- *Reduced governance in the reservation given the large area that requires control and surveillance.*
- *Risk of changing political structures within indigenous communities.*
- *Inefficiency in the implementation of regional and national policies that regulate deforestation or strengthen different resource development initiatives.*

The indigenous communities of the REDD+ Project are far removed from the large settlements; the closest are located around the urban area of Mitú, in the department of Vaupés, but for most small populations, the only access is by river or even by air through weekly private flights. This is detailed in section 3.4.2.1.3.2 of the Ddp. The geographical isolation of the project communities and the lack of cell phone or internet coverage in most of the territory makes it more difficult and costly to develop conservation projects and creates difficulties for the establishment of agriculture-related production chains or other alternatives to reduce pressure on the forest.

5.5.4.4.1.3 Technological barriers

- *Difficulties in accessing alternative sources and technologies for agricultural production.*
- *Difficulties in access to equipment, training, and infrastructure for the development of productive projects for sustainable use and for conservation purposes and to avoid deforestation.*
- *Increase in travel time to obtain resources, due to the long distances.*

The remoteness of the area prevents access to alternative sources of agricultural production, including varieties of cultivated plants that can help increase the supply of food with the consequent social, economic, and nutritional changes that these actions will have on the communities.

5.5.4.4.1.4 Barriers due to social conditions and land-use practices

- *Historical presence of dynamics of colonization, deforestation, and grassland.*
- *Presence of mining, which promotes other social and land-use dynamics.*

- *Illegal logging that generates a future chain reaction towards the transformation of the hedges.*

5.5.4.4.2 *Sub-step 3b. Show that the identified barriers would not prevent the implementation of at least one of the identified land-use alternatives (except the project activity)*

The barriers identified do not completely prevent the implementation of the three-alternative land-use scenarios and, in many cases, incentivize or promote some of these scenarios.

Table 17. *Barriers and alternative land-use scenarios*

Barriers	Justification/Explanation
<i>Investment Barriers</i>	<i>Investment barriers hinder Scenarios 2 and 3 and favor Scenario 1. There are considerable barriers to the investment of economic resources in the area, which allows deforestation for subsistence purposes to be favored, and, on the contrary, prevents adequate self-governance and the effective application of environmental policies.</i>
<i>Institutional barriers</i>	<i>Institutional barriers hinder Scenarios 2 and 3 and favor Scenario 1. There are barriers to participation, self-governance, change in political structures, and inefficiency in the implementation of regional and national policies to prevent deforestation, which allows for incentives for deforestation for subsistence purposes.</i>
<i>Technological barriers</i>	<i>Technological barriers hinder scenarios 2 and 3 and favor scenario 1. Access to technologies hinders scenarios 1 and 2 as it makes local people more dependent on the use of natural resources focused on extractions as it prevents access to equipment, training, infrastructure and alternative technologies that would allow optimizing and improving the productivity of more sustainable processes, including the intensification and improvement of local economies.</i>
<i>Barriers due to social conditions and land-use practices</i>	<i>Barriers due to social conditions and land-use practices make scenarios 2 and 3 difficult and favor scenario 1. Deforestation can be favored by colonization dynamics and the presence of illegal mining or logging.</i>

Source: Ddp REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V10

The barriers identified are exacerbated by inequity in access to resources. The REDD project seeks to reduce the impact of pre-existing barriers that would promote deforestation.

5.5.4.5 Step 4. Impact of Project Registration

The implementation of activities, their validation and verification within the REDD Project of the Indigenous Peoples of the Vaupés YUTUCU and Others will allow to continue protecting relicts of the natural forest of the Amazon and its ecological integrity. The additional cash flow derived from the issuance and sale of carbon credits will financially compensate the communities that own the project, not only for sustaining the natural forests within the reserve, but also for managing the underlying causes behind deforestation and degradation both in the territory of the AATI that are part of the initiative, as well as in the project's area of influence.

The implementation of GHG emission reduction activities through the certification and registration of the REDD+ project generates the following impacts:

- Evidence of Net Anthropogenic GHG Removal*
- Increased reduction of GHG emissions into the atmosphere due to the continuity of activities thanks to the benefits perceived by the registration and certification of the project.*
- Permanence of activities, conservation and increase of carbon stocks.*
- From the free cash flow of the project, and the payback period obtained from the project scenario with the sale of CCVs, it is evident that the project, without the financial benefits of carbon, is unlikely to be financially attractive. With the profits obtained from the sale of the CCVs, it is expected that the economic and financial barrier will be reduced, which will prevent the expansion of agricultural activities.*
- The owner of the initiative reduces the economic and financial risks of the project through the profits from the sale of CCVs that will allow the execution of forest conservation activities.*

Icontec validated and verified that scenario 1 is selected as the most plausible scenario for the project baseline, given that the previous occurrence of subsistence activities in the project area is highly likely (permanence of deforestation for expansion of agricultural areas in livestock and domestic agriculture, together with disorderly colonization processes, expansion of infrastructure and urbanism and unsustainable extractive markets at local and regional scales). Although in practice, different uses in indigenous communities can have an impact on forest cover, the use of renewable natural resources is compatible with the permanence of the communities. On the other hand, under this scenario it is possible to affirm that the project's emission reductions do not correspond to emission reductions attributable to the implementation of actions required by law.

5.5.4.6 GHG emissions reduction/removal in the baseline scenario.

Icontec validated and verified that baseline emissions were estimated following the steps of the methodology Methodological document of the AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects BCR0002" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022.

5.5.4.6.1 Emission Factor

In compliance with resolution 1447 of 2018, the project is applying the emission factor defined for the period 2018-2022 for the Amazon biome as part of the reconstruction of the NREF and this in turn uses the IPCC values.

The Table 18 presents the emission factors of the NREF for the Amazon biome used to estimate the reduction of GHG emissions from the REDD Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others.

Table 18. Carbon Emission Factors in Total Biomass and Natural Forest Floor in the Caribbean Biome

Biomass area	Underground biomass	Total Biomass	Carbon Content in LV	CO₂ equivalent contained in LV	Soil Carbon Content		
					COS	COS_{20years}	COSeq
BA (t/ha)	BS (t/ha)	BT (t/ha)	CBF (tC/ha)	CBFeq (tCO₂eq/ha)	(tC/ha)	(tC/ha)	(tCO₂eq/ha)
257.86	56.97	314.83	147.97	542	73.76	3.69	13.52

Source: MADS & IDEAM, 2019

5.5.4.6.2 Historical annual deforestation in scenario without REDD+ project

5.5.4.6.2.1 Estimating the Deforestation Rate from the Historical Average

This project uses a national reference level, where the location of deforestation is not considered in the quantification of emission reductions as it has a single emission factor associated with the storage of aerial, groundwater, and soil biomass¹⁴.

¹⁴ For Colombia, Resolution 1447 decrees that all REDD+ projects must use the baseline for the quantification and estimation of emissions. Colombia's NREF defines an average change factor that includes aboveground biomass, groundwater biomass, and soil organic carbon, which were estimated in national jurisdiction and separately for each of the biomes. In the case of the Amazon Biome, the forest emission factor estimate is 553 tCO₂eq/ha per year (see Section C, Emissions Estimation). The NREF assumes that all carbon contained in aboveground and groundwater biomass reservoirs is emitted in the same year that the deforestation event occurs and does not consider the increase in average carbon stocks from post-deforestation coverage. The mitigation project considers the same assumptions when quantifying changes in carbon sinks in the project

The subnational baseline scenario is consistent with the historical average approach proposed by the BCR methodology for the projection of future deforestation (Section 13.2.1 of the BCR methodology). Under this approach, the data on change in the area covered by forest (CSB) for the estimation of deforestation were made from the reference deforestation rate of the Amazon biome, considering for the projection of future deforestation that this behavior of the data 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, based on the historical average of the region, obtained with the Puyravaud equation.

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

The annual base deforestation area that is 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 area (belt) respectively. The equations used for the quantification of are described in section 3.10.2.1.2 of the Ddp.

In addition, the reference level incorporates an adjustment for national circumstances. According to the UNFCCC guidelines, for the calculation of mitigation results in the case of Colombia, it was defined as 10.4% of the value of average deforestation in the Amazon region. This adjustment is based on the socio-political scenario of the end of the armed conflict in Colombia, which allows access to areas previously inaccessible due to the negotiation process and the resulting agreement between the Colombian State and the FARC, which would stimulate deforestation¹⁵, however, for the project, the adjustment for national circumstances is omitted until the guidelines for its application are determined in subsequent verifications.

The area deforested annually in the reference region according to the historical average deforestation rate of the reference period is presented in the Table 19. Based on the historical average of deforestation, the projected deforestation for the period 2016-2036 in the reference region, project area and leak belt, respectively, is presented.

area and in the baseline scenario. The selection of activity data and emission factors in the baseline scenarios is made to comply with the provisions of MADS Resolution 1447 of 2018 on national mitigation actions.

¹⁵ Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies. Estimate of the adjustment for national circumstances for the 2018-2022 Forest Emissions Reference Level presented in:
https://redd.unfccc.int/files/31122019_anexo_circunstancias_nref_nal_v7.pdf

Table 19. Deforested areas per year in the reference region under baseline scenario

Projected Year		Projected stable forest (ha)	Annual historical deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	RR_{t-1}	$CSB_{lb,RRt}$	$CSB_{lb,RR}$
-1	2015	39.729.132,00	75.525,89	75.525,89
0	2016	39.653.606,11	75.525,89	151.051,78
1	2017	39.578.223,80	75.382,31	226.434,09
2	2018	39.502.984,79	75.239,01	301.673,10
3	2019	39.427.888,81	75.095,98	376.769,08
4	2020	39.352.935,59	74.953,22	451.722,29
5	2021	39.278.124,86	74.810,73	526.533,03
6	2022	39.203.456,35	74.668,51	601.201,54
7	2023	39.128.929,78	74.526,57	675.728,11
8	2024	39.054.544,89	74.384,89	750.113,00
9	2025	38.980.301,40	74.243,48	824.356,48
10	2026	38.906.199,06	74.102,35	898.458,83
11	2027	38.832.237,58	73.961,48	972.420,31
12	2028	38.758.416,71	73.820,87	1.046.241,18
13	2029	38.684.736,17	73.680,54	1.119.921,72
14	2030	38.611.195,70	73.540,47	1.193.462,19
15	2031	38.537.795,03	73.400,67	1.266.862,86
16	2032	38.464.533,90	73.261,13	1.340.123,99
17	2033	38.391.412,04	73.121,86	1.413.245,85
18	2034	38.318.429,18	72.982,86	1.486.228,71
19	2035	38.245.585,07	72.844,11	1.559.072,82
20	2036	38.172.879,43	72.705,64	1.631.778,46

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

The Table 20 presents the annual area that would be deforested in the credit period of the first instance of the project in the absence of mitigation activities. Under the baseline scenario and in the absence of a project, the average net deforestation in the period 2016-2036 is 1,489 ha per year.

Table 20. Deforested areas per year in the first stage of the project under baseline scenario

Projected Year		Projected stable forest (ha)	Annual historical deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	AP_{t-1}	$CSB_{lb,t}$	CSB_{lb}
-1	2015	797.598,40	1.516,25	1.516,25

Projected Year		Projected stable forest (ha)	Annual historical deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	AP_{t-1}	$CSB_{lb,t}$	CSB_{lb}
0	2016	796.082,15	1.516,25	3.032,50
1	2017	794.568,78	1.513,37	4.545,87
2	2018	793.058,29	1.510,49	6.056,36
3	2019	791.550,67	1.507,62	7.563,98
4	2020	790.045,91	1.504,75	9.068,74
5	2021	788.544,02	1.501,89	10.570,63
6	2022	787.044,98	1.499,04	12.069,67
7	2023	785.548,79	1.496,19	13.565,86
8	2024	784.055,45	1.493,34	15.059,20
9	2025	782.564,94	1.490,51	16.549,70
10	2026	781.077,27	1.487,67	18.037,38
11	2027	779.592,43	1.484,84	19.522,22
12	2028	778.110,41	1.482,02	21.004,24
13	2029	776.631,20	1.479,20	22.483,45
14	2030	775.154,81	1.476,39	23.959,84
15	2031	773.681,23	1.473,59	25.433,42
16	2032	772.210,44	1.470,78	26.904,21
17	2033	770.742,45	1.467,99	28.372,19
18	2034	769.277,26	1.465,20	29.837,39
19	2035	767.814,85	1.462,41	31.299,80
20	2036	766.355,21	1.459,63	32.759,43

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

The Table 21 it presents the deforestation that is projected in the leakage belt in the credit period under the baseline scenario and in the absence of a project. The average net deforestation in the period 2016-2036 is 908 ha per year.

Table 21. Deforested areas per year in the project's leakage belt under baseline scenario

Projected Year		Projected stable forest (ha)	Annual historical deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	AF_{t-1}	$CSB_{lb,ft}$	$CSB_{lb,f}$
-1	2015	80.700,19	153,41	153,41
0	2016	80.546,78	153,41	306,83
1	2017	80.393,66	153,12	459,95
2	2018	80.240,83	152,83	612,78
3	2019	80.088,29	152,54	765,32

Projected Year		Projected stable forest (ha)	Annual historical deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	AF_{t-1}	$CSB_{lb,ft}$	$CSB_{lb,f}$
4	2020	79.936,04	152,25	917,57
5	2021	79.784,08	151,96	1.069,53
6	2022	79.632,41	151,67	1.221,20
7	2023	79.481,03	151,38	1.372,58
8	2024	79.329,93	151,10	1.523,67
9	2025	79.179,12	150,81	1.674,48
10	2026	79.028,60	150,52	1.825,00
11	2027	78.878,37	150,23	1.975,24
12	2028	78.728,42	149,95	2.125,19
13	2029	78.578,75	149,66	2.274,85
14	2030	78.429,37	149,38	2.424,23
15	2031	78.280,28	149,10	2.573,33
16	2032	78.131,47	148,81	2.722,14
17	2033	77.982,94	148,53	2.870,67
18	2034	77.834,69	148,25	3.018,92
19	2035	77.686,72	147,97	3.166,88
20	2036	77.539,04	147,68	3.314,57

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

In the reference region, the Amazon Biome has only one zone of life very humid tropical forest (bmh-T), which is equivalent to having a single forest class (initial forest class). For this, a level of stratification was used based on the bioclimatic classification of Holdridge et al. (1971), climatological averages for the period 1981-2010 and the NASA 30 m digital model (SRTM). From the results, it was determined that the Tropical Rain Forest is the most representative (UNFCCC, 2014). Therefore, the biomass contents for this type of forest were used.

Bearing in mind some considerations of the national NREF described in section 3.10.2.1.2 of the Ddp, the use of different emission factors in the project is not necessary. In accordance with the above and considering that the uncertainty of the carbon stocks is 2%, i.e. it is less than 10%, it is possible to use the average carbon values proposed by the NREF in the quantification of the project's mitigation results (MADS, 2018c).

5.5.4.6.3 Annual Emission from Deforestation in the Baseline Scenario

5.5.4.6.3.1 Ex ante estimation of annual emission (changes in current carbon sinks) in the project area

The quantification of the emission reductions associated with changes in carbon values within the project area for year *t* was carried out following the guidelines of Section 13.3 of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022. The values and assumptions used for the calculation of carbon stocks correspond to those set forth in the NRFE and described in Section 5.5.4.6.2 of this report. The change in carbon stocks was calculated by multiplying the annual deforested area by the proposed change factors by the subnational reference level for each stratum (total biomass and soils), to conservatively obtain the values associated with each type of stock (see Table 22)

Table 22. Change in the carbon stocks of the project area under the baseline scenario.

Projected Year		Annual Sink Emissions: Total Biomass (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Sink Emissions: Soils (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Issue (tCO ₂ eq)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	EA _{lb BT} Stratum 1	EA _{lb cos} Stratum 2	EA _{lb 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

Projected Year		Annual Sink Emissions: Total Biomass (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Sink Emissions: Soils (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Issue (tCO ₂ eq)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	EA _{lb BT} Stratum 1	EA _{lb COS} Stratum 2	EA _{lb t}
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

5.5.5 Additionality

Additionality under the guidelines of the BCR program was addressed through the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1, following criterion C, and the Baseline and Additionality Version 1.2 tool. The project reliably justified the identification and selection of the most appropriate baseline scenario to demonstrate its additionality.

The procedure for identifying and selecting the baseline scenario, and thus its additional nature, carried out by the project was detailed in section 5.5.4 of this document.

ICONTEC assures that the GHG mitigation initiative does not derive from compliance with a defined environmental regulation nor is it part of a mandatory environmental compensation; on the contrary, it voluntarily contributes to GHG mitigation through the implementation of activities that promote the avoidance of deforestation as a strategy to access financing opportunities that derive territorial benefits.

In compliance with the demonstration diagram of the additionality of the tool, the project carried out a barrier analysis (section 3.4 of the Ddp), resulting in the implementation of this project being able to overcome the barriers presented within the analysis, and is therefore additional.

5.5.6 Conservative approach and uncertainty management

For the activity data, the information on the forest area of Colombia and its changes provided by the IDEAM through the SMByC was used using the precision of 9.0% as a result of obtaining the Forest-Non-Forest layers detailed by these entities, and for the emission factors, an uncertainty of 2.1% was used in the carbon contents of the aboveground biomass and 2.0% of the groundwater biomass. In other words, it complies with the 10% accepted by the BCR Standard, as indicated in the Methodological Document for REDD+, and at the same time, the principle of conservative attitude described by the standard is respected.

The audit team validated and verified that the levels of uncertainty associated with the information sources used, such as Forest – Non- Forest layers, use of the NREF and included carbon pools, comply with the principles and criteria of the BCR Standard and the REDD+ Methodological Document, since these data have statistical adjustments applied. Thus, it is concluded that the project has a conservative approach to uncertainty management. Section 3.8 of the Ddp details the project owner's handling of uncertainty.

5.5.7 Leakage and non- permanence

The audit team validated and verified that no natural disturbances or catastrophic events are expected in the project area. If they occur during the useful life of the project, they will be reported and evaluated according to the guidelines defined by the BCR Standard, in accordance with the provisions of the Methodological Document for REDD+, and the respective monitoring will be carried out. In this case, the project communities will be responsible for identifying significant disturbances in the forest and recording them in the monitoring formats provided for this purpose. For each disturbance event, the following information should be identified and recorded at a minimum:

- Type of disturbance: Fires; pests and diseases; extreme weather events such as hurricanes, blizzards, prolonged droughts, floods; or geological events such as earthquakes.*
- Location of the disturbance: Georeferenced with GPS and indicate the sector and community.*
- Date of disturbance*
- Estimated area: Number of hectares that may have been affected by the disturbance.*

Similarly, witnesses should be photographed and interviewed to identify the causes and those responsible. Through the reference points (location) of the disturbance, GIS procedures will be used to estimate the affected area.

Finally, if the area affected by natural disturbances or man-made events generated mitigation results in previous verifications, the total net change in carbon stocks and GHG emissions in the area that generated those results will be estimated and an equivalent number of credits will be paid from the reserve account for non-permanence risk.

The risks of permanence of the project will be assessed against the risks associated with the project analyzed in section 7 of the Ddp. In accordance with the guidelines of the Permanence and risk management standard version 1.0 of March 7, 2023, where a description of the risk, mitigation and rating measures are made according

to a known methodology. Biophysical and socio-economic risks such as fires, floods, land tenure disputes, conflicts between project actors, non-ownership of project activities, and governance deficits will be analyzed for each monitoring period. It will also be assessed whether there are natural and anthropogenic disturbances that affect the carbon stocks to be deducted from the 20% stock.

Specifically, a description of the risk, mitigation and rating measures will be made according to a known methodology. The occurrence of natural and anthropogenic disturbances affecting carbon stocks will also be monitored, evaluated, and estimated during the monitoring periods.

5.6 Monitoring plan

The audit team verified that the design of the Monitoring Plan and the parameters contemplated are in line with the requirements of the REDD+ Methodological Document. During verification events, these parameters will allow for adequate monitoring of activity data in the project and leakage areas and reliably perform the ex-post quantification of GHG emission reductions. Below is a summary of the structure of the Monitoring Plan, for more detail review sections 16 and 17 of the Ddp and document /23/ of Annex 3 of this report:

- *Data and parameters to quantify the reduction of GHG emissions.*
 - *Annual change in forest cover area in the project area (PA).*
 - *CSBf. year Annual change in forest cover area in leakage area (AF),*

- *Monitoring of project boundaries. The boundaries of the project, made up of the Project Area (AP) and the Leakage Area (AF), will be monitored for the reduction of emissions from deforestation. The decrease in deforestation because of the implementation of the project activities will be verified through the monitoring of forest cover on a periodic basis, in each monitoring period. The decrease in deforestation because of the implementation of the project activities will be verified through the monitoring of forest cover on a regular basis, in each monitoring period. This monitoring will be carried out using the information available from the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC), or otherwise by the processing of satellite images mediated by a forest classification process.*

- *Monitoring of the actual change of carbon stock and GHG emissions within the project area*

For each monitoring period, activity data and emission factors will be monitored in accordance with the most up-to-date IPCC and NREF, formally submitted by Colombia and evaluated by the UNFCCC. The data and parameters described in sections 3.7.1 and 16.1 of the Ddp will be verified in each period. The procedure to be followed for the monitoring of the project's emissions shall be carried out in accordance with what is described in sections 16 and 3.10 of the Ddp.

- *Monitoring the implementation of REDD+ activities*

To mitigate deforestation loss events in the project area. Communities have established activities based on their life plans that contribute to preventing forest loss. The AATI will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the activities. The project proponent will monitor and control to ensure that these activities are carried out.

- *Monitoring land-use change and land cover*

The project monitors the shift from converted forest land to non-forest land (I). Categories II and III will not be monitored. Section 16.5 of the Ddp sets out the reasons.

- *Monitoring the permanence of the REDD+ project, impacts of natural disturbances and other catastrophic events.*

No natural disturbances or catastrophic events are expected in the project area. If they are presented during the life of the project, will be reported, will be assessed according to the guidelines of the BCR REDD+ Methodological Document and monitoring will be carried out as described in section 16.7 of the Ddp.

- *Monitoring of relevant sections of the project*

For each monitoring period, an assessment of the SDGs will be carried out based on the Sustainable Development Priorities at the national level as described in section 11 of the Ddp, and the REDD+ Safeguards.

The regulatory requirements will be evaluated in each verification period, for this the compliance with national legislation in accordance with section 8 of the BCR Standard, the conditions of applicability of the project and the ownership and rights of the carbon credits in accordance with section 12 of the BCR Standard will be analyzed.

The biophysical, financial, social and permanence risks of REDD+ activities will be assessed, and the quantification of the ex-post estimates of the change in the carbon stock in the project area will be carried out with the data from the

measurements of changes in carbon stocks and GHG emissions in the monitoring period using the same calculations used ex ante.

Leak monitoring will be done periodically before any verification is carried out. This project will monitor the decrease in carbon stock and increase in GHG emissions associated with leak prevention measures. Section 3.2 of the DdP describes the activities to be implemented in the areas of leak management. Once the new projects associated with the prioritized activities have been formulated. Guidelines for monitoring increases and decreases in carbon stocks will be updated.

In addition, in addition to the decrease in carbon stock and increase in GHG emissions associated with leakage displacement activities, monitoring will be carried out following the same approach used in monitoring changes in land use and land cover within the project area. Data generated by IDEAM will be collected and an analysis will be developed to provide information on the area of forest converted to non-forest in the leakage belt.

The results of the net ex post anthropogenic reductions of GHG emissions in the project area will be carried out following the guidelines of the BCR REDD+ Methodological Document.

- *Information related to the environmental impact assessment of GHG project activities.*

The plan for monitoring the environmental effects or impacts of the project shall consider the environmental and socio-economic aspects and shall include the corrective measures and/or mitigation measures as described in section 8.3 of the DdP.

- *Established procedures for the management of GHG emission reductions or removals and related quality control.*

Monitoring with respect to information management is specified in document /22/ referenced as in Annex 3. Documentation review of this document.

5.7 Compliance with applicable legislation

The audit team validated and verified that the project satisfactorily describes and justifies compliance with the requirements related to laws, decrees and resolutions framed in environmental regulations, climate change, land use planning and indigenous governance. More detailed information can be found in section 4 of the Ddp.

The activities associated with the project are carried out in accordance with the existing forest governance structures and are related to zoning, management plans

for the National Forest Reserves, the areas associated with the National System of National Parks (SINAP), the environmental determinants defined by the departmental and regional environmental authorities, the agreements and regulations for the management of the territory defined by the indigenous reserves (Life Plans) and some formal instances of articulation with the National Government such as the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA), the Intersectoral Commission for the Control of Deforestation and Integrated Management for the Permanent Roundtable for Indigenous Consultation, the Amazon Regional Roundtable and the Indigenous Environmental and Climate Change Roundtable (MIAACC).

In order for the project's mitigation results to be subject to national accounting, the project 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; in relation to 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 Deforestation and Forest Degradation of Colombia (RENARE).

5.8 Carbon ownership and rights

The audit team validated and verified that the project defines that the proponent is a group of Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (ATTI), located within the Great Indigenous Reserve of Vaupés. In this sense, the ownership and rights over the land that make up the associations AATIVAM, AATIAM, AZATIAC, ASOUDIC and ASATRAIYUVA correspond to the indigenous communities that have traditionally occupied the territory demarcated within the boundaries of each association. Enshrined 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. Likewise, it is specified that the company South Pole Carbon Asset Management S.A.S (South Pole), is the one who appears as a participant in its role of advice and accompaniment in the preparation of the project, the monitoring, and the accounting of the reduction of emissions. It will also be responsible for commercializing the mitigation results verified by the project.

Indigenous peoples, through their indigenous representative organizations (the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities), have legal ownership over Verified Carbon Credits (CCVs). Since, by virtue of the provisions of Decree 1088 of 1993, the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities that make up the great Vaupés reservation have the status of entities of Public Law of a special nature, with legal personality, their own patrimony and administrative autonomy, therefore, it is they who autonomously and voluntarily make the decision to be part of the project.

For this project, carbon rights are combined with land tenure rights. Document /13/ of Annex 3 describes the trade agreements related to carbon rights and the legal representatives of each of the AATIs duly updated and processed before the Ministry of the Interior, for the Yutucu REDD+ project.

Ownership of the project is demonstrable as granted by virtue of a law, regulation and decree issued by law enforcement authorities, given that according to Articles 329 and 330 of the 1991 Political Constitution of Colombia, indigenous authorities are competent and independent to govern their territories and freely manage their natural resources and are responsible for the protection and preservation of natural resources renewable energy according to the uses, customs and culture of the communities.

Although Decree 1320 of 1998 establishes a procedure for the development of prior consultation, this is quite limited and is not correctly applied to projects of this nature, since this Decree regulated prior consultation for activities that require an environmental license; and so far the country does not have a clear and homogeneous mechanism to guarantee such consultation or 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 of September 23, 2023 in its section 16, for the consultation of relevant stakeholders or stakeholders, in order to inform the project design and maximize the participation of stakeholders, assess the impacts and establish their mitigation measures, and establish permanent communication mechanisms with the communities so that they can raise their concerns about possible negative impacts during the execution of the project.

Icontec oversaw validating and verifying that the legal representatives listed in section 5.1 of the DdP are the current and duly recognized by the Ministry of the Interior, the holder attaches the internal minutes of election of the representatives of the 5 AATI, two of the presidents of AATIVAM and AATIAM are in the process of registering their candidacy with the Ministry of the Interior. In addition, in the case of AATIVAM, the certificate of possession before the Departmental Secretariat of Ethnic Affairs of Vaupés is attached, along with the support of the procedure for filing with the Ministry of the Interior for the registration of its candidacy (Support for the registration procedure Jose Luis min interior). On the other hand, the durability and knowledge of the trade agreement over time in the different presidents and leaders after its signing is made clear in section 5.3 of the Ddp and 1.5 of document /13/ of Annex 3. Documentation review of this joint validation and verification report evaluated by Icontec.

5.9 Risk management

The audit team during the planning development stage verified and reviewed all the information provided by the developer, which led to compliance with the criteria defined for validation and verification, as described in section 2 and Table 4 of this document, all evaluation related to risks in the project process is carried out, including control, inherent and detection risks. The proponent uses the "Permanence and Risk Management" tool version 1.0 of March 7, 2023.

In the PdD, the proponent within chapter 7 relates the risks within to comply with regulations of Biocarbon. The project assessed the natural and anthropogenic risks, considered the assessment of the risks of permanence of the project due to natural events after analyzing the risk of fires, landslides, floods or floods, pests and diseases, volcanic eruptions, or extreme events to which the project is exposed, and the financial and stakeholder participation risks were evaluated among others. The risk analysis through the evaluation of the potential impact and the probability of occurrence obtained ratings for each of the risks, all the risk was identified in the "Anexo 11: Herramienta de Riesgo Proyecto REDD+ de los pueblos indígenas del Vaupés YUTUCU y Otros" /10/ document in the Annex 3.

The proponent evaluated the risk of leakage and non-permanence by assessing the probability, impact, inherent risk, mitigation, residual risk, and weighted risk. Thus, for the probability assessment, this was evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5; 1 is the lowest occurrence and 5 is the highest occurrence (See Table 23). The percentage of occurrence indicates the level of certainty (and the possibility) of an event occurring in a given period of time.

Table 23. Probability scale

Definition	Probability	Scale
Probability of occurrence of the event less than 5% or greater than 50 years	Rare	1
Probability of occurrence of the event between 5% to 10% or between 15 to 50 years	Unlikely	2
Probability of occurrence of the event between 10% to 25% or between 10 to 15 years	Possible	3
Probability of occurrence of the event between 25% to 50% or between 5 to 10 years	Probably	4
Probability of occurrence of the event greater than 50% or less than 5 years	Almost sure	5

Impact was rated on a scale of 1 to 20, with 1 being the lowest impact and 20 the highest impact (See Table 24).

Table 24. Impact scale

Definition	Probability	Scale
------------	-------------	-------

Impact less than 5%	Insignificant	1
Impact between 5% to 10%	Minor	5
Impact between 10% to 25%	Moderate	10
Impact between 25% to 50%	Elderly	15
Impact greater than 50%	Catastrophic	20

After calculating the probability and impact, the inherent risk was calculated, which is defined as the combination of the probability of an event occurring and its negative consequences or impact. It is an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has a negative effect on one or more of the project objectives.

The values in the matrix are the result of multiplying the probability by the impact (see Equation 1). The higher the probability and impact, the higher the risk rating. Inherent risk is rated on a scale of 1 to 100 (%), with 1 being the lowest risk and 100 being the highest risk. The colors are indicative of this risk.

$$\text{Inherent Risk} = \text{Probability} * \text{Impact}$$

Table 25. Inherent risk matrix

		Risk matrix				
Probability	Almost certainly = 5	5	25	50	75	100
	Probably = 4	4	20	40	60	80
	Possible = 3	3	15	30	45	60
	Unlikely = 2	2	10	20	30	40
	Rare = 1	1	5	10	15	20
		Insignificant = 1	Less = 5	Moderate = 10	Higher = 15	Catastrophic = 20
		Impact				

The risk acceptability levels have a traffic light type color that establishes the severity of the risk, in an indicative way to take actions to manage it.

Where:

Color scale	Risk	Range
Green	Low risk	<= 10%
Yellow	Medium risk	>10% y <=30%
Orange	High risk	>30% y <=60%
Red	Critical risk	>60%

The mitigation measures were evaluated by means of two variables, the time at which they are carried out (Preventive, Corrective, Detective or Nonexistent) and the frequency with which they are carried out (Permanent, Periodic, Occasional or Nonexistent), the combination of these two variables yields a percentage by which the risk will be reduced. The maximum risk mitigation is 60%, since it is assumed that no risk can be completely reduced, but it can be brought to lower levels.

Table 26. Mitigation scale

Tiping /Periodicity	Preventive	Corrective	Detective	Non-existent
Permanent	60%	50%	30%	0%
Newspaper	50%	40%	20%	0%
Occasional	30%	20%	10%	0%
Non-existent	0%	0%	0%	0%

Where:

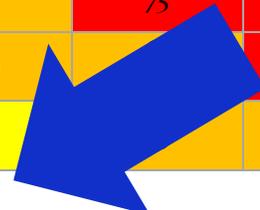
Color scale	Mitigation	Timing	Description	Periodicity	Description
	High mitigation	Preventive	The mitigation measure is applied BEFORE or when I START a process	Permanent	Control is carried out throughout the process
	Medium mitigation	Corrective	The mitigation measure is applied during the process	Newspaper	The control is carried out from time to time
	Low mitigation	Detective	The mitigation measure is applied when the process has finished	Occasional	Control is carried out only sporadically
	No mitigation	Non-existent	No existe medida de mitigación definida esta categoría	Non-existent	There is no control defined in this category

The residual risk is that which persists even after the mitigation measures corresponding to the identified event have been applied, based on the premise that the risk can never be null and that the intention of its management is to generate a reasonable degree of confidence in the fulfillment of the company's objectives, bringing the risks to an acceptable level.

The values of the matrix are the result of the difference of the inherent risks minus the percentage of effectiveness of the mitigation measure. The more effective the mitigation measures, the lower the residual risk. The colors are indicative of this risk. The residual risk is also rated on a scale of 1 to 100, with 1 being the lowest risk and 100 being the highest risk.

Table 27. Residual risk matrix

Almost sure	5	25	50	75	100
Probably	4	20	40	60	80
Possible	3	15	30	45	60



Unlikely	2	10	20	30	40
Rare	1	5	10	15	20
	Non-existent	Less	Moderate	Higher	Catastrophic

Where:

Color scale	Risk	Range
	Low risk	<= 10%
	Medium risk	>10% y <=30%
	High risk	>30% y <=60%
	Critical risk	>60%

Finally, the weighted risk corresponds to the residual risk multiplied by a weighting factor ranging in percentage from 1 to 100. This factor was assigned through the evaluation criteria of the proponent's experts with a weighting factor of 33% for each risk category. The matrix values are the result of multiplying the residual risk by the weighting factor.

The risk analysis through the evaluation of the potential impact and probability of occurrence obtained ratings for each of the environmental, financial and social risks, the vast majority were located within the low and medium level, no high level risks were identified.

Table 28. Environmental, financial, and social risk mitigation measures for the REDD+ YUTUCU project.

Type of risk	Risk	Mitigation measures	Monitoring period
Environmental risk	Fire risk	In the project region, IDEAM recorded only 1 fire during the 2011-2018 monitoring period that affected 0.1 ha. Therefore, this risk is not more frequent; however, given the response capabilities of the competent entities in the region and the project owners. In the medium and long term, it is intended to include campaigns on response and mitigation in the event of a fire event within the community, as well as periodically include informative risk management notices.	Each verification period

Type of risk	Risk	Mitigation measures	Monitoring period
		<i>In addition, geospatial identification of hot spots in the project area will be carried out for each monitoring and warnings will be issued in these areas.</i>	
	<i>Earthquake risk</i>	<i>No seismic events have been reported since 1970. However, as a preventive measure, it is necessary to review the IRIS and Desinventar databases to obtain real results and estimates of the risk and thus monitor it.</i>	<i>annual report presented at each verification</i>
	<i>Pest and disease risk</i>	<p><i>In the Colombian Amazon forests there have been no reported studies related to phytosanitary problems that cause the massive death of trees and lead to the loss of large areas of forest, so the risk of infestation by insect pests that affect carbon stocks is assumed to be very low.</i></p> <p><i>As a mitigation measure, it is intended to incorporate the results related to the state of the forests and potential phytosanitary diseases once the Environmental Management Plan or Forestry Management Plan for the project area is formulated by the competent entities. In this way, the risk will be reevaluated.</i></p>	<i>Once the Environmental Management Plan or the Forestry Management Plan is released</i>
	<i>Water risk</i>	<i>The project area is based on the hydrographic zone of the Amazon, the department of Vaupés includes 12 hydrographic subzones and 1,390 basins of the sub-level subsequent to the hydrographic subzone, all of these subzones have high water retention capacity (CDA; ASONOP, 2013). Therefore, although the risk has a low possibility of occurring, given the water richness of the area, the mitigation measure is focused on two fronts:</i>	<p><i>Monitoring will be conducted annually.</i></p> <p><i>Action 2. To be evaluated and monitored once the F line activity is implemented.</i></p>

Type of risk	Risk	Mitigation measures	Monitoring period
		<p>1. Monitor every year the deforestation patches that occur in areas surrounding water sources in the project area.</p> <p>2. Execute in the implementation phase the strategic line R focused on the activity of protective plantations in water margins with native species.</p>	
	Wind risk.	The risk of wind will be managed according to the annual review of IDEAM's contributions to the department to establish potential alerts for increased winds in the area to the extent of removing vegetation areas and strengthening degraded areas in those zones.	The monitoring will be carried out every year. According to IDEAM contributions
Financial risk	Project establishment budget	The financial risk mitigation measure is primarily related to the strategic alliances achieved by the owner of the initiative with different governmental entities and NGOs in the region have been able to achieve funding for the activities, which has allowed the project to reach economic stability in the fourth year, only in this case (first verification period). Likewise, it is necessary to constantly seek future funding for the implementation of the project's strategic lines of action. The search for financing will be given both by the condition and privilege of the indigenous community and the developer within its networking with companies.	According to financial needs
	Project maintenance budget		
	Project holder financial capacity		
Social risk	Land disputes	The 5 AATIS have legal support for the adjudication of their lands through defined boundaries. However, due to outdated cadastral information and the precariousness of boundary delimitation, the associations adjacent to the project area have occupied areas that belong to the association. Therefore, in order to avoid double counting, a geospatial study was conducted to define these overlapping	Every two years*

Type of risk	Risk	Mitigation measures	Monitoring period
		<p>areas and recategorize them as ineligible and not quantify the emission reductions as credits. See Annex 15.</p> <p>Additionally, as a long-term measure, it is stipulated that the owner convene a meeting with the associations that present this situation and reach zonification agreements.</p>	<p>* Delimitation agreements or processes involving a land conflict can take years due to the magnitude of the complexity of the conflict.</p>
	Political risk	<p>The mitigation measure seeks to generate contact with local authorities, law enforcement and environmental authorities in the project area, as well as the strengthening of community governance, for which the project expects to generate community impacts related to the improvement of social welfare, territorial governance in the project area and the strengthening of the organizational structure of the AATI; it also promotes the development of capacities for the management of the own economy system, collaborative and alternative biological products, which contributes to generate supply chains for the region with low impact on deforestation and high associated social and environmental benefits.</p>	<p>Every two years</p>
	Opportunity cost	<p>Since the indigenous economy is based on the chagra, the project's strategic lines of action include the Economy and Production Systems line, which aims to strengthen chagras activities, prioritize the most relevant productive value chains for the community and thus diversify its economic income.</p>	<p>It will be reviewed annually; however, the results will be presented for each verification performed.</p>

Source: Document prepared by South Pole Carbon Asset Management S.A.S. (South Pole)

Figure. 5. Environmental Risk Assessment

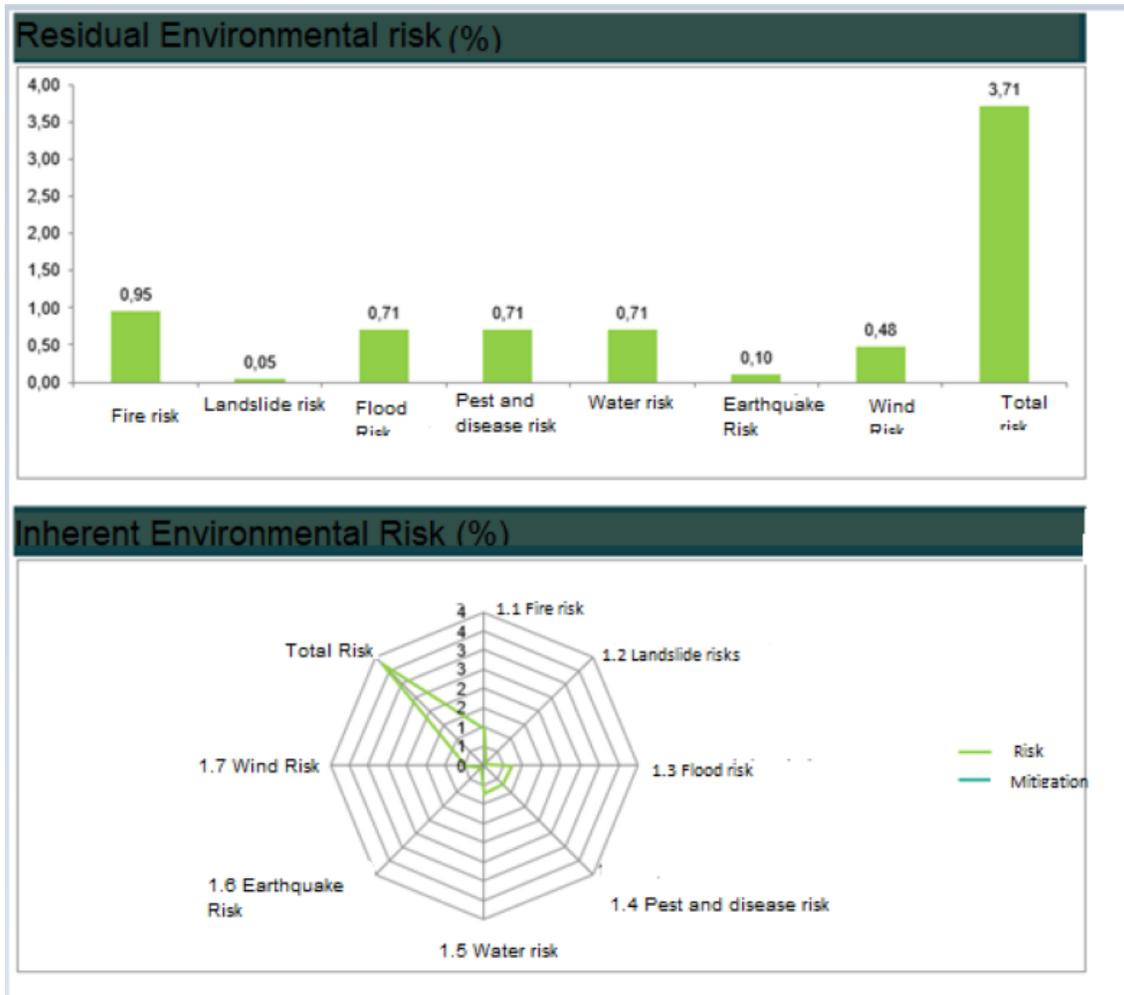


Figure. 6. Financial Risk Assessment

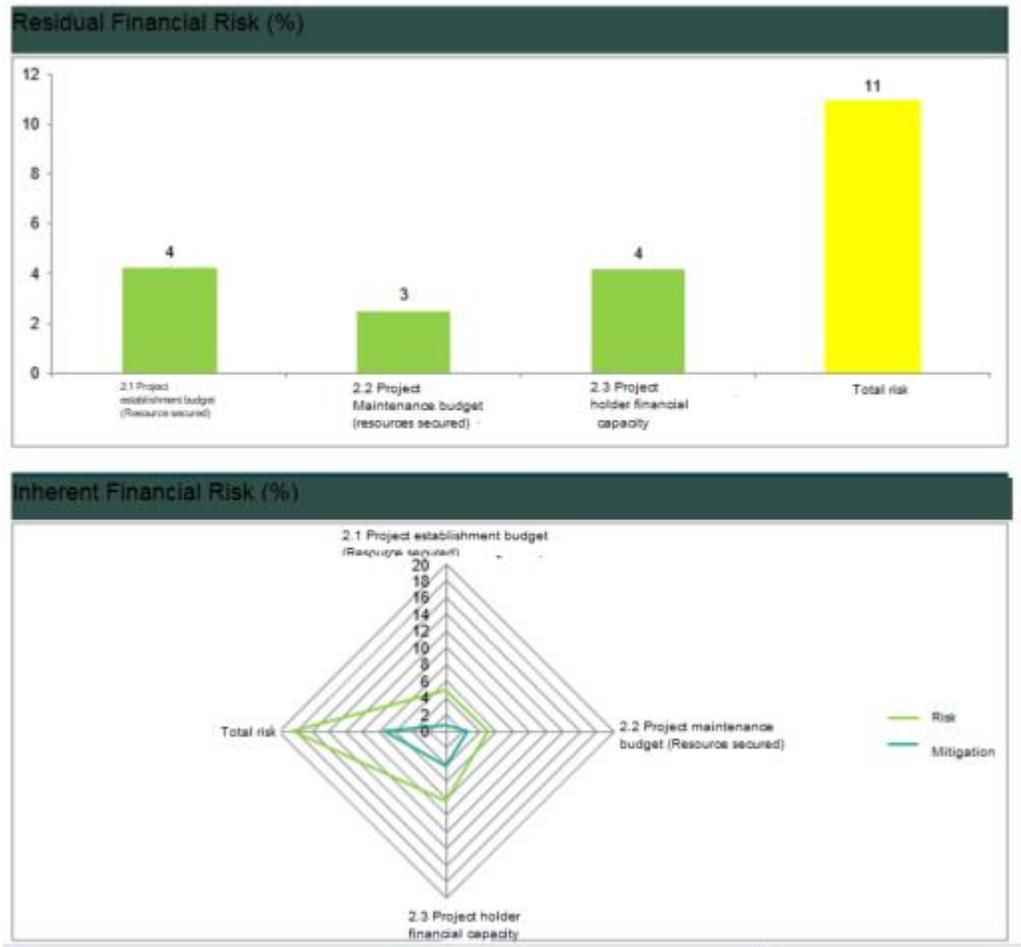
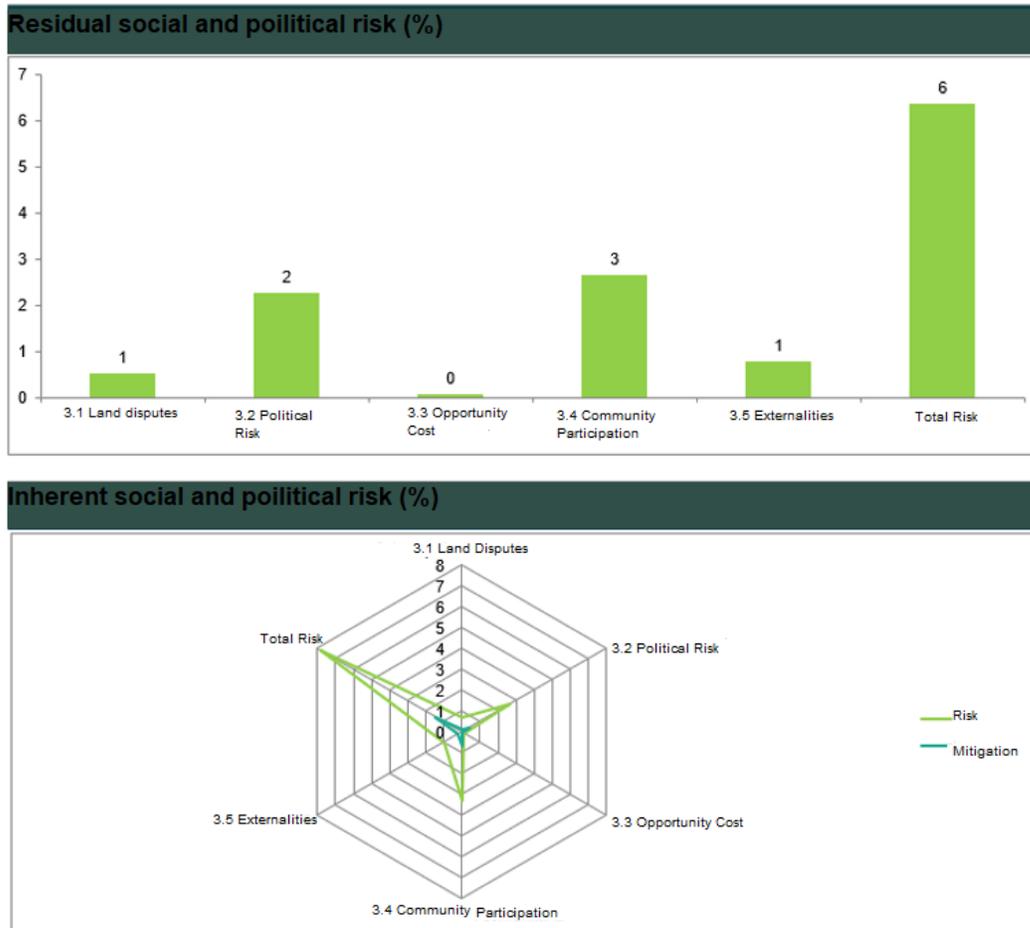


Figure. 7. Social and Political Risk Assessment



ICONTEC, reviewed the information related to the evaluation that the project has carried out with respect to the risks related to the project's activities, and the measures designed to address them if they arise.

ICONTEC was able to verify through the document review and the on-site visit that the risk is analyzed in a detailed and consistent manner and did not detect during the review process any regulatory non-compliances or inconsistencies reported in the project. This involves deducting a 20% reserve from the total quantified GHG emission reductions for each period verified. The certifying body of the project undertakes this process by placing the reserved credits into an account. This measure aims to ensure the preservation and non-transformation of the conservation areas throughout the project's validity.

ICONTEC reviewed the information related to the project's assessment of risks related to project activities and the measures designed to address them should they arise. In "Anexo 13 Estrategia de relacionamiento y comunicación para la apropiación del conocimiento Proyecto REDD+ de los pueblos indígenas del Vaupés YUTUCU y Otros"/12/, the project has designed a relationship and communication strategy for knowledge appropriation, with the objective of reducing environmental and social risks, in addition to ensuring participation, clear communication and adequate implementation and monitoring, through a participatory baseline.

On the other hand, the proponent intends to manage the risks in the leakage areas through the implementation of FRES activities, as these are aimed at implementing reforestation activities, strengthening productive value chains, income diversification for the communities, among other actions that improve the proponent's quality of life, in order to reduce the agents and drivers of deforestation in the area, minimizing the risks of deforestation and its causes, the management could be seen in section 5.5.7 of this report. Likewise, the methodology establishes a 10% reduction because of the risk in the leakage zone, which would be equivalent to the projected deforestation of the project.

In accordance with the above, ICONTEC can conclude that the evidence presented complies with the requirements and specificities of the "Permanence and Risk Management" tool version 1.0 of March 7, 2023.

5.10 Environmental aspects

The audit team validated and verified the conditions existing before the project based on the description of the set of biophysical aspects and historical conditions that make up the project's baseline. For the REDD+ project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU, the lack of productive alternatives and a growing demand for agricultural territories and the intervention of extractive policies configure the preconditions for the start of the project, which are described in Section 3.3 of the Ddp.

The developer describes physical characteristics such as climate, temperature, precipitation, evapotranspiration, hydrology, topography, geomorphology and geology, soils, and biotic features such as ecosystems, vegetation. It also describes the potential positive and negative impacts expected on biodiversity from the project's activities, with the consequences that these impacts would have on the assessment of net damage to biodiversity. The above is in section 8 of the PDA.

5.11 Socioeconomic aspects

The audit team validated and verified the socioeconomic assessment carried out by the project, identifying historical characteristics associated with rubber tap, coca extraction, and gold dynamics that affected some part of the territory, forest uses, and approaches to the economy of the indigenous communities associated with the project.

The socio-economic characterization of the project area is described in document /18/ mentioned in Annex 3, which analyzes the political-administrative components of the project owner, education, health, demographic aspects, access to public services, cultural and community aspects of indigenous communities, food security, economy and illicit crops of the region, municipality, and department¹⁶ from where the project is developed. In this way, the context of the project was identified in social and economic terms, and the potential impacts of the activities of the initiative on the social and economic spheres of the communities were assessed, which are specified in section 9 of the Ddp.

6 Verification findings

6.1 Project and monitoring plan implementation

6.1.1 Project activities implementation

Icontec validated and verified that the REDD+ project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others presents REDD+ activities that are classified into four (4) strategic lines called F R E S:

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

Since 2016, the ATTI have participated and developed activities that have allowed them to articulate elements of the cultural and environmental aspects. At the same

¹⁶ The Gran Resguardo Vaupés occupies a large area, approximately 44% of its territory is located in the municipality of Mitú, and more than 50% covers the department of Vaupés, therefore, the information presented below provides relevant data on the region, municipality and department where the project is being developed. Due to the similarity in regional conditions, it is considered important to know their characteristics for the implementation of the project.

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.

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 ICONTEC, 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 that reported by the different organizations that have worked with the respective communities (See Section 16.4 and 17.4 of Ddp).

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 document /16/ Anexo 3, 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 6o of DdP.

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. Section 14.1 of the monitoring report details the activities implemented in the project.

The following table details the information of each REDD+ activity in compliance with section 11 of the BCR Methodological Document for REDD+.

Table 29. Project activities

Item			Strategic line			
			1: Local governance strengthening	2: Ecological and cultural restoration	3: Own economy and productive systems	4: Traditional knowledge and own education
ID indicator			F	R	And	S
Objective			Strengthen relationships and collaborative work with the different sectors and strategic actors around influence area, promoting community capacities and leadership around management in governance processes, to contribute to the good management of the territory.	Restore the ecological and social dynamics of the Amazon Forest, rivers and associated cultural values	Support capacity building and local projects that generate new economic alternatives for the benefit of the community	Move towards an ethno-educational model of its own that allows the recovery of traditional spaces, identity, and indigenous values.
Relations between activity and direct (D) or underlying	Expansion of the agricultural frontier	Livestock activities	You	D	D	You
		Agricultural activities	You	D	D	D
	Infrastructure development	Mining, roads, agricultural	You	D	D	You

Item			Strategic line			
			1: Local governance strengthening	2: Ecological and cultural restoration	3: Own economy and productive systems	4: Traditional knowledge and own education
g cause (U) ¹⁷		productio n				
	Extraction of wood and other minerals	Mining, Roads and Illicit Crops	You	You	You	You
Compliance with life plans or ethno-development plans or the interests of rural communities			The project activities were identified through A detailed analysis of the activities presented in the Integral Indigenous Life Plans (PIVI) ¹⁸ of each of the five AATIs and the ordering and management plan of the Cuduyarí basin			
Consultation mechanism for objectives identification and the definition of REDD+ activities			The project activities were identified through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings and gatherings held with AATI members in Mitú and the communities. • Communications with the leaders and legal representatives of the associations. 			
Responsible			Local community, leaders of the community sector and owners of the initiative.			
Role of the actors involved in the implementation of the activity			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiative holder • Community participants • Institutional participants 			

¹⁷ Through the implementation of project activities, the Yutucu REDD+ initiative seeks to control the variables of forest cover loss identified in the project management area, so that the control relationship for each identified deforestation driver with respect to the implementation of activities, and its direct or underlying relationship, is shown here.

¹⁸ /708/ a /712/ Annex 3.

Item	Strategic line			
	1: Local governance strengthening	2: Ecological and cultural restoration	3: Own economy and productive systems	4: Traditional knowledge and own education
Implementation schedule	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.			
Type	Result	Result	Apostle	Impact and Result
Goal	Evaluation of the project to be implemented	Evaluation of the project to be implemented and annual measurements on the recovered sites	Evaluation of the project to be implemented	Evaluation of the project to be implemented
Measurement unit	See indicators on /23/ Annex 3 for each activity			
Monitoring methodology or data collection method	See /23/ Annex 3 for each activity			
Monitoring Frequency	See /23/ Annex 3 for each activity			

Source: Monitoring Report South Pole

The audit team satisfactorily verified that during the verification period (2016-2018) the project implemented a total of 8 activities framed in the different strategic lines (Table 6o of the Ddp), the developer provided the necessary records to support their occurrence on the dates described.

Additionally, it was evidenced that, during the verification period, and even years ago, the project owners have also been carrying out other activities, in collaboration with other organizations, framed in territorial conservation, community welfare, productive projects, among others. (Annex 3. Documentation review, Document /16/ and /23/).

It should be noted that the activities of the project will be fully implemented for the periods from 2019 onwards. For the first monitoring period (29/10/2016 to 31/12/2018), the information and support available to the community at the time of the validation of the project were presented for audit.

6.1.2 Monitoring plan implementation and monitoring report

Icontec validated and verified that the project's monitoring plan was formulated in accordance with the requirements of the selected methodology, given that it specifies and details the data and information necessary to estimate the GHG emission reductions during the project quantification period, the data and complementary information to determine the baseline, all leaks, the assessment related to the environmental and social effects of the activities of the GHG project, the established procedures for the management of emission reductions and quality control, the project also describes the defined procedures for the periodic calculation of GHG emission reductions and leakage, monitoring roles and responsibilities are assigned and procedures related to the evaluation of SDG input are established.

For the first verification of the project are no activities implemented, this verification sought to approve the monitoring plan, in this sense the plan will be reviewed when the next verification has results.

In accordance with the above, good monitoring practices are validated, suitable for the monitoring and control of GHG project activities, as well as procedures to ensure data quality in accordance with the ISO 14064-2 standard.

6.1.2.1 Data and parameters

Icontec validated and verified that the REDD+ project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others presents the monitored and non-monitored data and parameters as follows:

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

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

<i>Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)</i>	<p>Calculation of baseline emissions</p> <p>Calculation of project emissions</p> <p>Projection of deforestation in the project area under the baseline scenario.</p>
<i>Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied</i>	<p>Forest area within the REDD Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others.</p>
<i>Additional comments</i>	<p>The definition of the project areas is based on the forest and non-forest (FNF) report generated by the IDEAM. For more details, see /20/ Annex 3.</p>

Source: MR REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V2

<i>Data / Parameter</i>	TBe
<i>Data unit</i>	tCO ₂ eq A-1
<i>Description</i>	Carbon dioxide equivalent content in total biomass per hectare.
<i>Source of data used</i>	For the Amazon Biome region, Colombia defined a forest reference emissions level (FREL) for emission reductions.
<i>Value (s)</i>	54 ²
<i>Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)</i>	<p>Calculation of baseline emissions</p> <p>Calculation of project emissions</p>
<i>Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied</i>	<p>Forest emission factor of the Amazon Biome within which the project area is located.</p>
<i>Additional comments</i>	<p>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.</p>

	<i>Therefore, they are homogeneous areas in biophysical terms, distributed in the Colombian continental territory.</i>
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Source: MR REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V2

Data / Parameter	<i>SOC eq</i>
Data unit	<i>tCO₂eq A-1</i>
Description	<i>Carbon dioxide equivalent content in the soil</i>
Source of data used	<i>Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) for emission reductions.</i>
Value (s)	<i>14</i>
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	<i>Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions</i>
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	<i>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.</i>
Additional comments	<i>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</i>

Source: MR REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V2

Data / Parameter	<i>ADRR 2005-2015</i>
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Data unit	Percentage (%)
Description	<i>Deforestation rate in the reference region (2015-2015)</i>
Source of data used	<i>Pyuvaraud deforestation rate with FREL activity data</i>
Value (s)	<i>-0.19</i>
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	<i>Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions</i>
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	<i>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.</i>
Additional comments	<i>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 considering the historical change analysis in land use made in the FREL</i>

Source: MR REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V2

Data / Parameter	%DD
Data unit	Percentage (%)
Description	<i>Projection of the deforestation decrease due to the implementation of REDD+ activities.</i>
Source of data used	<i>Calculated by South Pole based on the results of deforestation monitoring from the first monitoring period of different REDD+ projects formulated in the country.</i>
Value (s)	<i>70%</i>
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	<i>Calculation of baseline emissions Calculation of project emissions</i>

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	<p>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:</p> <p><u>Amazon Biome: Unified Indigenous Reservation – Mataven Jungle REDD+ Project (REDD+ RIU-SM), and Forest Mitigation Project TICOYA Indigenous Reserve in the Amazon Biome.</u></p> <p><u>Pacific Biome: Chocó-Darién Conservation Corridor REDD+ Project and Cajambre REDD+ Project.</u></p> <p><u>Andean Biome: Conservación del bosque Galilea-Amé emissions compensation project.</u></p>
Additional comments	ON.

Source: MR REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V2

Data / Parameter	%Each
Data unit	Percentage (%)
Description	Percentage increase in emissions in the leakage area due to the implementation of REDD+ activities.
Source of data used	<p>REDD+ BCR Methodological Document:</p> <p>Methodological Document AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022</p>
Value (s)	10%
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	<p>Calculation of baseline emissions</p> <p>Calculation of project emissions</p>
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	ON.

Source: MR REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V2

6.1.2.1.2 Data and parameters monitored.

Data / Parameter	<i>FSC_{project, yr}</i>																																											
Data unit	<i>Hectare (ha)</i>																																											
Description	<i>Deforested area at time t within the project area; ha</i>																																											
Measured /Calculated /Default:	<i>bibliographical information</i>																																											
Source of data	<i>Information about the Colombian forest surface area and its changes provided by the IDEAM through the SMyC</i>																																											
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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 /22/ Annex 3).
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Source: MR REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V2

Data / Parameter	$FSC_{lk,t}$																																											
Data unit	Hectare (ha)																																											
Description	Deforested area at time t within the leakage area; ha																																											
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Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Based on data reported by IDEAM for non-forest forest. The areas of forest lost are quantified
Calculation method (if applicable)	/20/ Annex 3
QA/QC procedures applied	DEAM generates the annual report of changes in forest cover at the national level. This report is considered a QA/QC (See DdP /22/ Annex 3).

Source: MR REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others V2

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)¹⁹ considering two types of land cover: forest ²⁰ 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.

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 PA and 61.30 ha and the LA were deforested, which means that 983.67 ha of

¹⁹ <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>

²⁰ 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>)

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*.²¹ 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.

6.1.2.1.3 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 30) and leakage area (Table 31), as well as the net changes due to deforestation processes (Table 32).

Table 30. 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 31. 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
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

²¹ 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).

Table 32. 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.

6.1.2.2 Environmental and social effects of the project activities

Icontec validated and verified that the project carried out an environmental assessment identifying potential project activities through meetings and encounters held with members of the AATI in Mitú and the communities. The activities presented in the Comprehensive Plan for Indigenous Life (PIVI) of each of the five AATI in relation to the biotic component were analyzed in detail, for which it is highlighted that, historically, the communities have focused the development of their activities in a sustainable manner aimed at the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources. The potential positive and negative impacts on biodiversity arising from the project activities are described with the consequences that these impacts would have on the assessment of net damage to biodiversity in section 8 of the Monitoring Report.

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

Regarding the social factor, following the guidelines defined in the No Net Environmental Harm and Socio-Environmental Safeguards tool of Biocarbon Registry version 1.0. An analysis was made of the internal conditions that occur in the territory and their interaction with the external conditions that the project and

other social and natural factors bring to the territory. The analysis is presented in section 8 of the Monitoring Report.

The impacts and risks potentially generated from the implementation of the REDD+ project activities must contain a series of requirements and theoretical bases to ensure that there is no net harm in the social and environmental sphere. The environmental, financial, and social risks are described in document /2/ of Annex 3 and section 7 of the Ddp, as well as the proposed mitigation measures for the project. All the above converges in the methodological establishment of the weighting of impacts and their minimization.

The project carries out a socio-environmental characterization or construction of a participatory baseline in socialization spaces based on the methodology of the integrated risk-vulnerability approach, then proceeds to collect and triangulate with various sources of threat situations for REDD+ projects; assesses socio-economic risks and vulnerability based on the information collected; It reviews and validates the vulnerability factors, their qualification and the inventory of threatening situations with the technical development team and representatives of the community sector, and ends with a Risk Analysis Matrix. The analysis is presented in section 9 of the Monitoring Report.

6.1.2.3 Procedures for the management of GHG reductions or removals and related quality control for monitoring activities

Icontec validated and verified that, in terms of the collection of field information for the evaluation of the performance of project activities, field visits were carried out by the South Pole team, in which sufficient evidence is verified and compiled to ratify that the communities have carried out actions to reduce deforestation and degradation. retroactively and to date. The project will be subjected to verification processes in which it can be monitored, which will not exceed 5 years.

6.1.2.4 Description of the methods defined for the periodic calculation of GHG reductions or removals, and leakage

Estimates of reduced GHG emissions generated within the project boundary are presented in Chapter 16 of the Monitoring Report, the document presents the results for Ex Ante and Ex Post estimates of forest deforestation reduction activities; Likewise, the areas that presented deforestation during the reference period (2005 - 2015), the deforested area in the monitoring period in the project area (2016 to 2018) and the deforested area in the same period for the leakage area were monitored. This is done through data reported by IDEAM for non-forest forest and the quantification of lost forest areas, information on the Colombian forest area and its changes provided by IDEAM through the SMByC.

In accordance with the above, the project will use the guidelines of the BCR 0002 version 3.1 methodology for the calculation of GHG emission reductions and leaks in each GHG quantification period.

6.1.2.5 Assignment of roles and responsibilities for monitoring and reporting the variables relevant to the calculation of reductions or removals

Icontec validated and verified that in the REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, the proponent and owner of the project, i.e. the communities of the Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (ATTI), located within the Great Indigenous Reservation of Vaupés (AATIVAM, AATIAM, AZATIAC, ASOUDIC and ASATRAIYUVA), will be in charge of implementing and developing activities that allow the preservation and conservation of forests throughout the project. protect and preserve renewable natural resources in accordance with the uses, customs and culture of the communities allowing South Pole to fulfill its responsibilities. In this case, provide advice and support in the preparation of the project, the monitoring and accounting of the reduction of emissions to the AATI's, as well as commercialize the mitigation results verified by the project and the framework of the fulfillment of the contract signed between the parties.

6.1.2.6 Procedures related whit the assessment of the project contribution whit the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The REDD+ project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, reports the contribution to two (2) SDGs through the fulfillment of their indicators, in accordance with the provisions of the Tool Sustainable development goals (SDG) Version 1.0 of BCR. The SDGs to which the implementation and development of the project contributes are:

- *13_Acción for the weather*
- *15_Vida of terrestrial ecosystems.*

In accordance with the above, Icontec validated and verified that the project owner uses the Tool for the determination of contributions to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals of GHG projects, based on the definition of relevant indicators applicable to the project activities proposed by the project owner. The analysis is presented in section 4 of the Monitoring Report.

6.1.2.7 Procedures associated with the monitoring of co-benefits of the special category, as applicable

Not applicable, the project in its first verification does not meet the requirements for the special categories related to co-benefits. However, the project design may

include the special categories in future verifications when it meets those requirements.

6.2 Quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals

The REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others quantifies the reduced GHG emissions within the spatial boundaries of the project area, from the project start date of October 29, 2016 to October 28, 2018.

The reduction of emissions generated by the project in the monitoring period was quantified annually during the years of implementation of the project to date. It should be noted that the reserve value of the total quantified GHG emission reductions for the period corresponds to 20%, in accordance with the provisions of the Permanence and risk management tool. Version 1.0 as of March 7, 2023.

6.2.1 Methodology deviations (if applicable)

The project does not present methodological deviations with respect to the Methodological Document of the AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ BCR0002 Projects. Version 3.1 as of September 15, 2022.

6.2.2 Baseline or reference scenario

Icontec validated and verified that the quantification of reduced GHG emissions from deforestation for the REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, uses a national reference level, where the location of deforestation is not considered in the quantification of emission reductions as it has a single emission factor associated with the storage of aboveground biomass, underground and in the ground²².

The subnational baseline scenario is consistent with the historical average approach proposed by the BCR methodology to project future deforestation. Under this approach, the data on change in the area covered by forest (FSC) for the estimation of deforestation were made from the reference deforestation rate of the

²² For Colombia, Resolution 1447 decrees that all REDD+ projects must use the baseline for the quantification and estimation of emissions. Colombia's NREF defines an average change factor that includes aboveground biomass, groundwater biomass, and soil organic carbon; 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 per year (see Section C, Emissions Estimation). The NREF assumes that all carbon contained in surface and underground biomass reservoirs is emitted in the same year as the deforestation event and does not consider the increase in average carbon stocks in the cover after deforestation. The mitigation project considers the same assumptions when quantifying changes in carbon reservoirs in the project area and in the baseline scenario. The selection of activity data and emission factors in the base scenarios is made to comply with the provisions of MADS Resolution 1447 of 2018 on national mitigation actions.

Amazon biome, considering for the projection of future deforestation that such behavior of the data 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.

The project's calculations for the baseline scenario were detailed in section 5.5.4 of this validation and verification report.

6.2.3 Mitigation results

6.2.3.1 GHG emissions reduction/removal in the baseline scenario

Icontec validated and verified the mitigation results based on the calculation of the emissions of the project's activities in the ex ante scenario due to deforestation, i.e., those that would occur once the project is implemented over a period of 30 years, involving deforestation reduction activities, as shown below.

6.2.3.1.1 Annual historical deforestation in the ex ante scenario with REDD+ project

6.2.3.1.1.1 Activity data in the scenario with project

6.2.3.1.1.1.1 Projected annual deforestation in the REDD+ project scenario.

Icontec validated and verified that the equation presented in section 13.2.1 of the "AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022" was used to estimate the ex ante changes of deforestation in the project area. An effectiveness or projection of the reduction of deforestation due to the implementation of the project's REDD+ (%DD) activities is estimated at 70%, a value that was determined considering the behavior of deforestation in the project area and the success of REDD+-related mitigation activities in other previous initiatives implemented in Colombia²³. Thus, the annual change in the area covered by forest in the scenario with the project, the annual change in the area covered by forest in the area of leakage, in the scenario with the project, was calculated.

The Table 33 and Table 34 show the projection of deforestation in the project area and leakage under the projected scenario with the implementation of the REDD+ initiative.

²³ To estimate the projection of the decrease in deforestation due to the implementation of REDD+ activities (%DD), the actual effectiveness of five REDD+ projects registered in the country for the first monitoring period was reviewed. The projects reviewed were the REDD+ Project Unified Indigenous Reserve–Mataven Forest (REDD+ RIU-SM) and the TICOPA Indigenous Reserve Forest Mitigation Project in the Amazon Biome, the Chocó-Darién Conservation Corridor REDD+ Project and the Cajambre REDD+ Project in the Pacific Biome, and the Galilea-Amé Forest Conservation Emissions Offset Project in the Andean Biome.

Table 33. Deforested areas per year in the first stage of the project under the projected REDD+ scenario

Projected Year		Projected annual deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative projected deforestation (ha/year)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	CSB _{proy,año}	CSB _{proy}
-1	2015	454,88	454,88
0	2016	454,88	909,75
1	2017	454,01	1.363,76
2	2018	453,15	1.816,91
3	2019	452,29	2.269,19
4	2020	451,43	2.720,62
5	2021	450,57	3.171,19
6	2022	449,71	3.620,90
7	2023	448,86	4.069,76
8	2024	448,00	4.517,76
9	2025	447,15	4.964,91
10	2026	446,30	5.411,21
11	2027	445,45	5.856,67
12	2028	444,61	6.301,27
13	2029	443,76	6.745,03
14	2030	442,92	7.187,95
15	2031	442,08	7.630,03
16	2032	441,24	8.071,26
17	2033	440,40	8.511,66
18	2034	439,56	8.951,22
19	2035	438,72	9.389,94
20	2036	437,89	9.827,83

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

Table 34. Deforested areas per year in the project's leakage belt under the projected REDD+ scenario

Projected Year		Annual historical deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	CSB _{REDD+proy,año}	CSB _{REDD+proy,f}
-1	2015	168,75	168,75
0	2016	168,75	337,51
1	2017	168,43	505,94
2	2018	168,11	674,05
3	2019	167,79	841,85

Projected Year		Annual historical deforestation (ha/year)	Cumulative deforestation (ha/year)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	CSB _{REDD+proy.f año}	CSB _{REDD+proy.f}
4	2020	167,47	1.009,32
5	2021	167,16	1.176,48
6	2022	166,84	1.343,32
7	2023	166,52	1.509,84
8	2024	166,20	1.676,04
9	2025	165,89	1.841,93
10	2026	165,57	2.007,50
11	2027	165,26	2.172,76
12	2028	164,94	2.337,71
13	2029	164,63	2.502,34
14	2030	164,32	2.666,66
15	2031	164,01	2.830,66
16	2032	163,69	2.994,35
17	2033	163,38	3.157,74
18	2034	163,07	3.320,81
19	2035	162,76	3.483,57
20	2036	162,45	3.646,02

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

6.2.3.1.1.2 *Ex ante estimate of annual emission (changes in current carbon sinks) due to deforestation in the project area in the projecting scenario of the initiative*

To estimate the ex ante changes in the project area, the guidelines of the REDD+ BCR Methodological Document equation in section 13.4 were implemented. The annual issuance of the REDD+ initiative REDD Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others corresponds to the changes due because it cannot be avoided, considering the behavior of deforestation in the PA and the success of the mitigation activities contemplated in the strategic lines of the project. In this way, the annual emission in the project scenario and the total carbon dioxide equivalent were calculated.

In the case of the project, the analysis was carried out conservatively for each of the sinks associated with total biomass and soil organic carbon, and therefore the equation of annual emission in the scenario with project at time t was subdivided by calculating the annual emission associated with total biomass in the scenario

with project at time t and the annual emission associated with organic carbon in the floor on stage with project in time t ; from the product between the annual projected deforestation with REED project; and for the first case, the value of carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the total biomass, while for the second, the value of carbon dioxide equivalent contained in soils. In the Table 35. The results are shown.

Table 35. Ex ante estimates of changes in carbon sinks in the project area under the simulated project scenario

Projected Year		Annual Sink Emissions: Total Biomass (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Sink Emissions: Soils (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Issue (tCO ₂ eq)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	$EA_{REDD+proy,BT}$ año Stratum 1	$EA_{REDD+proy,COS}$ año Stratum 2	$EA_{REDD+proy,año}$
-1	2015	246.795,76	6.151,13	252.946,88
0	2016	246.795,76	12.302,25	259.098,01
1	2017	246.326,59	18.441,69	264.768,28
2	2018	245.858,32	24.569,45	270.427,77
3	2019	245.390,94	30.685,56	276.076,50
4	2020	244.924,45	36.790,04	281.714,49
5	2021	244.458,84	42.882,93	287.341,77
6	2022	243.994,12	48.964,22	292.958,34
7	2023	243.530,28	55.033,96	298.564,24
8	2024	243.067,33	61.092,16	304.159,49
9	2025	242.605,25	67.138,84	309.744,09
10	2026	242.144,05	73.174,03	315.318,08
11	2027	241.683,73	79.197,74	320.881,48
12	2028	241.224,29	85.210,01	326.434,29
13	2029	240.765,71	91.210,84	331.976,55
14	2030	240.308,01	97.200,27	337.508,28
15	2031	239.851,18	103.178,31	343.029,49
16	2032	239.395,22	109.144,98	348.540,20
17	2033	238.940,13	115.100,32	354.040,44
18	2034	238.485,90	121.044,33	359.530,22
19	2035	238.032,53	126.977,04	365.009,57
20	2036	237.580,02	132.898,47	370.478,50

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

6.2.3.1.1.3 *Ex ante estimation of annual emissions (decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions), due to leakage prevention measures*

According to the NREF. The above-ground and underground carbon content in non-forest areas is zero. This is due to the fact that at the time of the change from forest to non-forest, all the stored carbon is emitted. Likewise, it is assumed that soil carbon (SOC) is emitted in equal proportions for 20 years once the deforestation event occurs. That's why. It is considered that the activities to be implemented in the areas of leak management will not contribute to the increase in emissions or the decrease in carbon content, since they are artisanal and do not include the use of agrochemicals.

Regarding methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from the intensification of livestock farming (which imply a change in diet and/or number of animals), livestock farming is not one of the traditional economic activities of the project proponent and the scarce livestock activity that occurs is of a very small scale. However, in deforestation reduction monitoring activities (including displacement) emissions will be reported and quantified, in accordance with the guidelines of the Methodology.

6.2.3.1.1.4 *Ex ante estimation of annual emissions (decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions), due to leakage due to displacement of activity*

Ex ante deforestation in the leakage belt was calculated following the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022. It mentions in Section 13.2.1 that ex ante deforestation in the leakage area is the multiplication of baseline estimates of changes in carbon stocks by the increase in emissions in the leakage area due to the implementation of REDD+ activities, which represents the percentage of deforestation that is expected to be displaced outside the project. According to the methodological document, this factor assumed for the project corresponds to 10%, and therefore the quantification of the emissions of leakage due to displacement of deforestation activity of the REDD+ initiative was estimated using a discount of 10% following the equations of the BCR REDD+ Methodological Document in section 13.4.1. Thus, the annual emission due to displacement in the leakage area was calculated in the simulated scenario with project at time t.

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 sinks associated with the total biomass and organic carbon of the soil and therefore the equation of Annual Emission by displacement in the area of leaks in the simulated scenario with project over time was subdivided by calculating the Annual Emission associated with biomass due to displacement in the area of leakage in the scenario with project at time t and the annual emission associated with organic carbon in the soil due to displacement in the area of leakage in the scenario with project at time t; from the

product between the projected annual deforestation in the leakage area; and for the first case, the value of carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the total biomass, while for the second, the value of carbon dioxide equivalent contained in soils. In the Table 36 the results are shown.

Table 36. Ex ante estimation of changes in actual carbon stores in the leak belt under the same scenario

Projected Year		Annual Sink Emissions: Total Biomass (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Sink Emissions: Soils (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Issue (tCO ₂ eq)
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	EA _{f, BT} año Stratum 1	EA _{f, COS} año Stratum 2	EA _{f, año}
-1	2015	91.558,66	2.282,00	93.840,66
0	2016	91.558,66	4.564,01	96.122,67
1	2017	91.384,60	6.841,67	98.226,28
2	2018	91.210,88	9.115,01	100.325,89
3	2019	91.037,49	11.384,02	102.421,51
4	2020	90.864,42	13.648,72	104.513,15
5	2021	90.691,69	15.909,12	106.600,81
6	2022	90.519,28	18.165,22	108.684,50
7	2023	90.347,20	20.417,03	110.764,23
8	2024	90.175,45	22.664,56	112.840,01
9	2025	90.004,02	24.907,81	114.911,84
10	2026	89.832,92	27.146,80	116.979,73
11	2027	89.662,15	29.381,54	119.043,69
12	2028	89.491,70	31.612,03	121.103,73
13	2029	89.321,58	33.838,27	123.159,85
14	2030	89.151,77	36.060,29	125.212,06
15	2031	88.982,29	38.278,08	127.260,37
16	2032	88.813,14	40.491,65	129.304,79
17	2033	88.644,30	42.701,02	131.345,32
18	2034	88.475,79	44.906,19	133.381,97
19	2035	88.307,59	47.107,16	135.414,75
20	2036	88.139,72	49.303,95	137.443,67

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

6.2.3.1.1.5 Estimates (ex ante) of GHG emission reductions in the project scenario

6.2.3.1.1.5.1 Net GHG emission reduction in the project scenario (total net ex ante)

Estimates of net GHG emission reductions. The results of the project are carried out following the equation presented in section 13.5.1 of the BCR REDD+ Methodological Document. The Table 37 presents the results of total net emissions reductions per

year and cumulative in accordance with the requirements of section 13 of the BCR REDD+ Methodological Document. In the total credit period of the REDD+ project REDD Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, an average annual net reduction of 618,381 tCO₂eq is expected.

Table 37. Ex ante estimates of the net emission reduction attributed to the project's mitigation actions in year t

Projected Year		Estimation of Baseline Emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	Estimation of the projected emissions in the project scenario (tCO ₂ eq)	Estimation of emissions in the leakage area (tCO ₂ eq)	Net Emissions Reduction (tCO ₂ eq)	
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	EA _{Def,lb,año}	EA _{Def,REDD+proy,año}	EA _{Def,f,año}	RE _{Def,REDD,+pi}	RE _{Def,REDD,+proy}
-1	2015	843.156,28	252.946,88	93.840,66		
0	2016	863.660,03	259.098,01	96.122,67	508.439,36	508.439,36
1	2017	882.560,93	264.768,28	98.226,28	519.566,37	1.028.005,73
2	2018	901.425,90	270.427,77	100.325,89	530.672,24	1.558.677,97
3	2019	920.255,00	276.076,50	102.421,51	541.756,99	2.100.434,96
4	2020	939.048,31	281.714,49	104.513,15	552.820,67	2.653.255,63
5	2021	957.805,89	287.341,77	106.600,81	563.863,32	3.217.118,94
6	2022	976.527,81	292.958,34	108.684,50	574.884,97	3.792.003,91
7	2023	995.214,15	298.564,24	110.764,23	585.885,67	4.377.889,59
8	2024	1.013.864,96	304.159,49	112.840,01	596.865,46	4.974.755,05
9	2025	1.032.480,31	309.744,09	114.911,84	607.824,38	5.582.579,43
10	2026	1.051.060,28	315.318,08	116.979,73	618.762,46	6.201.341,89
11	2027	1.069.604,92	320.881,48	119.043,69	629.679,75	6.831.021,65
12	2028	1.088.114,31	326.434,29	121.103,73	640.576,29	7.471.597,94
13	2029	1.106.588,52	331.976,55	123.159,85	651.452,11	8.123.050,05
14	2030	1.125.027,60	337.508,28	125.212,06	662.307,26	8.785.357,31
15	2031	1.143.431,63	343.029,49	127.260,37	673.141,77	9.458.499,08
16	2032	1.161.800,68	348.540,20	129.304,79	683.955,68	10.142.454,76
17	2033	1.180.134,80	354.040,44	131.345,32	694.749,04	10.837.203,80
18	2034	1.198.434,07	359.530,22	133.381,97	705.521,88	11.542.725,68
19	2035	1.216.698,56	365.009,57	135.414,75	716.274,24	12.258.999,92
20	2036	1.234.928,32	370.478,50	137.443,67	727.006,16	12.986.006,08

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

6.2.3.1.1.5.2 Calculation of ex ante verifiable Carbon Credits

Icontec validated and verified that for the project, a reserve of 20% was set on the total reduction of quantified emissions, which may not be commercialized. This percentage will cover aspects related to the permanence and risk of the activities, if the replacement of credits placed on the market is required, and to partially

guarantee uncertainty in the quantification of emission reductions, in accordance with the requirements of the methodological guidelines of the BioCarbon Registry Standard in its BCR Standard document – from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2 of September 23, 2023 on section 13.1 Reversal Risks.

In this way, the tradable emission mitigation or reduction (REC) results to be generated by the project were calculated considering equations set out in section 3.10.3.1.5. of the Monitoring Report. In the Table 38 the carbon credits that could be traded in time t with the implementation of the REDD+ project is indicated.

Table 38. Number of Verifiable Carbon Credits that can be traded in time t

Projected Year		Net Emissions Reduction (tCO ₂ eq)	Reserve of issues due to the risk of non-permanence (tCO ₂ eq)	Reduction of tradable emissions (Verifiable Carbon Credits - CCV) (tCO ₂ eq)	
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	$RE_{Def,REDD,+proy}$	$RED_{Def,REDD,+proy}$	$REC_{Def,REDD,+proy}$	$REC_{Def,REDD,+proy}$
-1	2015				
0	2016	508.439,36	101.687,87	406.751,00	406.751,00
1	2017	519.566,37	103.913,27	415.653,00	822.404,00
2	2018	530.672,24	106.134,45	424.537,00	1.246.941,00
3	2019	541.756,99	108.351,40	433.405,00	1.680.346,00
4	2020	552.820,67	110.564,13	442.256,00	2.122.602,00
5	2021	563.863,32	112.772,66	451.090,00	2.573.692,00
6	2022	574.884,97	114.976,99	459.907,00	3.033.599,00
7	2023	585.885,67	117.177,13	468.708,00	3.502.307,00
8	2024	596.865,46	119.373,09	477.492,00	3.979.799,00
9	2025	607.824,38	121.564,88	486.259,00	4.466.058,00
10	2026	618.762,46	123.752,49	495.009,00	4.961.067,00
11	2027	629.679,75	125.935,95	503.743,00	5.464.810,00
12	2028	640.576,29	128.115,26	512.461,00	5.977.271,00
13	2029	651.452,11	130.290,42	521.161,00	6.498.432,00
14	2030	662.307,26	132.461,45	529.845,00	7.028.277,00
15	2031	673.141,77	134.628,35	538.513,00	7.566.790,00
16	2032	683.955,68	136.791,14	547.164,00	8.113.954,00
17	2033	694.749,04	138.949,81	555.799,00	8.669.753,00
18	2034	705.521,88	141.104,38	564.417,00	9.234.170,00
19	2035	716.274,24	143.254,85	573.019,00	9.807.189,00
20	2036	727.006,16	145.401,23	581.604,00	10.388.793,00

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

6.2.3.2 GHG emissions reduction/removal in the project scenario

Icontec validated and verified that the project quantified the reduced GHG emissions within the REDD+ project boundaries of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, from the project start date corresponding to October 29, 2016 to October 28, 2018, in accordance with the BCR 0002 version 3.1 methodology of the BioCarbon Registry. as shown below:

6.2.3.2.1 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. Table 39 shows the deforestation results for the project area and the leakage area.

Table 39. 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

6.2.3.2.2 GHG emissions in the monitoring period (2016-2018)

6.2.3.2.2.1 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 in the project area is calculated. 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 Annual emission formula in the project area was subdivided by calculating Annual emission associated to biomass in the project area in time t and Annual emission associated to soil organic carbon in the project area in time; from the product between Annual deforestation in the project area; and for the first case, the value of Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass, while for the second, the value of Carbon dioxide equivalent in organic soils. Table 40 results are shown.

Table 40. Ex-post estimates of changes in carbon pools in the project area in the monitoring period

Projected year		Annual Pool Emissions: Total Biomass (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Pool Emissions: Soils (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Emissions (tCO ₂ eq)
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

6.2.3.2.2.1.1 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.

6.2.3.2.2.1.2 Calculation of ex-ante Verifiable Carbon Credits

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 section 3.10.3.1.5. of Monitoring Report.

6.2.3.2.2.1.3 Leakages

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.

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 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. $AE_{bl, lk, yr}$

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.²⁴ The equations shown section 3.10.3.1.5. of Monitoring Report.

Table 41. 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 ₂ eq)	Annual Pool Emissions: Soils (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	Annual Emissions (tCO ₂ eq) ²⁵
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.

6.2.4 Total GHG emission reductions

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.

²⁴ /684/ Annex 3.

²⁵ /684/Annex 3.

Considering 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 tCO₂eq was achieved in the first monitoring period (2016-2018) and an average annual reduction of 681,513 tCO₂eq.

Table 42 presents the results of the total net emission reductions due to avoided deforestation of the project in the 2016-2018 period.

Table 42. Ex-post estimates of the net emission reductions attributed to the project's mitigation actions in year t

Year		Baseline emission estimates (tCO ₂ eq)	Project area emission estimates (monitoring) (tCO ₂ eq)	Leakage area emission estimates (monitoring) (tCO ₂ eq)	Net emission reductions (tCO ₂ eq)	
Project year (t)	Calendar year	AE _{DEF,bl,yr}	AE _{DEF,REDD+project,yr}	AE _{DEF,lk,yr}	ER _{DEF,REDD+project,t}	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.

Applying the reversal risks set out in the guidelines of the BioCarbon Registry Standard in its BCR Standard document – from differentiated liability to common liability, Version 3.2, on section 13.1 on Reversal Risks, a 20% discount was applied to the total quantified net emission reduction.

Table 43. Number of Verifiable Carbon Credits that can be traded in time t

Projected Year		Net Emissions Reduction (tCO ₂ eq)	Reserve of issues due to the risk of non-permanence (tCO ₂ eq)	Reduction of tradable emissions (Verifiable Carbon Credits -CCV) (tCO ₂ eq)	
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	RE _{Def,REDD,+proy t}	RED _{Def,REDD,+proy t}	REC _{Def,REDD,+proy t}	REC _{Def,REDD,+pr}
0	2016 ²⁶	819.032,44	163.806,49	655.225,00	655.225,00

²⁶ Because on the compatibility of the project with the national REM Program, the reduction of tradable emissions associated with the year 2016 (between October 29 and December 31, 2016), and reported in this table, will not be issued as Verifiable Carbon Credits (CCV) within the framework of the project verification. Therefore, the first verification of the project will report the results of the 2017-2018 period as CCV.

Projected Year		Net Emissions Reduction (tCO ₂ eq)	Reserve of issues due to the risk of non-permanence (tCO ₂ eq)	Reduction of tradable emissions (Verifiable Carbon Credits -CCV) (tCO ₂ eq)	
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	RE _{Def,REDD,+proy t}	RED _{Def,REDD,+proy t}	REC _{Def,REDD,+proy t}	REC _{Def,REDD,+pr}
1	2017	498.621,30	99.724,26	398.897,00	1.054.122,00
2	2018	726.886,47	145.377,29	581.509,00	1.635.631,00
Total		2.044.540,21	408.908,04	1.635.631,00	-
Average		681.513,40	136.302,68	545.210,00	-
Total 2017-2018		1.225.507,77	245.101,55	980.406,00	

Source: prepared by South Pole, 2020

In accordance with the above, the project achieved a net reduction of 1,225,707.77 tradable tCO₂eq in the first monitoring period (2017-2018), a value that with the 20% reserve discount corresponds to 980,406.00 tCO₂eq.

6.3 Environmental and social effects of the project activities and no net harm

The audit team validated and verified the application of the guidelines defined in the No Net Environmental Harm and Socio-Environmental Safeguards tool of Biocarbon Registry version 1.0, evidencing the evaluation of the positive and negative effects on the environment and local communities or society in general.

6.3.1 Environmental Effects

Icontec validated and verified that 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 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 on which the project's actions will focus to conserve forest areas and reduce their risks of degradation and deforestation. According to the proposed activities, the potential positive and negative impact on biodiversity and an expected outcome were assessed. Section 8 of the Monitoring Report details the procedures performed. The effects analysis is shown in the table.

Table 44. 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 plant populations recovery and their sustainable use (exploitation).	No negative impact is anticipated because of the spread of timber species. This is 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 because 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

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.

6.3.2 Social Effects

Icontec validated and verified that the project applied the Integrated Risk-Vulnerability Approach Methodology to carry out the analysis within the framework of adaptation to climate change. This approach makes it possible not only to identify and manage risks within the framework of probable or foreseen scenarios, but also to include a perspective of promoting adaptation to uncertain scenarios (Lampis, 2013).

To conduct the risk analysis from this approach and to 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.*
- *Collection and triangulation with various sources of threat situations for REDD+ projects.*
- *Socio-economic risk and vulnerability assessment 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.*

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 (See Table 45), 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 45. 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

No negative impacts on the community and biodiversity are expected in the implementation of the project; although in the Sections 8.3 and 12.1 of the Ddp, some issues that could be a potential source of conflict, such as mitigation measures, were identified.

The expected community impacts are related to the improvement of social welfare, given the conservation of forest areas that provide ecosystem services to the 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. In section 9 of the Monitoring Report, you can see the analysis of socio-economic aspects carried out for the project.

6.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Icontec validated and verified the contribution and compliance reported by the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others to the Sustainable Development Goals through the application of the tool for the determination of contributions to the fulfillment of the SDGs of Biocarbon Registry version 1.0, in which the relevant criteria and indicators applicable to the project context evaluated in document /69/ related in Annex 3 were presented. In the Table 46, the SDGs applicable to the initiative in the current verification period are presented, with their target, indicators, and contribution to the project, associating the supports and results obtained.

Table 46. 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
<p>13. Climate Action</p> 	<p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-</p>	<p>13.1.2 Number of people dead, missing, and directly affected by disasters per 100,000 people.</p>	<p>Reference value: According to the 2015 - 2025 Disaster Risk Management Plan "A Development Strategy,"²⁷ Colombia has a national mortality</p>	<p>Reference value: 2015 - 2025 Disaster Risk Management Plan "A development strategy."²⁸ Results: No fatal events have been reported by the communities and official media during the execution of</p>	<p>Strategic line 1 (F): Local governance strengthening. Strategic line 2 (R): Ecological and cultural restoration</p>	<p>Decreased</p>

²⁷ /700/ Annex 3.

²⁸ /700/ Annex 3.

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
	<i>related risks and natural disasters in all countries.</i>		<i>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.</i>	<i>activities within the project area.</i>	<i>n and recovery Strategic line 3 (E): Own economy and production systems Strategic line 4 (S): Traditional knowledge and own education</i>	
	<i>13.2 Integrate climate change measures: Incorporate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and plans.</i>	<i>13.2.1. Total greenhouse gas emissions per year. Reduction of total greenhouse gas emissions.</i>	<i>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 tCO₂eq. Results of net emissions monitored:</i>	<i>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.²⁹</i>		<i>Decreased</i>

²⁹ /861/ a /864/ Annex 3.

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
			Total (2016-2018): 603,106 tCO ₂ eq. 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 change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.	13.3.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development is incorporated in: (a) national education policies,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 study³⁰ Results: 926 people³¹ 		Increased

³⁰ /699/ a /700/ Annex 3.

³¹The support for the activity is 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

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
		(b) study plans, (c) teacher training, and (d) student evaluation. Number of people benefited.	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who benefited from the "Own education strengthening" project. Results: 649 people ³² 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		

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.

³² /181/ Annex 3. 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								
				Climate Action, which is identified in the SDG Tool.										
15. Life on land 	15.1 Conserve and Restore Terrestrial and 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	15.1.1. Forested area as a proportion of total area. Hectares protected.	Number of hectares of tropical rainforest that met Colombia's forest category during the 2005-2015 period: 797,598.40 ha. Conservation and protection of tropical rainforest and project activities.	Reference value: 2005-2015: 797,598.40 ha of stable forest. ³³ Stable forest projection: ³⁴ Year 0 (2016): 796,082.15 Year 1 (2017): 794,568.78 Year 2 (2018): 793,058.29 Results: In 2018, the project area conserves 796,133.20 ha. ³⁵ <table border="1" data-bbox="899 1129 1084 1373"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Deforestation 2017-2018³⁶</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Projected</td> <td>3,023.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Real</td> <td>983.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avoided</td> <td>2,040.19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Increased control over deforestation in	Deforestation 2017-2018 ³⁶		Projected	3,023.86	Real	983.67	Avoided	2,040.19	Strategic line 1 (F): Local governance 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	Increased
Deforestation 2017-2018 ³⁶														
Projected	3,023.86													
Real	983.67													
Avoided	2,040.19													

³³ /684/ Annex 3. 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\Cartografia\3_Monitoreo 2016-2018).

³⁴ /684/ Annex 3 on the sheet "Proyección_deforestación!" (for more information see the calculation file in the path: 03_Soportes_Estimaciones).

³⁵ /684/ Annex 3 on the sheet "Monitoreo_deforestación_anual" (for more information see calculation files in the path: 03_Soportes_Estimaciones).

³⁶ /684/ Annex 3 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
	<i>under international agreements</i>			<i>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%.</i>	<i>knowledge and own education</i>	
	<i>15.2 Sustainable management: Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and significantly increase afforestation and</i>	<i>15.2.1 Progress in sustainable forest management.</i>	<i>Conservation and protection of the forest and implementation of project activities.</i>	<i>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.</i>		<i>Increased</i>

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
	reforestation globally.			<p>Result: For 2017, the deforestation rate over the project area was -0.09% and for 2018, it was -0,04%³⁷.</p> <p>In addition, social mapping (cartographic) exercises were carried out with the communities for forest management in the management and control of deforestation.</p>		
	15.A Increase Financial Resources to Conserve and Sustainably Use Ecosystems and Biodiversity . Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all	15.a.1 a) Official development assistance specifically for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; and b) revenues generated and financing mobilized		<p>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.</p> <p>Result: In the 2017-2018 period, activities carried out exceeded the reference amount</p>		Increased

³⁷ /689/ Annex3.

SDG	Target associated with the SDG	Indicators	Contribution in the project monitoring period	Indicator Supports	Activity strategy line (FRES) that generated the contribution	Result
	sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.	through biodiversity-relevant economic instruments.				

Source: prepared by South Pole.

Currently, the Project contributes to SDGs 13 and 15. However, in chapter 4 of the Monitoring Report and in the SDG Tool, indicators, targets and contributions are proposed and assigned to SDGs 4, 6 and 11, clarifying that the results detailed there are indicative of the activity, however, these indicators will be considered for monitoring in the SDG Tool, starting from the second monitoring period.

6.5 Climate change adaptation

Icontec validated and verified that the REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others contemplates adaptation to climate change based on the analysis of Section 10.8 of the BCR Standard to evaluate its application within the framework of the development of the project. This section on Adaptation to Climate Change is subdivided into two items, the first, composed of five parts where actions related to adaptation to climate change are demonstrated, and the second, composed of four parts, where the development of actions and measures is highlighted.

Table 47 shows the analysis of the project's activities in tune with adaptation to climate change.

Table 47. Project actions related to climate change adaptation

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
<i>I. GHG Project holder demonstrates that:</i>				
a) Considers one or more of the strategic lines proposed in the National Climate Change Policies	The objective of the National Climate Change Policy is to incorporate	The project supports local employment and economic diversification of communities	• Number of families involved in the FRES.	F - Local governance strengthening

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
<i>and/or focuses aspects outlined in the regulations of the country where the project is implemented</i>	<i>climate change management into public and private decisions 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).³⁸ Therefore, the implementation of the Policy is developed under five strategic lines and four instrumental lines.</i> <i>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</i>	<i>through project activities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Percentage of local services and products suppliers</i> 	
		<i>The project carries out monitoring and conservation activities in the dry forests.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Number of monitoring activities carried out during the period</i> 	ON
		<i>The project strengthens relationships and collaborative work with the different sectors and strategic stakeholders around influence area, promoting community capacities and leadership around local environmental management and education.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Number of sector trainings and workshops carried out within the framework of the FRES projects.</i> ● <i>Number of workshops with educational sector</i> 	<p><i>F - Local governance strengthening</i></p> <p><i>S - Traditional knowledge and own-education</i></p> <p><i>E - Own economy and production systems</i></p>

³⁸ 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
	<p>ecosystems, and Ecosystem services for low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The activities that comply with the strategic lines of the National Climate Change Policy, as well as the instrumental lines that the policy evokes are described here.</p>			
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of monitoring reports • Number of fauna sighting reports • Number of trainings • Number of workshops with educational sector 	<p>F - Local governance strengthening</p> <p>S - Traditional knowledge and own-education</p> <p>E - Own economy and production systems</p>

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
	and the region of reference.			
c) <i>Implements activities that generate sustainable and low-carbon productive landscapes.</i>	<i>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.</i>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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 based on traditional practices 	<i>R - Ecological and cultural restoration</i>
d) <i>Proposes restoration processes in areas of specific environmental importance.</i>	<i>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</i>	<i>The Project carries out conservation activities in forest relicts with the implementation of passive restoration processes.</i> <i>In addition, 797,598.40 hectares of forest in the Colombian</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of monitoring reports •Number of hectares with areas under restoration 	<i>F - Local governance strengthening</i>

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
	<i>deforestation pressure in the area and promoting restoration processes in deforested and/or degraded territories.</i>	<i>Amazon region are being conserved in the project area.</i>		
<i>e) Designs and implements adaptation strategies based on an ecosystem approach</i>	<i>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</i>	<i>ON</i>	<i>ON</i>	<i>ON</i>
<i>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</i>	<i>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.</i>	<i>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</i>	<i>Project implementation reports within the FRES framework</i>	<i>F - Local governance strengthening S - Traditional knowledge and own-education E - Economy and production systems</i>

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
		adverse climate effects		
<p><i>II. GHG project holder demonstrates that develop either actions or measures to adapt to climate change, such as</i></p>				
<p>a) Agricultural, forestry, and fisheries production systems better adapted to high temperatures, droughts, or floods, to improve competitiveness, income, and food security, especially in vulnerable areas</p>	<p>These types of activities are characterized by facilitating economic development while minimizing the production of Greenhouse Gases (GHG).</p> <p>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</p>	<p>The project carries out actions 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Number of hectares restored. ●Implementation of agroforestry 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 	<p>F - Local governance strengthening</p>

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
	<p>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.</p>			
<p>b) <i>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</i></p>	<p><i>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 part of the project area, but are framed in the management areas of the project</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Number of monitoring reports ●Monthly production of products generated under the project. ●Annual partnership conservation activities 	<p><i>F - Local governance strengthening</i></p> <p><i>R - Ecological and cultural restoration</i></p> <p><i>E - Own economy and production systems</i></p> <p><i>S - Traditional knowledge and own-education</i></p>

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
	<i>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</i>			
<i>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)</i>	<i>This action does not apply to the mitigation project</i>	<i>ON</i>	<i>ON</i>	<i>ON</i>
<i>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,</i>	<i>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.</i>	<i>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</i>	<i>Project implementation reports within the FRES framework</i>	<i>F - Local governance strengthening R - Ecological and cultural restoration E - Own economy and production systems S - Traditional knowledge and own-education</i>

Actions	Description	Compliance	Indicator	Monitoring
<i>and techniques to reduce fertilizer use</i>		<i>and other adverse climate effects.</i>		

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

The Project describes in detail the contributions considering some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy, as shown in the Table 48.

Table 48. Paragraph a, numeral I.

National Climate Change Policy	Requirement	Compliance	Indicator	Support (SL)	SDG
<i>Strategic Line: 1. Low-carbon rural development</i>	<i>Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy</i>	<i>The project supports local employment and economic diversification of communities through the implementation of project activities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of families involved in the FRES.</i> • <i>Percentage of suppliers of local services and products</i> 	<i>F - Local governance strengthening</i> <i>See Section 17.4.1</i>	-
<i>Strategic Line: 2. Low-carbon and climate-resilient urban development</i>	<i>Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	-	-	-
<i>Strategic Line: 3. Low-carbon and climate-resilient mining-energy development</i>	<i>Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	-	-	-
<i>Strategic Line: 4. Low-carbon and climate-</i>	<i>Considers some of the activities proposed in the National</i>	<i>The project supports local employment and economic diversification of</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of families involved in the FRES.</i> 	<i>F - Local governance strengthening</i>	<i>11. Sustainable cities and communities</i>

National Climate Change Policy	Requirement	Compliance	Indicator	Support (SL)	SDG
<i>resilient infrastructure development</i>	<i>Climate Change Policy</i>	<i>communities through the implementation of project activities.</i>	<i>● Percentage of suppliers of local services and products</i>		
Strategic Line: <i>5. Management and conservation of ecosystems and ecosystem services for low-carbon and climate-resilient development</i>	<i>Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy</i>	<i>The project carries out monitoring and conservation activities of tropical rainforests in the Amazon biome in Colombia.</i>	<i>Number of community monitoring activities</i>	<i>F - Local governance strengthening E - Own economy and production systems S - Traditional knowledge and own-education</i>	<i>15. Life on Land</i>
Instrumental Lines: <i>a. Climate change management planning</i>	<i>Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Instrumental Lines: <i>b. Information and Science, Technology and Research</i>	<i>Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Instrumental Lines: <i>c. Education</i>	<i>Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate</i>	<i>The project seeks to strengthen relationships and collaborative work with the different sectors and strategic stakeholders</i>	<i>Number of people who have participated in the learning workshops within the</i>	<i>F - Local governance strengthening</i>	<i>4. Quality Education</i>

National Climate Change Policy	Requirement	Compliance	Indicator	Support (SL)	SDG
	<i>Change Policy</i>	<i>around influence area, promoting community capacities and leadership around local environmental management and education.</i>	<i>FRES projects</i>		
<i>Instrumental Lines: c. Financing and economic instruments</i>	<i>Considers some of the activities proposed in the National Climate Change Policy</i>	<i>The project supports local employment and economic diversification of the communities through activities that seek sustainability and environmental conservation</i>	<i>Number of families involved in the FRES</i>	<i>F - Local governance strengthening R - Ecological and cultural restoration E - Own economy and production systems S - Traditional knowledge and own-education</i>	<i>11. Sustainable cities and communities</i>

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

6.6 Co-benefits (if applicable)

Not applicable, the Project does not meet the requirements for the special categories related to co-benefits.

6.7 REDD+ safeguards (if applicable)

Icontec validated and verified that the project presented the procedure carried out to execute the process of socialization and participatory construction of the project design. The actions taken to comply with national safeguards for REDD+ under the project are described in Section 4.4 and in the related /9/ and /24/ documents in Annex 3 of this document, following the guidelines of the BCR Standard.

A process of identification of local actors (municipal, regional, and national authorities, environmental authorities, and rural and urban civil organizations) was carried out, then community risks and their mitigation measures were identified, that is, aspects that could potentially be conflicts were recognized. An analysis of the sources of communication risks and continuous consultation with stakeholders was carried out, to finally identify the community benefits in the short and long term. The result is shown in the Table 49.

Table 49. Community benefits based on externalities of the REDD+ project

Type of benefits	Description
<i>Economic</i>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
<i>Social</i>	<p><i>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).</i></p> <p><i>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.³⁹ Women will be actively involved in decision-making and the management of derived resources to combat</i></p>

³⁹ 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.

Type of benefits	Description
	<i>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.</i>
<i>Environmental</i>	<i>Reestablishment of biological productivity and protection of species and important habitats for subsistence resources.</i>
<i>Cultural</i>	<i>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.</i>

Source: Own elaboration based on Berkes, 2014

Based on the estimates of carbon credit sales derived from the project's activities, the Benefit Sharing System (SDE), available in document /17/ related in Annex 3, was discussed, and approved in meetings with representatives of the communities of the five AATIs, after collecting 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 to contemplate additional environmental and social benefits of its implementation.

The expected community impacts are related to the improvement of social welfare, given the conservation of forest areas that provide ecosystem services to the 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.

6.8 Double counting avoidance

Icontec validated and verified to avoid double counting for the quantification of deforestation and degradation within the area of the REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, that the project used the tool "Avoiding Double Counting" version 1.0 proposed by BioCarbon registry, in such a way, an analysis was carried out to identify mitigation initiatives and projects that present overlaps in area, overlaps in monitoring/verification periods and/or overlaps in mitigation activities (avoided deforestation in this case) with the Yutucu REDD+ project. Area overlaps were validated in the Project Zone, Eligible Area, and Leak Belt. The results of the analysis were presented in Annex 3 document /14/. In addition, in section 18 of the Ddp, the holder explains the mitigation of the risk of double counting and submits the related /852/ document in Annex 3.

In relation to the analysis presented in /19/, the cartographic information of the CERCARBONO, VERRA, COLCX and BCR standards was taken as a basis, to identify the GHG mitigation initiatives present in the region and following the

requirements of the BCR V1.0 non-double counting guide. Likewise, the BCR standard provides an open database so that other developers can review the cartographic information of this initiative and corroborate that it does not present double accounting with other areas of other projects in the region, as described in section 8.1 of the non-double accounting tool V1.0.

Similarly, the areas within the project area that encountered some types of overlap were redefined as ineligible areas, so they will not issue credits or quantify the results according to the provisions of the No Double Counting V1.0 tool. However, the eligible areas will have criteria of transparency, trust and technological security provided by Biocarbon Registry, which will allow the issuance of each bond to be unique and non-repeatable, since it has a personalized identification system (serial code), Google recaptcha, blockchain system, identification via email, password and security systems, cyber threat control system and other cyber technological tools for data protection.

On the other hand, the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others is not registered on other platforms, in fact, the start of registration in the current standard corresponds to a new project without payment for results in other previous standards, as required by section 8.1 of the non-double counting tool V.1. It should be noted that the project had previously been registered with the VCS VERRA standard, however, the project was withdrawn from said standard without reaching the issuance of the credits or completing the validation and verification audit, such clarifications are detailed in sections 15.1 and 15.3 of the DdP.

Finally, to comply with the provisions of Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement, this project has the Host Country Attestation, which is a public document uploaded to the BioCarbon Registry platform.

6.9 Stakeholders' Consultation

6.9.1 Signing of agreement to start the REDD+ project

Icontec validated and verified that the on August 28, 2018, an agreement (/19/ of Anexo 3), was signed between South Pole and the five AATIs because 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 meeting was the socialization of the potential REDD+ project in five zonal areas of the Great Vaupés Indigenous Reservation.

6.9.2 REDD+ project socialization process with communities

The socialization of the REDD+ project (/16/ of Anexo 3) 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.

6.9.3 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. 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.

6.9.4 Closure of socialization with communities

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 oversaw 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, on March 15 and 24 of 2019.

6.9.5 Consideration of comments received.

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

7 Internal quality control

During the audit, ICONTEC verified the evaluation of the evidence collection activities to evaluate the design and effectiveness of the information and data control system. Considering:

- Selection and management of GHG data and information.*
- Procedures for collecting, processing, consolidating, and reporting GHG data and information.*
- Control systems and processes to ensure the validity and accuracy of GHG data and information.*
- Design and maintenance of the GHG information system.*
- Systems, processes, and specialized personnel that support the GHG information system to ensure data quality.*
- Maintenance and calibration of measuring equipment and instruments.*
- Compliance with legal requirements related to the implementation of the forestry project.*
- Evaluation of the project's contribution to the fulfillment of the SDGs.*

ICONTEC considered the following measures to ensure the quality of validation and verification activities:

- 1. Comprehensive documentary review of project data, documents, and information.*
- 2. Detailed review of the monitoring plan, the focus of the activities carried out, the established indicators, its targets, measurement units, frequency of measurements, quality of measures and quality assurance and control of processes.*
- 3. Assessment of data handling, reliable and up-to-date sources of information for quality assurance and the GHG generation management system and reporting emission reduction.*
- 4. Cross-checking of the information provided in the PDD documents, Monitoring report, cartography, geographic information systems, spreadsheets, formats, annexes, and relevant document sources used.*
- 5. Interviews with stakeholders (communities, environmental authorities, public institutions, technical and design and implementation teams) on the design, implementation, operational procedures and monitoring of project activities, whose information was confirmed through cross-checking of information.*

6. *Assessment of the implementation of the methodological document for the AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ BCR0002 Projects. Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022 (hereinafter REDD + Methodological Document) and identifying the base-line scenario.*
7. *Assessment of the relevant and accurate use of models, data, and parameters for estimating GHG emission reductions.*
8. *Design and implementation of a sampling plan appropriate to the context and characteristics of the GHG project, the level of assurance, risk management and materiality required.*
9. *Assessment of risks that may generate potential errors, omissions, and distortions (control, inherent and detection) by associating risk control systems in the validation and verification plan, sampling plan and evidence collection.*
10. *Evaluation of the implementation and operation of the project according to the PDD documents, Monitoring report and annexes of the validated project.*
11. *Assessment of compliance with applicable legislation and the maintenance of land possession, as well as verification of observance of the statutes and organizational rules within indigenous communities.*

According to the measures implemented to ensure the quality of the validation and verification activities, ICONTEC considers that the audit procedures and techniques described above are in line with the accurate and complete assessment of the information submitted by the validated project proponent and its monitoring plan. This allowed checking and identifying if there were any differences that could cause an erroneous increase in the estimates of GHG emission reductions in the current monitoring periods and determining that there are no significant material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system and the monitoring plan established in the Monitoring Report, the tools and methodologies applied, so the requested reductions are not overestimated. Icontec considers that the project proponent effectively monitors the parameters required to determine the project's GHG emission reductions as required by the monitoring plan and applicable methodology demonstrated using relevant, adequate, sufficient, and consistent information.

Finally, in Icontec's quality management process that can be verified in PEPS013 "SPECIFIC VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR GHG MITIGATION PROJECTS" it is clear that the audit team must confirm the quality management procedures established by the project proponent, to manage data and information, including assessing:

- *Uncertainty.*
- *Data management and control systems.*
- *Compliance with operational and data collection procedures.*

- The quality control and quality assurance procedures implemented to prevent or identify and correct any errors or omissions in the reported monitoring parameters.

Accordingly, at each stage of the audit including the technical review of the project, the audit process ensures the scope, the rules of the Biocarbon program and how the joint validation and verification report manages to collect this evidence and its proper management to present the final statement, taking into account the competence of the audit team, their knowledge of GHGs, global warming potentials, activity data and emission factors, application of materiality of errors and material discrepancy, conservative approach, as well as GHG sources and pools in the relevant sector and techniques and procedures to ensure data quality.

8 Validation and verification opinion

ICONTEC has satisfactorily validated and verified the REDD+ Project of the Indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, complying with the Methodological document for the AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ BCR0002 Projects. Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022, Standard for the voluntary carbon market – BCR Standard – from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2 of September 23, 2023 and the criteria indicated in section 2 of this report.

The findings of this report demonstrate that the project, as described in this report and the documentation of the initiative, is in line with all applicable guidelines for validation and verification, which consisted of the following three phases:

- 1. Documentary review of the project design, monitoring plan and ex ante and ex post estimation of GHG emission reductions*
- 2. Documentary and on-site review and evaluation with interviews*
- 3. Resolution of non-conformities, issuance of the audit report and final opinion of validation and joint verification.*

All requests made by the audit team were successfully closed as indicated in ANNEX 2 of this report.

Specifically, the conclusions can be summarized as follows:

- The project is aligned with all the criteria of the Methodological document for the AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ BCR0002 Projects. Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022, Standard for the voluntary carbon market – BCR Standard – from differentiated*

- responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2 of September 23, 2023.*
- *Additionally, it is also aligned with the tools (BCR Tools):*
 - *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 February 17, 2023.*
 - *The additionality of the project is sufficiently justified in the Ddp*

 - *The Monitoring Plan is coherent and adequate.*

 - *The ex ante projection of the project's GHG emission reductions, during the 20-year crediting period (29.10.2016 to 29.10.2036), has been carried out in a concrete, precise, transparent and conservative manner, estimated at a total of 12,986,006 tCO_{2e}, which with the discounts of the reserve (20%) result in 10,388,793 tCO_{2e} caused by deforestation in 797,598.40 ha of forest, during the credit generation period. Therefore, the average annual reductions will be 494,704 tCO_{2e}.*

 - *The ex-post estimation of the project's GHG emission reductions, during the verification period from 29.10.2016 to 31.12.2018, has been carried out in a concrete, precise, transparent, and conservative manner, estimating a total of 1,225,507 tCO_{2e} in the adjusted monitoring period, ⁴⁰which with reserve discounts (20%) result in 980,406 tCO_{2e} marketable.*

⁴⁰ The adjusted monitoring period excludes the year 2016 in terms of emission reduction accounting due to the fact that in the area of the first instance of the project there is an overlap not compatible with the REM program and in compliance with Article 40 of Resolution 1447 the emission reductions generated by the project in the period between October 29, 2016 (start

ICONTEC has verified, with a reasonable level of assurance, that the GHG emission reductions mentioned above have been achieved.

Table 50. Number of Verifiable Carbon Credits that can be traded in Monitoring Period.

Projected Year		Net Emissions Reduction (tCO ₂ eq)	Reserve of issues due to the risk of non-permanence (tCO ₂ eq)	Reduction of tradable emissions (Verifiable Carbon Credits-CCV) (tCO ₂ eq)	
Project Year (t)	Calendar Year	RE _{Def,REDD,+proy t}	RED _{Def,REDD,+proy t}	REC _{Def,REDD,+proy t}	REC _{Def,REDD,+proy}
0	2016	819.032,44	163.806,49	655.225,00	655.225,00
1	2017	498.621,30	99.724,26	398.897,00	1.054.122,00
2	2018	726.886,47	145.377,29	581.509,00	1.635.631,00
Total		2.044.540,21	408.908,04	1.635.631,00	-
Average		681.513,40	136.302,68	545.210,00	-
Total 2017-2018		1.225.507,77	245.101,55	980.406,00	

Source: South Poles, 2024.

ICONTEC considers that the project developer monitors and reports its GHG mitigation actions in accordance with the accounting principles and rules established in Resolution 1447 of 2018 and that the results of the quantification of emission reductions are verifiable within the framework of the ISO 14064-3 Standard:2019.

The audit team issues a positive validation opinion for the reduction of quantified GHG emissions for the total duration of the project and a positive verification

date of the project) and the As of December 31, 2016, they will not be issued as verifiable carbon credits, and therefore will not be subject to national accounts or be eligible for payments for results or similar offsets established by the national government, such as, for example, for the non-causation of the National Carbon Tax. That is, the number of verified and reported emission reductions correspond to the mitigation results as of 01/01/2017, as mentioned in section 15.3.1 of the joint design and monitoring document Ddp

opinion for the reduction of quantified GHG emissions in the current monitoring period.

ICONTEC's audit team drafted this joint validation and verification report in accordance with the format found on the BCR platform.

9 Validation statement

The project validation statement can be found as an attachment.

10 Verification statement

The project validation statement can be found as an attachment.

11 Annex

11.1 Annex 1. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Table 51. Competence of members of the audit team.

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarrenoc@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	GHG Inventory Assessor - ISO 14064-1:2018 GHG Program for Mexico's National Emissions Registry	7/07/2021		X		INDUSTRIALSsubsector METAL PRODUCTION	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	gacarrenoc@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	15/09/2021	X	X	X	14.1	* Qualified as a technical reviewer on 25/04/2023 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
<i>Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina</i>	<i>acarrenoc@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD</i>	<i>15/09/2021</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>* Qualified as a technical reviewer on 25/04/2023 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina</i>	<i>acarrenoc@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Cercarbono</i>	<i>15/09/2021</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>* Qualified as a technical reviewer on 25/04/2023 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarrenoc@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Biocarbon Registry	15/09/2021	X	X	X	14.1	* Qualified as a technical reviewer on 25/04/2023 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarrenoc@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation VCS	15/09/2021	X	X	X	14.1	* Qualified as a technical reviewer on 25/04/2023 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioquia	Lead Auditor Sustainability Seal - ICONTEC	12/10/2017					
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioquia	EFR	1/01/2016					

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambient al	Antioquia	ISO 26000 Social Responsibility Assessor	1/10/2014					
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambient al	Antioquia	ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement Assessor	2/09/2019					
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambient al	Antioquia	Evaluator Equips	28/10/2019					
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambient al	Antioquia	GRI Sustainability Memory Checker	27/07/2015			X		
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambient al	Antioquia	Lead Auditor Poultry Sustainability Seal	9/09/2022					

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	5/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	5/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Cercarbono	21/05/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Biocarbon Registry	21/05/2021	X	X	X	14,1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation VCS	5/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	GHG Inventory Assessor - ISO 14064-1:2018 GHG Program for Mexico's National Emissions Registry	7/07/2021		X		INDUSTRIAL Ssubsector METAL PRODUCTION	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
<i>Henao Arieta Juan Pablo</i>	<i>jphenao@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineer/Geographic Information Systems Specialist</i>	<i>Antioquia</i>	<i>Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation VCS</i>	<i>12/01/2023</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>Henao Arieta Juan Pablo</i>	<i>jphenao@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineer/Geographic Information Systems Specialist</i>	<i>Antioquia</i>	<i>Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Biocarbon Registry</i>	<i>12/01/2023</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Hena Arieta Juan Pablo	jphenaoo@icontec.org	Forestry Engineer Geographic Information Systems Specialist	Antioquia	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Cercarbono	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Hena Arieta Juan Pablo	jphenaoo@icontec.org	Forestry Engineer Geographic Information	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Hena Arieta Juan Pablo	jphenaoo@icontec.org	Forestry Engineer Geographic Information Systems Specialist	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	2/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	2/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Cercarbono	21/05/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Biocarbon Registry	21/05/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation VCS	14/04/2020	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@icontec.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation VCS	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@icontec.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Biocarbon Registry	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@icontec.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Cercarbono	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@icontec.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@icontec.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Table 52. Competence of members Technical Reviewers

Surnames and First Names	Correo electronico	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	Date of qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	AT/sector	Remarks
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarreno@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Forestry Sector. Icontec Forestry Project Guide	25/04/2023	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarreno@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Forestry Sector. NTC 6208:2016	25/04/2023	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarreno@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	25/04/2023	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarreno@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	25/04/2023	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarreno@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2:	25/04/2023	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of

Surnames and First Names	Correo electronico	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	Date of qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	AT/sector	Remarks
				2006 and 2019 CERCARBONO Program - Carbon Certifier			ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarreno@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 - PROCLIMA.	25/04/2023	14,1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carreño Cucaita Angie Carolina	acarreno@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator and verifier of GHG mitigation projects under ISO 14064-2:2006 and 2019 VCS	25/04/2023	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioch	Sustainability Seal	1/09/2017		
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Forestry Sector. Icontec Forestry Project Guide	23/05/2022		Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019	23/05/2022		Authorized to provide services under the scope of

Surnames and First Names	Correo electronico	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	Date of qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	AT/sector	Remarks
				Forestry Sector. NTC 6208:2016			ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	23/05/2022		Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	23/05/2022		Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 CERCARBONO Program - Carbon Certifier	23/05/2022		Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 - PROCLIMA.	23/05/2022		Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator and verifier of GHG mitigation projects	23/05/2022		Authorized to provide services under the scope of

Surnames and First Names	Correo electronico	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	Date of qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	AT/sector	Remarks
				<i>under ISO 14064-2:2006 and 2019 VCS</i>			<i>ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>García Murillo Laura María</i>	<i>lmgarciam@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2:2006 and 2019 Forestry Sector. Icontec Forestry Project Guide</i>	<i>5/02/2021</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>García Murillo Laura María</i>	<i>lmgarciam@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2:2006 and 2019 Forestry Sector. NTC 6208:2016</i>	<i>5/02/2021</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>García Murillo Laura María</i>	<i>lmgarciam@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2:2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources</i>	<i>5/02/2021</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>García Murillo Laura María</i>	<i>lmgarciam@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2:2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD</i>	<i>5/02/2021</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of</i>

Surnames and First Names	Correo electronico	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	Date of qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	AT/sector	Remarks
							<i>ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>García Murillo Laura María</i>	<i>lmgarciam@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 CERCARBONO Program - Carbon Certifier</i>	<i>21/05/2021</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>García Murillo Laura María</i>	<i>lmgarciam@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 - PROCLIMA.</i>	<i>21/05/2021</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>García Murillo Laura María</i>	<i>lmgarciam@icontec.org</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator and verifier of GHG mitigation projects under ISO 14064-2:2006 and 2019 VCS</i>	<i>5/02/2021</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>
<i>Nieto Rodríguez Victor Manuel</i>	<i>vnieto@icontec.net</i>	<i>Forestry Engineering</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2 Forestry Sector. Icontec Forestry Project Guide</i>	<i>19/12/2019</i>		<i>Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020</i>

Surnames and First Names	Correo electronico	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	Date of qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	AT/sector	Remarks
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	2/02/2021		Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	2/02/2021		Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2 Forestry Sector. NTC 6208	19/12/2019		Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Forestry Sector. Icontec Forestry Project Guide	19/12/2019	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	2/02/2021	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Surnames and First Names	Correo electronico	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	Date of qualification as Speaker/Technical Reviewer	AT/sector	Remarks
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2:2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	2/02/2021	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2:2006 and 2019 Forestry Sector. NTC 6208:2016	19/12/2019	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator and verifier of GHG mitigation projects under ISO 14064-2:2006 and 2019 - VCS	14/04/2020		Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

11.2 Annex 2. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests

The table below explains how ICONTEC has dealt with the Request for Corrective Action (SAC), Request for Clarification (SA) or Request for Future Action (SAF) describing how the PP has modified the design of the GHG mitigation initiative, corrected the Ddp, the monitoring report, or provided additional explanations or evidence that satisfied ICONTEC's requests.

This table also explains the issues related to the findings, the responses provided by the GHG mitigation initiative holder, the means of validation/verification of such responses and their documentary references, as well as the changes that resulted to the Ddp or monitoring report or its accompanying documents:

SAC No.	01	Requirement No. 18 12	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2.	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				

The management of legal requirements by the developer in the contract is not ensured, so it is requested:

- *Modify the contract in each of the parts alluding to the standard, given that VCS is cited and the VER's are referenced.*
- *Section 1: Modify the delivery contract according to the actual times of the project and the expected tons of the project.*
- *Include under the condition of applicable law and disputes the way possible differences between the parties will be resolved, whether or by what instance an arbitration tribunal. At this point it is important to state that it is important to apply conciliation methods prior to reaching a judicial process, but the situation is that the question and recommendation is the following: (i) is the community aware of access to justice and how its defense should be carried out before these courts? (ii) it is recommended that among the judges that make up these courts there be one who has knowledge of the ethnic peoples, in order to guarantee an impartial decision in any circumstance.*

In this vein, the developer must ensure that the community has training on these topics; even the training of leaders with a view to defending the rights of ethnic communities. This point is key and is not mentioned in the contract.

In accordance with the previous comment, it is important to clarify that access to justice must be evidenced as a principle of the rule of law in which we all take part. For this reason, all citizens must be aware of the sources, access to justice and the relevant tools to be able to defend our ideals and our rights.

In this way, it is necessary that the developer, having a dominant burden on the subject in question, is the one who provides the tools in a didactic, interactive way and with a differential approach to the communities on how they can access justice at the time they feel their rights are violated.

The intention of this observation is based exclusively on the communities knowing the channels to access the defense of their rights.

<i>Project Developer's Response</i>	<i>Fecha: 08-05-2023</i>

Requirement #18 of the Voluntary Carbon Market Standard version 2.1 of September 21, 2022, determines the interpretation of REDD+ safeguards. Section 1.11.4.2.1 of the Ddp details the compliance with the safeguards for the project and Annex 10 presents the application of the tool to demonstrate compliance with REDD+ safeguards version 1.1 of 26 January 2023.

It is clarified that neither the Standard nor the Biocarbon tool for compliance with REDD+ safeguards establish as legal requirements any type of expectation or requirement on the clauses that must be included in contracts between project owners and development companies. Therefore, the SAC does not proceed and the requested modifications to the ERPA contract will not be made.

Regarding the clauses alluding to the VCS Standard in the contract, it is clarified that on October 21, 2022, Annex I was signed, which modified the initial contract specifically in the fifth clause where it was established that the new Standard corresponds to the Biocarbon Registry and the references to VER would be understood and replaced by carbon credits. This was shared with the communities in the weeks following the signing of Annex I, who endorsed the modifications by signing ratification acts.

It is also important to note that neither the Standard for the Voluntary Carbon Market V.2.1., nor the Tool for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions in REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1, mention the need or requirement to submit contractual agreements related to the trading of carbon credits, unless such agreements account for i) the project start date (section 10.4 of Standard V2.1) or (ii) the actions taken by the project to reduce or eliminate the risk of reversals (section 13.1 of Standard V2.1).

Regarding the delivery schedule, it is clarified that the values presented correspond to an initial estimate and in the ERPA contract it is established that the values could vary because they are obtained based on projections that will depend on the Standard, and the success in the implementation of measures and activities to reduce deforestation and degradation. The documents generated in the verification and issuance of the credits will be the documents that demonstrate the actual delivery times and the credits generated. Once the project is validated and verified, the respective documents will be shared with the proponents.

Regarding the applicable legal status, it is clarified that South Pole carried out the process of socialization, dissemination, and free access to information so that the communities understood their rights and obligations derived from the ERPA contract, including their right to access to justice before signing it (Annex 5). The project has provided complete and sufficient information through different means (holding 117 face-to-face and/or virtual socialization events, internet, WhatsApp, training on topics related to the Project, dissemination through different authorities present in the territory) so that the communities can understand the project comprehensively and make decisions in a prior and informed manner.

It is clarified that the contracting process followed within the Project was limited to compliance with the regulations contained in the local legal system. The contracting with the AATI was carried out based on Decree 1088 of 1993, which provides for the creation of the AATI as public law entities of a special nature, with legal recognition of their personality, own assets and administrative autonomy. The purpose of these associations is to develop indigenous communities through, inter alia, the development of industrial and commercial activities, either directly or through agreements concluded with natural or legal persons. These associations, generated by the union of Cabildos and/or Traditional Authorities, closely and immediately represent the interests of the communities (as a constituent power) where the Project is developed, which is why, respecting the form of self-governance of these indigenous communities, they are legitimized to carry out the contracting process of the Project with South Pole. To this end, processes of socialization of the Project with the communities located within the Project were carried out and this was approved within the framework of the Assemblies of the AATI, respecting their governance procedures. It is also added that when they decide to enter the contract, the terms included in the contract, including the dispute resolution process, apply to them.

It is also noted that the ERPA contract and its additions or modifications are considered sensitive commercial information⁴², therefore, if you wish to review any section, a meeting must be scheduled to present the physical documents.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 10: Analysis of the Safeguards of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Application of the Biocarbon Tool for the Interpretation of Safeguards

Annex 5: Agreement for the development of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Report with evidence of the socializations carried out prior to the signing of the contract.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

⁴¹ Commercially sensitive information refers to trade secrets, financial, commercial, scientific, technical or other information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to result in a material financial loss or gain, which impairs the contractual or other outcome or otherwise enriches the person or entity to whom the information relates.

According to item 12 of the BCS Standard, the standard is clear about carbon ownership and rights in that project owners must demonstrate carbon rights, with agreements and documents that guarantee that the requirement is met, at least with information about the parties signing the agreements. objectives of the agreements, dates of the agreements, name of the GHG project, period of quantification of GHG emission removals/reductions, and responsibilities, obligations, and rights of each of the signatory parties.

In addition to the above, Southpole signed a contract with ICONTEC, in which there is a confidentiality clause:

THIRTEENTH. CONFIDENTIALITY. The PARTIES undertake to keep, under absolute confidentiality and not to use for their own benefit or for the benefit of third parties, all the information that is known to them or to their employees and/or collaborators due to or when the execution of the offer. The information and documentation provided by any of the PARTIES or known by both in the development of the contractual object, is subject to confidentiality and consequently may only be used for the full fulfillment of this contract. Consequently, the PARTIES may not disclose the information provided to them at any time, to any legal or natural person, under any circumstances, except for the stipulations that, in this regard, are established in the applicable Regulations, and the corresponding legal actions are appropriate in the event of disclosing the known information that is detrimental to the interests of the parties or any of their affiliates or clients. Likewise, the parties undertake at the time of termination of the contract, to return all documentation and material that they have had in their possession because of the contract. The PARTIES shall maintain professional secrecy during this contract and even after its expiry. They may not disclose or reproduce the content of the know-how, manuals, and other documentation that are the exclusive property of THE PARTIES.

In the audit process, it is ideal that contracts, agreements, and modifications thereof be provided to the CAB in order to evaluate procedures that determine the ownership of carbon when this contemplates ethnic groups that benefit from and are directly involved in the formulation and development of this type of mitigation initiatives. However, and taking into account that a face-to-face meeting was held on 8-06-2023 between a South Pole professional and two ICONTEC professionals for the review of the agreements made within the framework of the project, the "Yutucu Project Minutes Review of Contractual Documents" was consolidated, where the review and reading of the following documents

is specified, Because it was not possible to obtain photographic material or documents in digital or physical format:

Reading and review of the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (22 pages and 14 clauses) signed on September 26, 2018.

- Reading and review of the Other Yes Carbon Credit Purchase Agreement (4 pages and 5 clauses) signed on February 22, 2021.

- Reading and review of the Other Yes Carbon Credit Purchase Agreement (5 pages and 4 clauses) signed on October 6, 2021.

- Reading and review of the Individual Annex I to the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Contract (4 pages and 5 terms) signed on October 21, 2022.

In accordance with the above, it is requested to generate an additional document, or a section in the Ddp that explains the number of agreements signed, the parties signing the agreements, objectives of the agreements, dates of the agreements and responsibilities, obligations, and rights of each of the signatory parties. Finally, as an opportunity for improvement, it is requested to digitally present ERPA contracts and their additions or modifications since they are key information for the process of transparency and relevance of the execution of a GHG mitigation project such as the REDD project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés and others.

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

Annex 14 presents the information related to the ownership and rights over carbon in accordance with requirement #12 of the BCR Standard version 3.0 of March 7, 2023, which includes the number of agreements, the parties signing, objectives, dates, responsibilities, obligations, and rights of each of the signatory parties.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 14. Agreements related to carbon rights: Document containing the conditions of the agreements made within the framework of the certification of the Yutucu REDD+ project.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

The date that appears in Annex 14, on the Individual Annex I to the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Contract does not correspond to the one reviewed during the face-to-face meeting on 08-06-2023 for the review of the agreements made within the framework of the project where the "Yutucu Project Minutes Review of Contractual Documents" was consolidated.

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

The date in Individual Annex I was incorrectly entered due to a typing error. This was adjusted in subsection 1.4 of Annex 14, updating the date to October 21, 2022.

1.4 Anexo Individual I al Contrato de Compra de Reducción de Emisiones REDD+ Vaupés

Este acuerdo modifica el Otrosí Contrato de Compraventa de Bonos de Carbono celebrado el 21 de octubre de 2022 y al contrato de compra de reducción de emisiones REDD+ Vaupés celebrado el 26 de septiembre de 2018, donde se acuerda que South Pole se compromete a realizar un pago anticipado a las AATI para la implementación de actividades que busquen el desarrollo del proyecto y se modifica el estándar del contrato al estándar Biocarbon Registry.

Figure 1. Adjustment of the Individual Schedule Date in Schedule 14

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 14. Agreements related to carbon rights: Document containing the conditions of the agreements made within the framework of the certification of the Yutucu REDD+ project. Available in the following path: Attachments/Attachment folder 14_Acuerdos carbono.pdf rights

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 05-09-2023

The proponent submits adjustment to the requested document, in such a way, Annex 14 presents the dates that coincide with the face-to-face meeting on 8-06-2023 for the review of the agreements made within the framework of the project where the "Yutucu Project Review of Contractual Documents Minutes" was consolidated.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	02	Requirement No. 18	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2.	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				

During the on-site visit, the communities stated that the contract was never socialized, and they are unaware of it, and that only the captains were consulted. Communities are unclear about the clauses of the REDD+ Emission Reduction Vaupes purchase contract.

The developer does not provide a differential look at the terms of the contract with the understanding that the contract is made with a collective party, and is not a contract between civilians, this to protect environmental and social safeguards. In accordance with the above, the respective evidence is requested.

In addition, the contract does not show or record the notes and socializations for a full understanding of the subject, there is no evidence of previous socialization days (specific to the subject of the contract) with the communities of each of the AATIS.

In accordance with the above, evidence of socialization and effective communication channels are requested for the full knowledge and understanding of the contract and its other yeses, by the community of each of the AATIS.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 08-05-2023

Section 2.2 of the Ddp and Annex 5 presents the information related to the socializations that took place for the signing of the ERPA contract between the AATI and South Pole. These spaces were convened and developed in response to the internal procedures of the associations in which the participation of the general population and collective decision-making are central.

It should be noted that the decision was taken within the framework of assemblies, understood as a legitimate space for consultation and collective decision-making, after the socialization process, respecting their governance procedures. As for the differential approach, it was considered in the realization of calls, wide and open socialization spaces, as well as decision-making within the framework of assemblies⁴². In addition, the AATI, as representatives of the associated communities and their authorities, have a legal status that allows them to carry out activities of a commercial nature with natural or legal persons.

The content of the contract and the commercial conditions were socialized and adjusted according to the requests made in the collective socialization spaces (See Section 3 of Annex 5). Additionally, the signing of the agreement was carried out within the framework of the assemblies that, in accordance with the statutes and uses and customs of the communities, are the highest instance for decision-making where the government structure and the community members as a collective support and authorize the legal representative to sign the commercial agreement.

Annex 13 describes the communication strategy and the established channels (communications, phone calls, newsletters, phone calls, Whatsapp, among others).

In the path Supports/Local Consultation/Site visit 2018 and Supports\Project Activities\Actividades_2018\ERPA Acuerdos_Vaupes_Firma Minutes you will find the minutes and attendance lists for the signing of the contract.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

In the following documents you will find the evidence of the activities carried out:

Annex 2 - Socialization Report: Contains the reports of the socializations carried out in 2019 and 2020.

Annex 5 Agreement for the development of a REDD+ project: Report with evidence of the socializations carried out prior to the signing of the contract.

Annex 13 - Relationship and communication strategy for the appropriation of knowledge. Available in the following path: Annexes/Annex 13_Estrategia

Minutes and attendance lists: In the path Supports/Local Consultation/Site visit 2018 and Supports\Project Activities\Actividades_2018\ERPA Acuerdos_Vaupes_Firma Minutes you will find the minutes and attendance lists for the signing of the contract.

Evaluation of the audit team

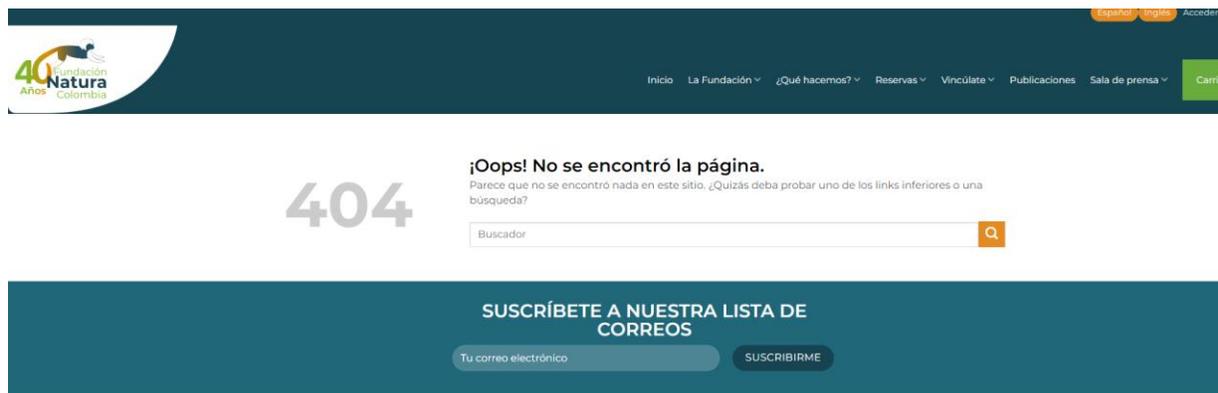
Fecha: 14-06-2023

⁴² The ethnic differential approach refers to an integrated perspective of analysis, recognition, respect and guarantee of the individual and collective rights of all ethnic groups existing in the country, emphasizing equal opportunities based on difference, diversity and non-discrimination. (DNP, USAID & ACDI VOCA, 2016)

For the year 2018, a delimitation of the jurisdiction of the territory for AATIAM is mentioned, but no support is provided in this regard (it does not open the Word sheet called AATIAM polygon).

Table 53 of the Ddp is not clear with respect to the line of strengthening governance, Project, Accompaniment and strengthening of the Processes of Indigenous Life Plans Department of Vaupés.129, since it speaks of accompanying life plans, but only a life plan of AZATIAC is attached and no details are given in this regard, the description does not specify that it is only with respect to the AZATIAC community.

The participatory construction support does not open, and the format does not allow viewing, it is ideal that as it is a youtube video the corresponding link is put since the link that is related does not open

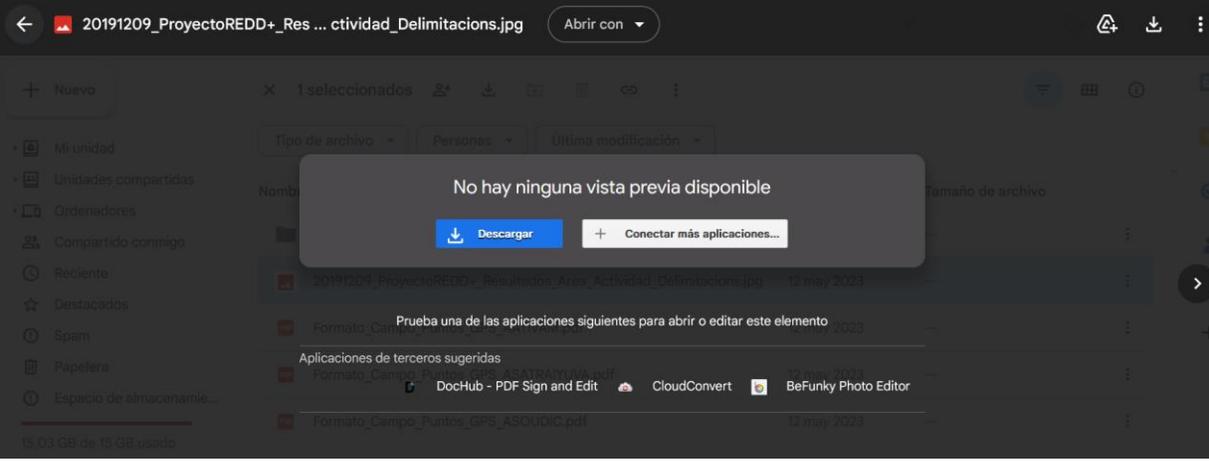


<http://www.natura.org.co/subdireccion-desarrollo-local-y-cambio-global/proyecto-mitu/>

The strategic line of Economy and Productive Systems does not describe the communities that, through the support presented, were part of the project of Ecological and Traditional Knowledge of Fauna for Consumption with indigenous communities in the department of Vaupés.133. Description is improved.

You can't see any files in the 2019 Activities Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_ATTIS folder.

Nombre	Estado	Fecha de modificación	Tipo	Tamaño
Taller_Manejo_GPS	✓	31/05/2023 4:22 p. m.	Carpeta de archivos	
20191209_ProyectoREDD+_Resultados_Area_Actividad_Delimitacions.jpg	✓	12/05/2023 8:11 p. m.	Archivo JPG	0 KB
Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_AATIVAM	✓	12/05/2023 8:11 p. m.	Documento Adobe A...	0 KB
Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_ASATRAIYUVA	✓	12/05/2023 8:11 p. m.	Documento Adobe A...	0 KB
Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_ASOUDIC	✓	12/05/2023 8:11 p. m.	Documento Adobe A...	0 KB
Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_AZATIAC	✓	12/05/2023 8:11 p. m.	Documento Adobe A...	0 KB



Annex 5 presents in Table 1 Information on the meetings held for the socialization of the REDD+ project, but it is not clear regarding the execution of the activities and the dates, it has two columns called August, it is not clear what is the functionality of the two dates that are different; When referring to the folder Supports/Activities 2018/Minutes of Agreements Vaupes Signature of Erpa, a minute of September 26, 2018 is displayed, where 8 people sign, some of which are representatives of the AATI's. However, the minutes and attendance list of the meetings held in August 2018 are not referenced in Annex 5. Therefore, it is requested to relate the Site visit 2018 Folder in said document for greater clarity.

Annex 13 mentions the workshops on Visits to the Territory (Participation in the Assemblies), Training Workshops and Validation and Follow-up Workshops that are planned to be held annually. Evidence and clarification of how each of the three activities

carried out annually during the development and progress of the project since its start date has been carried out. (Can be used in the systematization of meetings document)

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

The Polygon aatiam file is reattached.

Regarding Table 53 of the Ddp, the activity was only carried out in the jurisdiction of AZATIAC, where an adjustment and complement to the comprehensive life plan of this AATI was made. This was achieved through socialization events with local traditional authorities and AATI leaders and delegates.

During the development of the activity, various social techniques were applied, such as the problem tree methodology, which allowed a participatory diagnosis of the main conflicts of use and environmental offer and through the active participation of the attendees, it was possible to identify a strategy to face and solve the problems.

In relation to the participatory construction support, the link⁴³ was updated in the Ddp (page 246) and the information on the website is attached in pdf format.

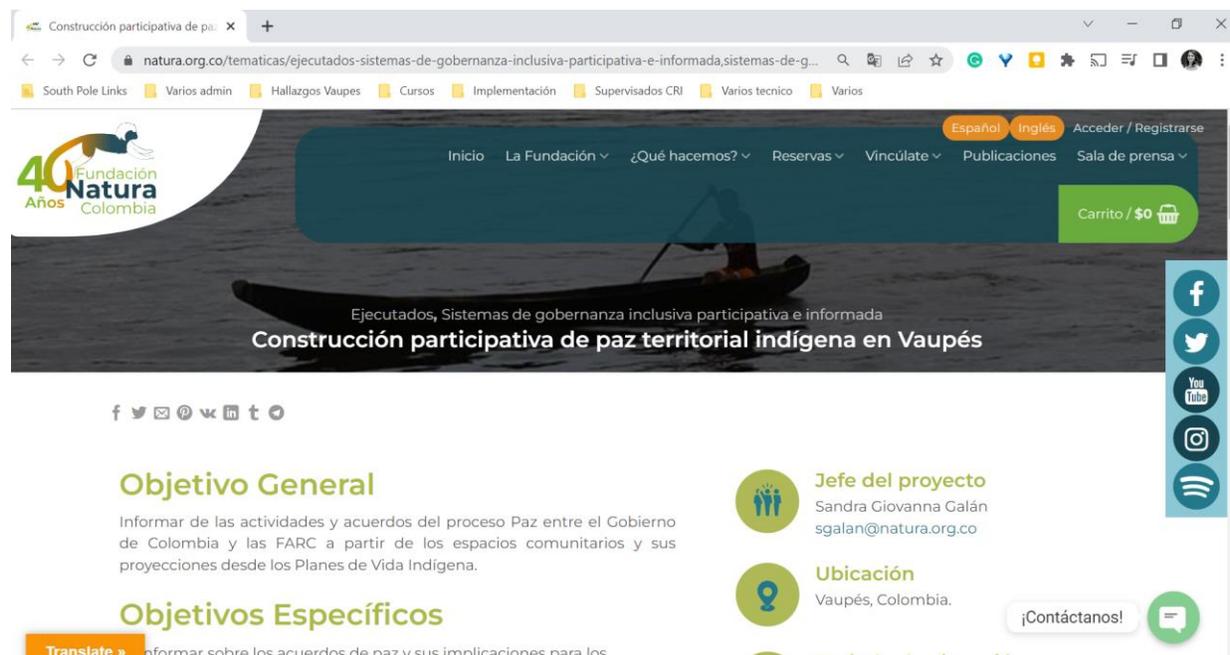


Figure 2. Visualization of the Participatory Construction Support

Regarding the project Ecological and Traditional Knowledge of Fauna for Consumption with Indigenous Communities in the Department of Vaupés of the Strategic Line of Economy and Productive Systems, it is clarified that it was a project developed by the communities of Tucunaré (AATIAM), Piracemo (ASOUDIC) and Wasay (AATIVAM), where

the impact of the commercialization of bushmeat on the perception of the availability of the resource and on the cultural regulation designed to Guarantee the supply of wildlife for consumption and its use. 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 the decision-making of traditional authorities. More⁴⁴ information about the project is detailed on pages 166 -170 of the supporting document.

Regarding Table 1 of Annex 5, the date was adjusted, and the minutes and attendance lists of each socialization event were listed.

In relation to Annex 13, it is clarified that in the Additional Information/Strategy Supports route of the information provided in round 1 of findings, there are the supports of the graphic pieces that have been made within the framework of the project's relationship, communication, and appropriation strategy. Regarding the systematization of meetings document, for the verification period (2016-2018) the socialization events were related to the socialization spaces of the trade agreement for the certification of the REDD+ project.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

⁴³ <https://natura.org.co/tematicas/ejecutados-sistemas-de-gobernanza-inclusiva-participativa-e-informada,sistemas-de-gobernanza-inclusiva-participativa-e-informada/construccion-participativa-de-paz-territorial-indigena-en-vaupes/>

⁴⁴ 2018 Management Report of the Amazonian Institute of Scientific Research SINCHI. Available in Supports\Project Activities\Actividades_2018 Management-Report-2018_sinchi

Polygon aatiam: Document containing coordinates of the AATIAM management area. Available in the Supports/Project Activities/2018 path

Participatory Construction: Document in pdf format that contains information related to the Participatory Construction of Indigenous Territorial Peace project in Vaupés, Colombia. (AATIAM, AATIVAM, ASATRAIYUVA and ASATIQ). Where the AATI created their peace proposals in their territories, in post-conflict times. Available in Support/Project Activities/2018

Proceedings 2018: Includes the minutes of the meetings held for the socialization of the REDD+ project. Available in Supports/Minutes 2018

DdP version 3: Available in the following route DdP/20230705_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD_BCR_V3_DBE_CRI

Annex 5 Agreement for the development of a REDD+_RevCRI project: Report with the evidence of the socializations carried out prior to the signing of the adjusted contract in accordance with SAC 2 of round 2 of findings.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

Table 53, now referred to as Table 57 in the new version of the DdP, remains unstated in the Description column that the activity was only carried out in AZATIAC's jurisdiction.

Table 57 of the Ddp remains, without indicating in the description column that the project Ecological and Traditional Knowledge of Consumer Fauna with Indigenous Communities in the Department of Vaupés of the Strategic Line of Economy and Productive Systems, was a project developed by the communities of Tucunaré (AATIAM), Piracemo (ASOUDIC) and Wasay (AATIVAM).

No response was given to the comment that states Annex 13 mentions workshops on visits to the territory (participation in assemblies), training workshops and validation and follow-up workshops that are planned to be held annually. Evidence and clarification of how each of the three activities carried out annually during the development and progress of the project since its start date has been carried out. (Can be used in the meeting systematization document.)

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

In the new version of the DPP (20230808_DdP_Vaupés Colombia REDD_BCR_V4), it was added in Table 58 (⁴⁵previously called Table 57 in version V3 of the same document), the execution by AZIATAC of the project Accompaniment and Strengthening of the Processes of Indigenous Life Plans Department of Vaupés.

Regarding the project Ecological and Traditional Knowledge of Consumer Fauna with Indigenous Communities in the Department of Vaupés, it was included in Table 58⁴⁶ that it was carried out in the communities of Tucunaré (AATIAM), Piracemo (ASOUDIC) and Wasay (AATIVAM) and expanded the description of the objective and the most important achievements of the project.

In relation to the relationship strategies mentioned in Annex 13, which involve visits to the territory and informative tours, a new column called Strategy Method was included in the Systematization of Meetings document. The purpose of this column is to differentiate the category to which each socialization event belongs, whether they are, i) visits to the territory (participation in the assemblies), ii) informative tours, iii) training workshops or iv) validation and follow-up workshops.

For the monitoring and verification period in question (2016-2017-2018), the list of how each of the four activities carried out annually during the development and progress of the project from its start date is as follows:

<i>Strategy Method</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>Visits to the territory</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Informative tours</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Training Workshops</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Validation and follow-up workshops	o	o	o	o	o
<p><i>As for the training and validation and follow-up workshops, included in the knowledge appropriation strategies, as detailed in Annex 13, they are part of strategies to be executed in the implementation stage of the project. Therefore, they will be launched once the project makes the first bond issue.</i></p>					
<p>Documentation submitted by the project developer</p>					
<p><i>DdP version 4: Latest version of the Project Document which includes the adjustments of SAC 2, 21, 22 and HS 11. Available on the following route: DdP/ 20230808_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD_BCR_V4</i></p> <p><i>Systematization of meetings: Excel file that presents the summary information of the socialization spaces held between 2018 and 2022. Available in the following path: Additional Information/ Systematization of Meetings.</i></p> <p><i>Annex 13 - Relationship and communication strategy for the appropriation of knowledge. Available in the following path: Annexes/Annex 13_Estrategia</i></p>					
<p>Evaluation of the audit team</p>				<p>Fecha: 06-08-2023</p>	

⁴⁵ Table 58. Project activities implemented during the monitoring period 29/10/2016-31/12/2018, subsection 17.4.1 of DPP V4

⁴⁶ Table 58. Project activities implemented during the monitoring period 29/10/2016-31/12/2018, subsection 17.4.1 of DPP V4

The proponent makes the adjustments requested in the Ddp and the Systematization of Meetings document. However, regarding the Information Tours, whose definition of frequency is biannual, it is observed that in 2018 and 2020 no tour was carried out, in addition, in the years 2021 and 2022 it is not evident that the frequency of the tours is biannual, so the frequency committed to by the project in Annex 13 is not met. The proponent points out that training, validation, and follow-up workshops have not been held because they are part of strategies to be implemented in the implementation stage of the project. However, Annex 13 shows the following:

Talleres de capacitaciones	Se han realizado talleres de capacitación en formulación de proyectos, gobernanza local. Esto se realizó en el segundo semestre del 2021 y luego en primer semestre del 2022. Estas capacitaciones estuvieron dirigidas a los comités de cada una de las AATI proponentes.	Ejecutado
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The above does not correspond to what is stated by the proponent in the table:

Strategy Method	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Visits to the territory	6	5	12	10	16
Informative tours	0	50	0	11	6
Training Workshops	0	0	0	0	0
Validation and follow-up workshops	0	0	0	0	0

In addition to the above, it is presented in the document Systematization of Meetings, that in the year 2019 there are 4 meetings of which no dates of realization are referenced, for which clarification is requested in this regard.

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 11-09-2023

It was adjusted in Annex 13 that the periodicity of the information tours is biannual or according to the needs of the project. Regarding the informative tours, the following is clarified: in 2018 they were not carried out because in that year the REDD+ YUTUCU committees had not yet been formed, due to the agreement between South Pole and the AATI was established in the second half of 2018 and after this the REDD+ YUTUCU committees were formed. who started the informative tours from 2019. On the other hand, in 2020 they were not held due to the contingency of the COVID 19 pandemic that restricted mobility in the territory. In 2021 and 2022, they were carried out more frequently than every six months because the project began with early implementation activities that required tours more frequently than every six months.

Regarding the training workshops of 2021 and 2022, it is clarified that they were counted as visits to the territory, therefore, this information was adjusted in the table related to the relationship strategies described in Annex 13, as well as in the Systematization of Meetings file.

<i>Strategy Method</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
<i>Visits to the territory</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Informative tours</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Training Workshops</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Validation and follow-up workshops</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

The topics addressed in the 2021 workshop corresponded to local governance and project formulation, while the 2022 workshop corresponded to budget management and monitoring.

Finally, the dates of the 4 meetings of 2019 that were pending were added.

Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<p><i>Systematization of meetings: Excel file that presents the summary information of the socialization spaces held between 2018 and 2022. Available in the following path: Additional Information/ Systematization of Meetings.</i></p> <p><i>Annex 13 - Relationship and communication strategy for the appropriation of knowledge. Available in the following path: Annexes/Annex 13_Estrategia</i></p>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 14-09-2023
<p><i>The proponent submits an adjustment to the requested document, in such a way, Annex 13 and the document Systematization of Meetings correspond to what was requested.</i></p> <p>CLOSED SAC</p>	

SAC No.	03	Requirement No.	Standard for the	Fecha: 13-03-2023
		18	voluntary carbon market	
			V.2.1.	
Description of the SAC				

During the on-site visit, it was identified that it is not clear to the communities the issues related to percentages, distribution of benefits, allocation of items, temporality of payments, environmental and social safeguards, among others, a socialization of these issues should have been carried out.

Weaknesses are evident in the processes of socialization and empowerment of the project by the community, which is why it is necessary to reinforce or evaluate the results of the strategy.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 08-05-2023

The system of distribution of benefits was widely socialized in the AATI of the project (17 socialization spaces) and approved in the framework of community assemblies.

The agreements regarding the benefit-sharing system was a proposal made by the representatives of the communities themselves as holders of the initiative, complying with the principle of the autonomy of private will (page 13 of the Safeguards Tool – Annex 10) and, in order to comply with REDD+ safeguards and ensure an equitable and fair distribution, they themselves defined equal percentages per Association.

The Project has also implemented working groups and different spaces for socialization, and these have been recorded through minutes, audio recordings, documents and any other means or tool that has been implemented to guarantee access to information in a timely, complete, clear and transparent manner.

In the following documents you will find the evidence of the activities carried out:

Annex 3 - Benefit-sharing system: Contains the proposal for the benefit-sharing system, the scheme for validating the proposal for the allocation of resources by the communities, and the mechanism for monitoring the results of the benefit-sharing system.

Annex 2 - Socialization Report: Contains the reports of the socializations carried out in 2019 and 2020. Where the system of distribution of benefits was built participatively.

Minutes and attendance lists: In the following path Supports/Local Consultation/Prioritization of Activities and Supports/Local Consultation/Reunión_Visita_12_2020 you will find the minutes and attendance lists of the socializations carried out within the framework of the construction of the benefit distribution system.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

<p><i>Annex 3 - Benefit-sharing system</i></p> <p><i>Appendix 2 - Socialization Report</i></p> <p><i>Minutes and attendance lists: Available in the Supports/Local Consultation/Prioritization of Activities and Supports/Local Consultation/Reunión_Visita_12_202</i></p>	
<p>Evaluation of the audit team</p>	<p>Fecha: 14-06-2023</p>
<p><i>Annex 3, page 20 of the document clarifies: "... This figure includes the 2017 bonds, so it is pertinent to inform that these will not be suitable for the national market and their commercialization in the Voluntary market will be subject to the decision of the VERRA..." Adjustment requested.</i></p> <p><i>In Annex 3, values are assigned to marketed bonds, a price of 13,500 per marketable bond on average is mentioned and it is mentioned that for the year 2022 the second verification would be held. It is requested that the project adjust and update the document to the real and current context of the validation and verification process of the same.</i></p> <p>OPEN SAC</p>	
<p>Project Developer's Response</p>	<p>Fecha: 07-07-2023</p>
<p><i>On page 20 of Annex 3, the paragraph was adjusted as follows: "This figure includes the expected bonuses for 2017."</i></p> <p><i>On the other hand, the years for which the first and second verification of the project are expected were adjusted.</i></p>	
<p>Documentation submitted by the project developer</p>	
<p><i>Annex 3 - beneficios_RevCRI Distribution System: Adjusted in accordance with SAC 3.</i></p>	
<p>Evaluation of the audit team</p>	<p>Fecha: 14-06-2023</p>

<i>Table 5 of Annex 3 is requested to be adjusted according to the context and the actual projection of the project.</i>	
OPEN SAC	
Project Developer's Response	Fecha: 10-08-2023
<i>Table 5⁴⁷ of Annex 3 was adjusted to show the amounts of tradable carbon credits and projected revenues for communities according to the expected date of the first issuance of the carbon credits (2023) and subsequent verifications.</i>	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<i>Annex 3 - Profit Sharing System: Adjusted in accordance with SAC 3. Available in the Appendix Pathway/Benefit Distribution Schedule 3_Sistema</i>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 06-09-2023
<i>The proposer submits the adjusted document as requested.</i>	
CLOSED SAC	

SAC No.	04	Requirement No.	Environmental and social safeguards C8. Profit Sharing	Fecha: 13-03-2023
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⁴⁷ Table 5: REDD+ Project Revenue Scheme

Description of the SAC

In order to comply with the Safeguards, the following questions regarding Full and Effective Participation are required to be answered:

- *Explain how was the participation of delegations/delegations (board of directors, leaders, teachers, youth, women, elderly, among others) for each community, guaranteeing the full, effective, and informed participation of the project to be developed?*
- *What mechanism was/will be used to guarantee the full, effective, and informed participation of the other people belonging to the reservation on the project to be developed?*
- *There is no record of the questions asked by the participants and their respective answers in the minutes of agreements and socializations with the AATIS*

There is no evidence of photographic and video documentary information from the assembly of each of the AATIS, where the decision to approve the project was made

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: DD-MM-AAAA

Between 2018 and 2022, 117 socialization spaces have been held to guarantee the full and effective participation of the project, where men and women in all age ranges have participated. More information is detailed in the following documents:

Section 2.4 of Annex 10 describes compliance with the safeguard related to the full and effective participation of stakeholders.

Details of the socialization processes carried out for the project are given in Annex 2 and in the report of activities carried out within the framework of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés, Yutucu and others.

These reports and minutes record the photographic record and the questions asked in the context of the socializations.

To provide transparency and full and effective participation, the project was socialized with the other AATI of the reservation on October 5, 2020, where the 15 AATI of the Gran Resguardo del Vaupés participated.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Appendix 2 - Socialization Report. It contains the reports of the socializations carried out in 2019 and 2020.

Annex 10: Analysis of the Safeguards of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Application of the Biocarbon Tool for the Interpretation of Safeguards

Report on activities carried out within the framework of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés, Yutucu and others: Available in the following path: **Supports/Local Consultation/Tools built/20200807_Informe of actividades_Vaupés**

Systematization of meetings: Excel file that presents the summary information of the socialization spaces held between 2018 and 2022. Available in the following path: **Additional Information/ Systematization of Meetings**

Minutes and attendance lists: Available in Annexes/Supports Annex 10

AATI Resguardo Meeting: Video available at **Additional Information/ Vaupés Audit _ AATI_Vecinos (2020-09-10 at 08_34 GMT-7)**

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

Regarding Annex 2 - Socialization Report, which contains the reports of the socializations carried out in 2019 and 2020. In Table 1 you name the columns as Penguin, you request adjustment.

The application of the Safeguards Tool is presented. However, there is no evidence of a document in which the project complies with the REDD+ Safeguards Monitoring Plan, which sets out indicators, methods and frequency of data collection for the monitoring activities of the REDD+ Safeguards developed and reported in the period 2016-2018, such information is not reflected or reported in the form of indicators proposed by the project in the document "Report on Activities carried out in the framework of the project". of the Project."

The Actas_Reuniones previas_ASODIC document, which corresponds to the folder Local Consultation, / Previous Meetings/Minutes of Previous Meetings, does not have a date of completion.

Acta # _____				
PROYECTO REDD+ EN CINCO ZONALES DEL GRAN RESGUARDO INDÍGENA DEL VAUPÉS				
Hora inicio:		Hora final:		Fecha Reunión
Lugar de la reunión:		Año	Mes	Día
Propósito de la reunión: socialización del proyecto REDD+				
N°	Agenda	Presentado		
		Sí	No	
1	Explicar el objetivo de la implementación del proyecto REDD+	X		
2	Socializar y priorizar las actividades del proyecto REDD+	X		
3	Aclarar los beneficios y responsabilidades de la comunidad en el proyecto REDD+	X		
4	Comunicar sobre la visita de South Pole durante la semana del 17 al 29 de mayo			
5	Informar el nombre de los representantes de la junta ejecutiva de cada zonal que estarán presentes en las reuniones programadas en ASODIC y AATIAM. Adicionalmente evaluar la posibilidad de que otras personas de las comunidades de cada zonal asistan de forma independiente.			
6	Informar sobre los documentos enviados al Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, acerca la solicitud de exclusión del Programa REM Visión Amazonia.	X		
Desarrollo				
Teniendo en cuenta el caso particular de la Asociación ASODIC, sobre las dificultades administrativas internas, la				

It is requested that in the response to the finding, the objective and focus of the support be deepened: AATI Meeting Resguardo: Video available at Additional Information/ Auditoria Vaupés _ AATI_Vecinos (2020-09-10 at 08_34 GMT-7)

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

The title of Table 1 in Annex 2 has been adjusted.

Regarding the monitoring of safeguards, it is clarified that it can be found in Annex 10 – Analysis of safeguards (Pages 25 to 41).

Regarding document Actas_Reuniones previas_ASUDIC, it does not have a date of completion. It corresponds to a socialization space held in 2018 prior to the signing of the agreement for the certification of the REDD+ project.

The video Auditoria Vaupés _ AATI_Vecinos (2020-09-10 at 08_34 GMT-7) corresponds to a socialization space of the Yutucu REDD+ project where the 15 AATI of the Gran Resguardo del Vaupés participated. In this meeting, Pablo Rodríguez and Ruby Acosta (auditors of Icontec), interviewed several people from the AATI neighbors of the project, where they were consulted about the socialization processes of REDD+ Yutucu, the knowledge about this initiative and the impacts they identified. It was presented to demonstrate that Full and Effective Participation included the socialization of the initiative with neighboring AATIs.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Appendix 2 - Socialization Report. It contains the reports of the socializations carried out in 2019 and 2020. Adjusted in accordance with SAC 4 and 5.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The finding on the Actas_Reuniones previas_ASOUNDIC document, which corresponds to the folder Local Consultation, / Previous Meetings / Minutes of Previous Meetings, which does not have a date of completion is not considered resolved. It is requested to justify the non-completion of an internal form of the company with the temporality of the execution of the minutes and the reason for the approximate date on which it was carried out.

Acta # _____				
PROYECTO REDD+ EN CINCO ZONALES DEL GRAN RESGUARDO INDÍGENA DEL VAUPÉS				
Hora inicio:		Hora final:		Fecha Reunión
Lugar de la reunión:		Año	Mes	Día
Propósito de la reunión: socialización del proyecto REDD+				
N°	Agenda	Presentado		
		Sí	No	
1	Explicar el objetivo de la implementación del proyecto REDD+	✓		
2	Socializar y priorizar las actividades del proyecto REDD+	✓		
3	Aclarar los beneficios y responsabilidades de la comunidad en el proyecto REDD+	✓		
4	Comunicar sobre la visita de South Pole durante la semana del 17 al 29 de mayo			
5	Informar el nombre de los representantes de la junta ejecutiva de cada zonal que estarán presentes en las reuniones programadas en ASOUNDIC y AATIAM. Adicionalmente evaluar la posibilidad de que otras personas de las comunidades de cada zonal asistan de forma independiente.			
6	Informar sobre los documentos enviados al Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, acerca la solicitud de exclusión del Programa REM Visión Amazonia.	✓		
Desarrollo				
<i>Teniendo en cuenta el caso particular de la Asociación CIARC, sobre las dificultades administrativas internas, la</i>				

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

The minutes in question are part of the meetings that were held prior to the signing of the agreement for the certification of the REDD+ initiative. It does not have a date, because the person in charge of filling out this document forgot to fill out this field. The approximate date of the socialization event is August 2018.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 06-09-2023

The proponent justifies the non-completion of the company's internal form within the framework of the REDD+ project, so the finding is closed. However, it is important that within the framework of the efficient document management of the project, the internal formats that are handled within the project are appropriately defined, contemplating the temporality of the events that are executed, the signatures, names of participants, etc., given the nature of REDD+ projects, so this observation should be handled as an opportunity for improvement.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	5	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 18-11-2022
		8		
		37	Resolution 1447 of 2018	
		10.7	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	
Description of the SAC				

At the end of the tour of the project areas, taking into account the information obtained from the interviewed entities: Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East of the Amazon (CDA), Secretary of Roma and Minority Indigenous Affairs, Ombudsman's Office, Mayor's Office, it was evident that the project has not carried out an analysis of risks related to double counting due to the different processes that are being carried out in the territory (Programs or projects related to carbon credits) that influence the project area.

In addition to the above, and with respect to the Payment for Environmental Services PES in the Department of Vaupés, the proponent must request from the CDA the total number of PES initiatives that have been in the territory of the 5 AATIS since 2016.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 08-05-2023

Requirement #8 (Spatial and Temporal Limits) of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022, does not request to conduct a risk analysis related to double counting. That request is therefore inadmissible. Section 1.9.1 of the Ddp presents the description of the project boundaries according to the above-mentioned methodology.

Regarding strategies to avoid double counting, in compliance with the guidelines of Resolution 1447 of 2018, the initiative was registered on October 24, 2020 in the National Registry of Emission Reductions (RENARE) in the feasibility phase, and on December 2, 2020 it was approved by the Institute of Hydrology. The Ministry of Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) decided to make its transition to the formulation phase, after finding that there were no overlaps or incompatibilities with other initiatives that prevented it from continuing with its registration.

The screenshot shows a web interface for managing initiatives. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a 'Gestión de iniciativas' button, a user greeting 'Bienvenido, Usuario Invitado', and links for 'Acerca de' and 'Salir'. Below this is a section titled 'Iniciativas' containing a search form. The search form has a 'BUSCAR' heading, a 'Palabra clave' field with 'yutucu', a 'Tipo de iniciativa' dropdown menu set to 'Todos', and a 'Fases' dropdown menu set to 'Todos'. A blue 'Buscar' button is to the right. Below the search form is a table titled 'LISTADO DE INICIATIVAS' with the following data:

No.	Entidad	Tipo	Nombre	Fase	Acciones
1	y Estudios Ambientales Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología	PY REDD+	Proyecto REDD+ de los pueblos indígenas del Vaupés YUTUCU y Otros	Formulación	

Figure 3. Project registration in RENARE

As for the projects related to Payments for Environmental Services (PES), the department of Vaupés has 3 initiatives that benefit 41 communities covering 83,526 ha, of which 77,522 ha are in communities of the Yutucu REDD+ project. It is noted that these initiatives do not consider double counting because the PES are not retroactive and the agreements were signed in 2021, after the period of the first verification (2016 – 2018). In addition, there is no current regulatory framework that regulates PES related to GHG mitigation initiatives.

Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<i>Database of PES Vaupés initiatives: Available in Additional Information/ PSA Vaupés Information</i>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 14-06-2023
<p><i>Within the framework of Resolution 1448 of 2018, in its article 37 ADDITIONALITY CRITERIA OF SECTORAL GHG MITIGATION PROJECTS, it is mentioned that ".. Reductions in GHG emissions or removals resulting from preservation and restoration activities in strategic areas and ecosystems for which payments for environmental services for GHG reduction and capture are accessed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8 of Title 9 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1076 of 2015 are not considered additional.."</i></p> <p><i>Likewise, by Decree 1007 of 2017 in ARTICLE 2.2.9.8.2.2. Payment modalities for environmental services, four payment modalities are mentioned: a) Payment for environmental services of regulation and water quality, b) Payment for environmental services for the conservation of biodiversity, c) Payment for environmental services of reduction and capture of greenhouse gases, d) Payment for cultural, spiritual, and recreational environmental services.</i></p> <p><i>In accordance with the above, it is again requested that the project evidence and consult with the CDA the initiatives that have been paid by PES to the communities that are part of the REDD project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés Yutucu and others since the date of initiation of the project and the payment modality to which it corresponds. along with evidence of the corporation's response. This is to corroborate that no payments have been made for environmental services to reduce and capture greenhouse gases at any time during the project's useful life. If any payment has been made, it is requested that the project consult with the BCR standard and generate an acceptance of the inclusion of these PES areas in the carbon quantification of the REDD+ project.</i></p> <p>OPEN SAC.</p>	

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

It is clarified that Article 37 of Resolution 1447 of 2018 applies to sectoral projects, i.e., GHG mitigation initiatives that include activities to reduce GHG emissions or removals other than REDD+, which are developed at the subnational and sectoral levels.

Additionality for REDD+ projects is described in Article 43 of Resolution 1447 of 2018, which also includes that "... Reductions in GHG emissions or removals resulting from preservation and restoration activities in strategic areas and ecosystems for which payments for environmental services for GHG reduction and capture are accessed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8 of Title 9 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1076 of 2015 are not considered additional."

Regarding compliance with the guidelines of Resolution 1447 of 2018, the REDD+ project was registered on October 24, 2020 in the National Registry of Emission Reductions (RENARE) in the feasibility phase, and on December 2, 2020, the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) approved its transition to the formulation phase. After finding that there were no overlaps or incompatibilities with other initiatives that prevented them from continuing with their registration. To date, RENARE has not identified the need to review possible overlaps with Payments for Environmental Services (PES) initiatives in the Department of Vaupés.

After a review of the databases assigned to BanCO₂, we have identified that the department of Vaupés has three initiatives that benefit 41 communities on 83,526 ha, of which approximately 93% are located in communities within the area of the REDD+ YUTUCU Project. However, in relation to the PES Agreements identified, it was verified that all were signed in 2021 and that more than 80% of the agreements are water-related, although the possibility that the PES will consider the reduction or removal of GHG emissions could not be ruled out.

A communication has been sent to the CDA to obtain information about the PES carried out to the communities that are part of the Yutucu REDD+ project. This information will be considered during the next verification of the Project, since the agreements that ratify the PES initiatives in the department of Vaupés in the project area were carried out in 2021; Date after the monitoring period and subject to verification (2016 - 2018). It is worth mentioning that the benefits generated by PES schemes are based on the commitments of environmental service providers to future actions, and therefore, should not generate

incompatibilities in terms of the additionality of the project in the first verification period 2016-2018.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

CDA Communiqué: Communiqué sent to the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East of the Amazon (CDA) requesting information on PES Agreements in the AATIs of the Yutucu REDD+ project. Available in Additional Information/CDA Release

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

The proponent submits a request made to the CDA on the PES initiatives carried out to the communities that are part of the Yutucu REDD+ project through a communication to the entity, for which the SAC is closed and the SAF₁ is opened.

SAC CLOSED IS OPENING SAF₁

SAC No.	6	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				

There is NO correspondence between the data presented in the Ddp and the Monitoring Report, and the ex ante and ex post calculations, as there is variability in the quantification figures. Revision of the entire document and correction and correspondence of the figures presented in the project documents are requested.

Año proyectado		Emisión anual sumidero: Biomasa total (tCO ₂ eq)	Emisión anual sumidero: Suelos (tCO ₂ eq)	Emisión anual (tCO ₂ eq)	Emisión anual (tCO ₂ eq) ¹³⁶	Emisión anual sumidero: Biomasa total	Emisión anual sumidero:	Emisión anual
Año del proyecto (t)	Año calendario	EA _{f, BT} año Estrato 1	EA _{f, COS} año Estrato 2	EA _{f, año}	EA _{f, año}	EA _{f, BT} Estrato 1	EA _{f, cost} Estrato 2	EA _{f, t}
		tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq
0	2016	1.299,00	32,00	1.331,00	0	1.300,00	32,00	1.332,00
1	2017	27.071,00	707,00	27.778,00	0	27.097,00	707,00	27.804,00
2	2018	4.858,00	828,00	5.686,00	0	4.863,00	828,00	5.691,00

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: DD-MM-AAAA

The documentation submitted is reviewed and the data presented in the Ddp is adjusted, keeping correspondence between the basis of calculation of ex ante and ex post estimates to conform to the closure of the finding, and the document is updated in the project information management.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

DdP version 2: Available in the following path DdP/ 20230203_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD BCR_V2_DBE&CRI

Calculation of estimates: Available in the following path: Supports/Estimates/Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The proponent of the project makes the requested adjustments and submits the required supports to close the finding.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	7	Requirement No.	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				
<p><i>A translator of the community's mother tongue should be included in all events, meetings, or meetings in order to ensure transparent and effective dialogues. Such language should always be put in writing, even if the community states that the meeting should be conducted in Spanish.</i></p> <p><i>Likewise, there is no evidence of translation of the contract into the mother tongue of the communities, so the contract and its subsequent ones must be translated into the mother tongue of the communities.</i></p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

In the project's socialization spaces, there were interpreters of the predominant indigenous languages (Cubeo, Yurutí, Tucano), as well as printed material suitable to achieve the highest level of understanding by all attendees.

Further details on compliance with safeguards are provided in Annex 10 and Section 1.11.4.2.1 of the Ddp.

The translation of the contract into the mother tongue of the communities does not proceed because it is not part of the requirements of the Standard for the Voluntary Carbon Market version 2.1 of September 21, 2022. Annex 5 presents all the actions that were taken to ensure the full and effective participation of the communities in the signing of the agreement.

Requirement No. 18 of the Standard document for the voluntary carbon market V.2.1., does not mention in any of its sections the need for agreements or contracts within the framework of the development, validation, and verification of the project to be translated into the languages of the communities or that the delimitation of the language must always be left in writing in the spaces of socialization. On this aspect, the Safeguards Tool V1.1 mentions that projects must have the appropriate mechanisms that allow socialization, dissemination, and transparency of information, and that the suitability of these mechanisms must take into account the realities of the territory such as language; realities that were considered according to the information presented in Annex 10. However, the safeguards tool also does not mention or require as a requirement the official translation of all project documents into indigenous languages; This condition is also not enforceable if the communities have already accepted the Spanish language for the management of the initiative and the related contractual agreements.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Translator certificates: Documents of the people who have made translations in the project meetings. Available in Additional Information/Translator Certificates

Annex 10: Analysis of the Safeguards of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Application of the Biocarbon Tool for the Interpretation of Safeguards

Annex 5: Agreement for the development of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Report with evidence of the socializations carried out prior to the signing of the contract.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The REDD Safeguards through Safeguards 2, 3, 4 tool emphasizes the importance of the project having methodologies for free access to information, considering the realities of the territories and the people who live in them, in terms of language, customs, access to technology and communications. level of education, among others. In accordance with the above, the translation of all agreements between the company and the community is proposed as an OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVEMENT.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	8	Requirement No. 18	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
		12		
Description of the SAC				
<p><i>During the site visit, it was learned that two other yeses to the contract called ERPA have been made, which were not provided within the project documentation by the developer. Therefore, the documents that followed the contract signed in 2018 between Southpole and the representatives of the 5 AATIS are requested.</i></p> <p><i>Likewise, the resolution of the great indigenous reservation of Vaupes, the statutes of the 5 AATIS, the validation and verification report carried out in the previous audit process must be attached.</i></p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

The two modifications that have been made to the contract correspond to the following changes:

Otrosi: Document signed in October 2021 that includes the Climate, Community & Biodiversity (CCB) standard for the certification of the project.

Annex 1: Document signed in October 2022 modifying the standard to the Biocarbon Registry and clarifying that references to VER will be understood and replaced by carbon credits.

It is noted that the contract for the project and its modifications are considered sensitive information, therefore, if you wish to review any section, you must schedule a meeting to present the physical documents.

It is also important to note that neither the Standard for the Voluntary Carbon Market V.2.1., nor the Tool for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions in REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1, mention the need or requirement to submit contractual agreements related to the trading of carbon credits, unless such agreements account for i) the project start date (section 10.4 of Standard V2.1) or (ii) the actions taken by the project to reduce or eliminate the risk of reversals (section 13.1 of Standard V2.1).

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Resolution of the Great Indigenous Reservation of Vaupés: Available at the following route: Support/Prueba_de_derecho/ Resolution 0144 of December 20, 1982 and Resolution 304 of 17-04-2013

Statutes of the 5 AATI: Available at the following route: Additional Information/Estatutos_AATI

Validation and verification report carried out in the previous audit process: Available at Auditoría Verra/ 210921VCSValVerYUTUCU

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

Attached to the project documentation was the resolution of the great indigenous reservation of Vaupés, the statutes of the 5 AATIS, the validation and verification report carried out in the previous audit process.

Through a face-to-face meeting on 08-06-2023 between a South Pole professional and two ICONTEC professionals for the review of the agreements made within the framework of the project, the "Yutucu Project Minutes Review of Contractual Documents" was consolidated, where the review and reading of the following documents is specified, due to the fact that it was not possible to obtain photographic material or the documents in digital or physical format

- Reading and review of the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (22 pages and 14 clauses) signed on September 26, 2018.*
- Reading and review of the Other Yes Carbon Credit Purchase Agreement (4 pages and 5 clauses) signed on February 22, 2021.*
- Reading and revision of the Other Yes Carbon Credit Purchase Agreement (5 pages and 4 clauses) signed on October 6, 2021.*
- Reading and review of the Individual Annex I to the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (4 pages and 5 terms) signed on October 21, 2022.*

However, and reviewing the socializations carried out during April and May 2023 by South Pole to guarantee the continuity of the AATI in the Yutucu REDD+ project, it is evident that assemblies were held to clarify recent doubts about the certification of the project and ratify the continuity and commitment of the AATI in the Yutucu project; the photographic record of some minutes shows the signature of an Other that was not provided, nor mentioned in the audit process, so it was not reviewed in any instance. In accordance with the above, clarification and support are requested in this regard.

In accordance with the above, it is requested to generate an additional document, or a section in the Ddp that explains the number of agreements signed, the parties signing the agreements, objectives of the agreements, dates of the agreements and responsibilities, obligations, and rights of each of the signatory parties. Finally, as an opportunity for improvement, it is requested to digitally present ERPA contracts and their additions or modifications since they are key information for the process of transparency and

relevance of the execution of a GHG mitigation project such as the REDD project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés and others.

OPEN SAC.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

Annex 14 presents the information related to the ownership and rights over carbon in accordance with requirement #12 of the BCR Standard version 3.0 of March 7, 2023, which includes the number of agreements, the parties signing, objectives, dates, responsibilities, obligations, and rights of each of the signatory parties.

In relation to the Otrósí mentioned in the minutes of the April and May 2023 assembly, it is clarified that this document would only become effective if AATIVAM withdrew from the project. Since this did not happen, the Other did lose its validity and was therefore not included in Annex 14.

In the minutes of ASATRAIYUVA (Page 2) this was explained as follows: "... Subsequently, South Pole reads the document Otrósí of ratification of continuity in the project in which the adjustment of the percentages is mentioned; this if four AATI is continued and AATIVAM decides to withdraw from the project definitively. It is clarified that these percentages will continue to be those initially agreed for the first verification, but for the second verification it would change due to the AATI exit. South Pole asked the assembly if it had understood the Otrósí document, the assembly replied that yes, it was an adjustment to the percentages of the project if AATIVAM withdrew from the project, that is, a supposition. This document ensures that if AATIVAM withdraws, the YUTUCU REDD+ project continues with the four remaining AATIs. What has been said so far is translated into the local, indigenous language by Ángel Rodríguez, from the community of Puerto Colombia."

Likewise, in the minutes of AATIAM (Page 2) this matter was made clear as follows: "... The assembly approves it and authorizes the president of AATIAM, Mr. Cesar Gutiérrez, to sign the Otrósí document, which states that there will be a 5% increase in the distribution of benefits for the second verification, as follows: 75% for the AATI and 25% for South Pole, if and only if, in the future, AATIVAM decides to definitively renounce the REDD+ YUTUCU project. The Otrósí document is signed at 10:45 a.m. in the communal booth of the community of Ceima Cachivera in the framework of an assembly."

Documentation submitted by the project developer

<i>Annex 14. Agreements related to carbon rights: Document containing the conditions of the agreements made within the framework of the certification of the Yutucu REDD+ project.</i>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 01-08-2023
<i>The date that appears in Annex 14, on the Individual Annex I to the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Contract does not correspond to the one reviewed during the face-to-face meeting on 08-06-2023 for the review of the agreements made within the framework of the project where the "Yutucu Project Minutes Review of Contractual Documents" was consolidated</i>	
OPEN SAC	
Project Developer's Response	Fecha: 10-08-2023
<i>The date in Individual Annex I was incorrectly entered due to a typing error. This was adjusted in subsection 1.4 of Annex 14, updating the date to October 21, 2022.</i>	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<i>Annex 14. Agreements related to carbon rights: Document containing the conditions of the agreements made within the framework of the certification of the Yutucu REDD+ project. Available in the following path: Annexes/Annex 14_Acuerdos Carbon Rights</i>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 06-09-2023
<i>The proposer makes the adjustment in the requested document, allowing the finding to be closed.</i>	
CLOSED SAC	

SAC No.	9	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				

During the on-site visit, it was identified that the captains of some communities of AZATIAC, AATIVAM and ASOUDIC signed documents to be part of a REDD+ project whose developer is the company Waldrettung S.A.S.

Within the above, it was possible to evidence that 15 traditional authorities of AZATIAC signed on October 3, 2022, a letter of resignation from the project of the South Pole company, addressed to the representative of AZATIAC. In turn, on January 12, 2023, 12 AZATIAC captains signed a letter addressed to the Biocarbon Registry stating that AATIS does not belong to the South Pole project

In accordance with the above, it is requested that the company ensure the membership and permanence of each of the AATIS to the project.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 08-05-2023

To ensure the continuity of the AATI in the Yutucu REDD+ project, assemblies were held during April and May 2023 to clarify recent doubts about the certification of the project and ratify the continuity and commitment of the AATI in the Yutucu project. As a result, it was obtained that the five AATIs of the project endorsed its continuity in the project. Meeting minutes are available at: Additional Information/April – May 2023 Minutes

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Minutes: Corresponds to the minutes of the assemblies held between April and May 2023 where the AATI ratify the continuity in the REDD+ Yutucu project. Available in Additional Information/Minutes April – May 2023

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

Clarification and evidence of the process of convening each of the AATIS for the meetings held in April and May and their community meeting points are requested. This is due to the fact that:

AATIVAM has 21 communities and only 17 people signed; it is not clear which communities they belong to, guaranteeing the participation and decision of all AATIVAM communities.

The document 230427_Acta ASOUDIC assembly on the attendance list does not show the presence of the communities of Puerto Pato, Santa Helena de Tiposo and Puerto Golondrina. However, the minutes state that all 21 communities are present at the assembly. Clarification is sought.

The document 230424_Acta AZATIAC ASSEMBLY does not reflect the signatures of representatives of the communities of Guadalajara, Santa Rita, San Joaquín, Puerto Ibacaba Inambú and Belén de Inambú. Clarification is sought.

It is requested that the project relate as supports the letters of AATIVAM addressed to the Ministry of Environment and of AZATIAC addressed to BCR on May 23, 2023 and April 24, 2023 respectively, in order to evidence the permanence of the AATI's mentioned in the REDD project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés, Yutucu and others.

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

The meeting point of the assemblies is specified in the headings of the minutes previously presented. The following are details:

AZATIAC: Community of Acaricuara

ASOUDIC: Community of Pacuativa

ASATRAIYUVA: Community of Puerto Colombia

AATIAM: Community of Ceima Cachivera

AATIVAM: Community of Tierra Grata

The communiqué on the convening of the assemblies is attached. It is clarified that although initially AATIVAM was not approved to hold the assembly, later an invitation was received to participate in the assembly of the community of Tierra Grata. The communiqué of the work agenda and the invitation received to attend the assembly of Tierra Grata are related as supports.

With regard to attendance lists, the following is clarified:

In AATIVAM 19 people signed including the legal representative, the second column corresponds to the name of the communities. Although the signature of two captains is missing, it is clarified that, according to the statutes, decisions in the assembly are made by most of the council of active captains.

As for ASOUDIC, at the initial moment of the presentation of the attendees, the AATI stated that all the communities were there, in the attendance lists the registration of three communities is missing, possibly they withdrew to attend to personal situations or forgot to sign. However, in accordance with the statutes of the AATI, the deliberative quorum, and the decision-making quorum for the approval of the assembly's commitments were met.

In relation to AZATIAC, it is important to clarify that Guadalajara is a population center that is not recognized to date as an associate of the AATI, therefore, the representatives sign as belonging to the community of Acaricuara. As for the other communities (Santa

Rita, San Joaquín, Puerto Ibacaba Inambú and Belén de Inambú), although the signatures are not available, probably because they left before the end of the assembly. In the minutes of the meeting, the participation of these communities can be observed, specifically, on Page 3, where reference is made to the question about the payment of carbon credits three times a year. In addition, according to the statutes of this AATI, it is established that decision-making in the assembly must follow a process in which it is explained and discussed until the matter on which the decision is to be made is clear. This process was carried out in the assembly of March 24.

Finally, the letters from AATIVAM and AZATIAC addressed to the Ministry of Environment and the BCR related to the permanence of the AATI in the project are attached.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

April-May 2023 Assembly Invitations: Communiqués on the assemblies held in the associations AATIAM, ASOUDIC, AZATIAC, ASATRAIYUVA and AATIVAM, proponents of the REDD+ project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others. Available on the route: Additional Information/Invitations to assemblies April-May 2023/Communiqué of work agenda - April 2023

MADS Communiqué: Communiqué from AATIVAM and AZATIAC on permanence in the Yutucu REDD+ project. Available on the route: Additional Information/MADS Communiqué.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

The company justifies the absence of the missing signatures of communities in the assemblies by assuming their withdrawal from the assembly "... probably because they left before the end of the assembly..." y "... possibly they left to attend to personal situations or forgot to sign..." In addition, it is mentioned that according to the statutes, decisions in the assembly are made by most of the council of active captains and therefore there is no problem with missing signatures. However, there is evidence of the need for the company to strengthen its controls and support for attendance at events as important as assemblies, spaces where decisions are made for the AATI. (Opportunity for Improvement)

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	10	Requirement No.	Standard for the voluntary carbon market	Fecha: 13-03-2023
		18	V.3.2	
Description of the SAC				
<p><i>The "ratification" document that was mentioned during the site visits by the communities was signed in 2022 is requested.</i></p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023
<p><i>The act of ratification corresponds to a legal document supporting the change of the certification standard from VCS to Biocarbon.</i></p> <p><i>It is noted that this document is considered sensitive commercial information, therefore, if you wish to review any section, you must schedule a meeting to present the physical documents.</i></p>				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
<i>Does not require</i>				
Evaluation of the audit team				Fecha: 14-06-2023

Through a face-to-face meeting on 08-06-2023 between a South Pole professional and two ICONTEC professionals for the review of the agreements made within the framework of the project, the "Yutucu Project Minutes Review of Contractual Documents" was consolidated, where the review and reading of the following documents is specified, due to the fact that it was not possible to obtain photographic material or the documents in digital or physical format

- *Reading and review of the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (22 pages and 14 clauses) signed on September 26, 2018.*
- *Reading and review of the Other Yes Carbon Credit Purchase Agreement (4 pages and 5 clauses) signed on February 22, 2021.*
- *Reading and revision of the Other Yes Carbon Credit Purchase Agreement (5 pages and 4 clauses) signed on October 6, 2021.*
- *Reading and review of the Individual Annex I to the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (4 pages and 5 terms) signed on October 21, 2022.*

In accordance with the above, we want to know if the document called the ratification act corresponds to the document "Individual Annex I to the Purchase Contract for the Reduction of Emissions REDD+ Vaupés (4 pages and 5 terms) held on October 21, 2022" or to another document that was not reviewed during said meeting.

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

The act of ratification corresponds to the clauses mentioned in the "Individual Annex I to the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Contract (4 pages and 5 terms) entered into on October 21, 2022".

It was not reviewed because the most up-to-date and current legal support documents for the project in terms of the permanence of the AATI in the initiative correspond to the minutes of the assemblies held in April/May 2023 sent in round 1 of findings.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

N/A	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 01-08-2023
<p><i>The proponent does not submit the requested document and justifies that it was not reviewed due to the existence of other more up-to-date and current legal support documents for the project in terms of the permanence of the AATI, corresponding to the Minutes of the assemblies convened in April and May 2023.</i></p> <p>CLOSED SAC</p>	

SAC No.	11	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				
<p><i>In the cartography presented by the proponent, not all the bodies of water and streams were identified, nor their nomenclature, so it must be adjusted in the corresponding maps and cartography.</i></p> <p><i>At the same time, the 2016-2018 deforestation map is not found.</i></p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

It is clarified that neither the Colombian legislation, nor the BCR Standard version 2.1 of September 21, 2022, nor the Methodological Document of the AFOLU sector for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects BCR0002" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022 establishes the obligation to present in all the project's cartography the spatial information associated with the drainage and water bodies of the project. Consequently, not all Ddp maps are updated since the detailed inclusion of landscape hydrology prevents the correct visualization of the attributes that each cartographic unit wants to represent in the figures attached to the Ddp.

The description of the hydrological characteristics of the territory can be found in section 1.10.1.2 of the Ddp. On the other hand, the analysis inputs for the evaluation of the hydrological conditions of the project area are presented in Shapefile format (.shp) in the project information management folder (see path: 03_Soportes\Cartography\2_Límites of the project\6_Otros\Drainage). There you will be able to consult the official spatialization of the bodies of water, rivers, streams, and other aquatic ecosystems present in the territory and digitized on a scale of 1:100,000, where each attribute of hydrology has its associated nomenclature. These .shp files represent the hydrological analysis units of the territory evaluated within the framework of the baseline of the REDD+ project and defined by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) in agreement with the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute, units that in turn are called within the hydrographic zoning of Colombia. The information associated with the sources of information is detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Metadata from the information source of the drainage layer and hydrological network.

<i>Cloak</i>	<i>Entity</i>	<i>Fountain</i>	<i>Scale</i>
<i>Easy drainage</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i><u>IGAC (2016)</u></i>	<i>1:100000</i>
<i>Double Drain</i>	<i>Polygon</i>	<i><u>IGAC (2016)</u></i>	<i>1:100000</i>
<i>Ecosystems</i>	<i>Polygon</i>	<i><u>IDEAM (2017)</u></i>	<i>1:100000</i>
<i>Hydrological zoning</i>	<i>Polygon</i>	<i><u>IDEAM (2013)</u></i>	<i>1:500000</i>

It should be noted that although some modifications have been made to the 2013 hydrographic zoning map, in accordance with the observations made by the regional autonomous corporations on the territories in the definition of the water systems, due to conditions of the mapping scale, as well as the internal territorial subdivisions of each community belonging to the AATI; The nomenclature of water bodies may vary or differ to some extent from what has been observed in the field, depending on the difficulty in obtaining the spatial information available from official sources at the country level on a more detailed scale and with the relevant territorial updates on the divisions or associations of nouns (names) that have been granted by each mapping unit. territorial or cultural entity granted by the communities that inhabit the region. However, it should be noted that the above does not affect the certification of the project or the mitigation results of the REDD+ YUTUCU and Others initiative, because the territory demarcated in the hydrological network and water bodies, the project area and the region are not being counted as stable forest, these categories are classified in the coverage class called non-forest.

Finally, the behavior of deforestation over the monitoring period of the 2016-2018 project has been detailed in section 10.3 of the Ddp and in the Excel file .xlsx `Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018` on the "Monitoreo_deforestación_anual" sheet. 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 route: `Supports\Cartography\3_Monitoreo 2016-2018`).

Documentation submitted by the project developer

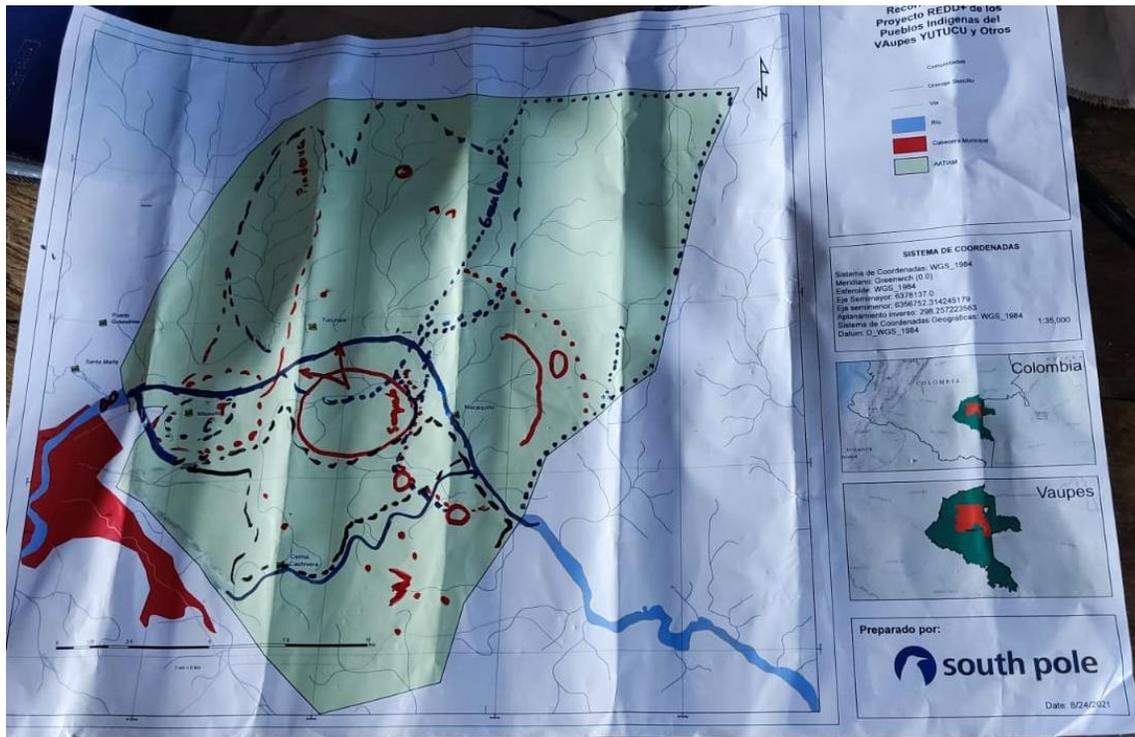
Calculation of estimates: Available in the path `Supports/Estimates/Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018`

Cartographic files: Available on the route: `Supports\Cartography\3_Monitoreo 2016-2018`

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

It was possible to visualize the data in the Drainage folder and the Deforestation maps. However, it is evident that simple drains do not have a name or denomination and that the maps do not have an ideal level of detail. The foregoing, supported by the fact that the cartography printed for the field work of the audit, where each of the AATI's can be visualized, did not contain the information of the denomination or name of simple streams and drains, whose printing scale allowed to make precision of said information and in case of being unknown, The work of social mapping makes it possible to corroborate this information, since the communities know the names of the streams and rivers that are part of their territory. In addition to the above, there were cases where the double drainage that crosses the AATIS was not visible on the map. Below is an image of the above:



In accordance with the above, the route of the documentation where the maps and cartography of each of the AATI's evidenced in the field are found is requested and as an opportunity for improvement for the project, that the maps presented to the community have a deeper level of detail to give complete spatial understanding of the territory and improve communication and assimilation of information with the communities.

OPEN SAC	
Project Developer's Response	Fecha: 07-07-2023
<p><i>Attached are the maps in PDF format evidenced in the audit field trip.</i></p> <p><i>Regarding the associated cartography, in the supports of round # 1 of findings (Route: 03_Soportes/Cartography), there is the cartography of the project in accordance with requirement # 8 of the AFOLU sector Methodological Document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects BCR0002" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022.</i></p> <p><i>Regarding the detail of the maps requested in the improvement opportunity, it is noted that the maps that are worked on in the field are prepared according to the available information and the objective for which they are constructed. Additionally, social cartography work is done to help improve the details, such as the map evidenced in the output that contains traces of what was worked on in the field.</i></p>	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<p><i>2023 Route Maps: Contains PDF maps of the routes evidenced in the audit output. Available on the route Additional Information/Maps Traveled 2023</i></p>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 01-08-2023
<p><i>The documents required to close the finding are submitted. However, it is clarified that the photograph presented was social mapping work carried out by the auditor during the project's visit to Syrian, where the need to improve and attend to the details as an opportunity for improvement was evidenced.</i></p> <p>CLOSED SAC</p>	

SAC No.	12	Requirement No.	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 13-03-2023
12				
Description of the SAC				
<p><i>Include in the project document and monitoring report a section explaining the context of the project, the timing of the project, the previous audit processes, explaining the methodological change and the real context of the project with its corresponding supports, due to the confusion of the context of socializations, signing of agreements, among others.</i></p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023
<p><i>Section 1.1 of the Ddp contains the project summary which specifies the type, location, project activities, monitoring period, baseline scenario and GHG emission reduction.</i></p> <p><i>The information related to the methodological change from VCS to Biocarbon is not included in the Ddp because this does not correspond to the requirements of the BCR Standard version 2.1 of September 21, 2022, the tool for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions in REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 or the ISO 14064-3 standard. None of the above standards or documents require the project to indicate whether it has been registered or rejected in another GHG program.</i></p> <p><i>The Readme REDD+ Yutucu file is created, which describes the management of the information generated in the validation and verification process of the REDD+ Project.</i></p>				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
<i>Léeme REDD+ Swallower</i>				
Evaluation of the audit team				Fecha: 14-05-2023

Taking into account the provisions of item 12 of the BCR Standard version 2.1 of September 21, 2022: "... Project owners must demonstrate carbon rights, with agreements and documents ensuring that the requirement is met, with at least the following information: (a) parties signing the agreement(s); (b) purpose of the agreement; (c) date of the agreement; (d) name of the GHG project; (e) period of quantification of GHG emission removals/reductions;

(f) responsibilities, obligations, and rights of each of the signatory parties..."

It is requested that in the project document or in an annex that cites the Ddp, a section be included specifying the totality of agreements made with the communities and their modifications since the date of the start of the project, this includes, contracts, other yes, annexes, acts of ratification. It is necessary and fundamental that the context and timing of the agreements that have been made with the communities and their specificity and objectives be made totally clear.

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

Annex 14 presents the information related to the ownership and rights over carbon in accordance with requirement #12 of the BCR Standard version 3.0 of March 7, 2023, which includes the number of agreements, the parties signing, objectives, dates, responsibilities, obligations, and rights of each of the signatory parties.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 14. Agreements related to carbon rights: Document containing the conditions of the agreements made within the framework of the certification of the Yutucu REDD+ project.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

The date that appears in Annex 14, on the Individual Annex I to the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Contract does not correspond to the one reviewed during the face-to-face meeting on 08-06-2023 for the review of the agreements made within the framework of the project where the "Yutucu Project Minutes Review of Contractual Documents" was consolidated

The proponent submits the document that specifies the totality of the agreements made with the communities and their modifications since the start date of the project.

CLOSED SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

The date in Individual Annex I was incorrectly entered due to a typing error. This was adjusted in subsection 1.4 of Annex 14, updating the date to October 21, 2022.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 14. Agreements related to carbon rights: Document containing the conditions of the agreements made within the framework of the certification of the Yutucu REDD+ project. Available in the following path: Annexes/Annex 14_Acuerdos Carbon Rights

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

The proposer adjusts the requested document, so the finding is closed.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	13	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
		13		

Description of the SAC

Regarding the quantification, the document *Expost Emissions Calculation NREF BIOCARBONBCR MR 2016-2018* requests the following:

The document corresponds to the calculation of *Exante* emissions, so it is important to differentiate the information or rename the document.

Adjust the exact figures of the NREF to otherwise BA, BS, Carbon Content in BA, Carbon Content in BS

Amazonas	(t/ha)
Existencias de biomasa aérea (BA)	257,56
Existencias biomasa subterránea (BS)	56,97
Existencias biomasa Total (BT)	314,53

Parámetro	Valor observado
Deforestación acumulada en ha	1.399.651,00
Contenidos de carbono en BA (tC/ha)	121,200
Contenidos de carbono en BS (tC/ha)	27,00

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 08-05-2023

The nomenclature of the Excel file is corrected .xlsx as follows: *Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018*, this input contains the information of the ex ante baseline estimates, as well as the results after monitoring the effectiveness of the initiative in controlling deforestation and therefore specifies the emission reductions associated with the mitigation actions employed by the project proponent within the lines strategic activities.

In this sense, the file contains the joint information of projections (ex ante reductions) on the "Reduccion_emisiones_exante" sheet and actual mitigation results (ex-post reductions) on the "Reduccion_emisiones_expost" sheet and in an aggregated form in the "REDD_Summary" sheet where both results are contrasted in parallel. On the other hand, in the same file, the typing error in the "Parameters" sheet is corrected, on the biomass stocks reported area (see cell K5), the value changes from 251.56 t/ha to 257.86 t/ha; consistent with the data reported by the country's Forest Emissions Reference Level (Table 4 of the NREF, MADS & IDEAM 2020) (Source: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/18-08-2020_nref_colombia_v8.pdf).

The documentation presented is reviewed and the data reported in the Ddp are adjusted, thus keeping correspondence between the basis of calculation of ex ante and ex post estimates, in order to conform to the closure of the finding.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Calculation of estimates: Available in the following path: *Supports/Estimates/Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018*

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The proponent of the project makes the requested adjustments and submits the required supports to close the finding.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	14	Requirement No. 1	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				
<p><i>According to the Methodology for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1, prior to the validation of the REDD project, the owner must submit a detailed proposal for methodological deviation that includes an analysis of compliance with:</i></p> <p><i>a) The principles set out in ISO 14064-2:2006; paragraph 3, or that which updates it, and b) the requirements of the applicable national legislation. BIOCARBON REGISTRY will review the proposal if it contains sufficient information for evaluation, assign an expert for review. The outcome of the review will indicate whether the methodological deviation is feasible and determine the additional aspects to be included in the final version of the project document.</i></p> <p><i>Such a document and approval of it are required.</i></p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

Table 28 of section 3.3 of the Ddp is deleted, since the values presented there are not considered methodological deviations after evaluation.

The elements listed above do not go against or transgress the guidelines of the methodology described in the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022.

In this sense, it is highlighted that the methodological document is aligned with the national guidelines on the applicable regulatory provisions of Resolution 1447 of 2018, as well as the country's Forest Emissions Reference Level (NREF) and its applicability on the current baseline of the project and for future scenarios. Thus, within the framework of the BioCarbon Registry standard, it has been proposed to consider the Country Reference Level (NREF) as a country reference for the establishment of the baselines of the projects, a fact that does not mean that the projects must accept these parameters by default, but that it will be the decision of the developer to establish the baseline based on the NREF or other valid approximations of the project's own activity data achieved through the through the establishment of plots and measurements in the field. Thus, the standard is not exclusive in terms of these possibilities and therefore the values used by the initiative and associated with: (I) Historical reference period (II) Emission factors, and (II) Significance of the sinks and emission sources considered; do not correspond to a methodological deviation and the project may incorporate the parameters and determinations established by the country's NREF or other valid approximations, as long as it is considered relevant for future verifications.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

20230203_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD BCR_V2_DBE&CRI: DdP ajustado.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The proponent of the project clarifies why the consultation of the standard on what had been initially presented as a methodological deviation by the project does not proceed, for which it makes the necessary adjustments and presents the required supports to close the finding.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	15	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				
<i>Images of the two monitoring dates should be attached, identifying changes in spectral response that may correspond to a loss or gain in forest cover.</i>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023
<p><i>The monitoring of deforestation behavior, on the project boundaries, made up of the Project Area (AP) and Leakage Area (AF), defined in section 1.9.1 of the project design document (DdP), has been executed in accordance with the guidelines of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022.</i></p> <p><i>In this sense, for the first monitoring period of the initiative, between 2016-2018, the decrease in deforestation because of the implementation of the project's activities was verified through the monitoring of forest cover, using the available information on the forest area of Colombia and changes in it. provided by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) through the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC). Based on the non-Forest data identified in the region and reported by IDEAM, the forest areas that suffered deforestation in the AP and FA have been quantified according to the processing of the cartographic layers and the annual reports of changes in forest cover at the national level. These inputs are shared for corroboration of the results in the project's information management folder (see route: Supports\Cartography\3_Monitoreo 2016-2018\3_Insumos IDEAM).</i></p> <p><i>It is clarified that the use of the two Landsat 8 satellite images from 2016 and 2018 was included as part of the validation process of forest cover loss behavior in the framework of a visual inspection of significant deforestation patches, where the loss of forest cover could exceed 20 ha. as explained in section 3.1 of Annex 6, however, the evidence detailed therein does not correspond to the monitoring results of the entire area delimited for the PA.</i></p>				

Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<p><i>Monitoring mapping 2016 - 2018. Available in the path Supports\Cartography\3_Monitoreo 2016-2018\3_Insumos IDEAM).</i></p> <p><i>Annex 6: Cartographic procedure to define the project area, the leak belt and quantify the change in forest cover in the monitoring period</i></p>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 14-06-2023
<p><i>The proponent of the project makes the requested adjustments and submits the required supports to close the finding.</i></p> <p>CLOSED SAC</p>	

SAC No.	16	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				
<p><i>The reference region is not displayed in the cartography attached by the project, nor is the delimitation of the expansion zone. Likewise, it is not possible to visualize the 46,812.40 hectares of area categorized as ineligible. The shapes and the respective cartography are required.</i></p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

The cartographic files have been updated in their entirety to better understand the spatial boundaries of the initiative. The information can be consulted in Google Earth format (.KML) or Shapefile (.shp) in the project information management folder (see path: Supports\Cartography).

In the No_Bosque REDD_2005-2015 shape (Available at: Ineligible Project Area see path: _Soportes\Cartography\1_Elegibilidad (LB 2005-2015)\Project 1_Área (AP)\SHP\Ineligible), it is possible to visualize the ineligible area of the project, below is the attribute table:

No_Bosque REDD_2005-2015 — Objetos Totales: 12, Filtrados: 12, Seleccionados: 0

ID	FNF_2014	FNF_2015	CMP_05_10	CMP_10_12	CMP_12_13	CMP_13_14	CMP_14_15	ELI_05_15	Area_ha
1	1,000000000000	2,000000000000	Bosque	Bosque	Bosque	Bosque	Deforestacion	No Elegible	160,40225768200
2	2,000000000000	2,000000000000	Bosque	Bosque	Bosque	Deforestacion	No Bosque	No Elegible	448,46695773600
3	2,000000000000	2,000000000000	Bosque	Bosque	Deforestacion	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Elegible	5,47249725547
4	2,000000000000	2,000000000000	Bosque	Bosque	Deforestacion	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Elegible	515,89261180000
5	2,000000000000	2,000000000000	Bosque	Deforestacion	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Elegible	1,79271384758
6	2,000000000000	2,000000000000	Bosque	Deforestacion	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Elegible	1796,84443564000
7	2,000000000000	2,000000000000	Deforestacion	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Elegible	1,50965131710
8	2,000000000000	2,000000000000	Deforestacion	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Bosque	No Elegible	2838,059931481000
9	2,000000000000	2,000000000000	No Bosque	No Elegible	35793,98345690000				
10	3,000000000000	3,000000000000	Sin Informacion	No Elegible	4654,23596471000				
11	3,000000000000	3,000000000000	Sin Informacion	No Elegible	3,86848438941				
12	3,000000000000	3,000000000000	Sin Informacion	No Elegible	591,87627830000				

Documentation submitted by the project developer

The specific supports requested can be consulted as follows: Reference Region see path: Supports\Cartography\2_Limites of the project\Reference 5_Región (RR) Region of Expansion see path: Supports\Cartography\2_Limites of the project\4_Región of expansion (REX) Ineligible area of the project see route: _Soportes\Cartography\1_Elegibilidad (LB 2005-2015)\1_Área of the project (AP)\SHP\Ineligible

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The proponent of the project makes the requested adjustments and submits the required supports to close the finding.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	17	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				
<i>In the project activities folder, it is not possible to view the files either in the drive or in the download file, so it was not possible to verify the activities that support the monitoring period.</i>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023
<i>The folder of the project activities is again attached, the information is differentiated by the years in which the activities were executed.</i>				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
<i>Project Activities: Available in Supports/Project Activities/Actividades_2016, Actividades_2017, Actividades_2018, and Actividades_2019</i>				
Evaluation of the audit team				Fecha: 14-06-2023

Once you have reviewed the "Project Activities" folder, there are still files that cannot be viewed online or once downloaded. Specifically, the following:

Capeta CDA_files

Carpeta Project Detail_ATIAM_GIZ_files

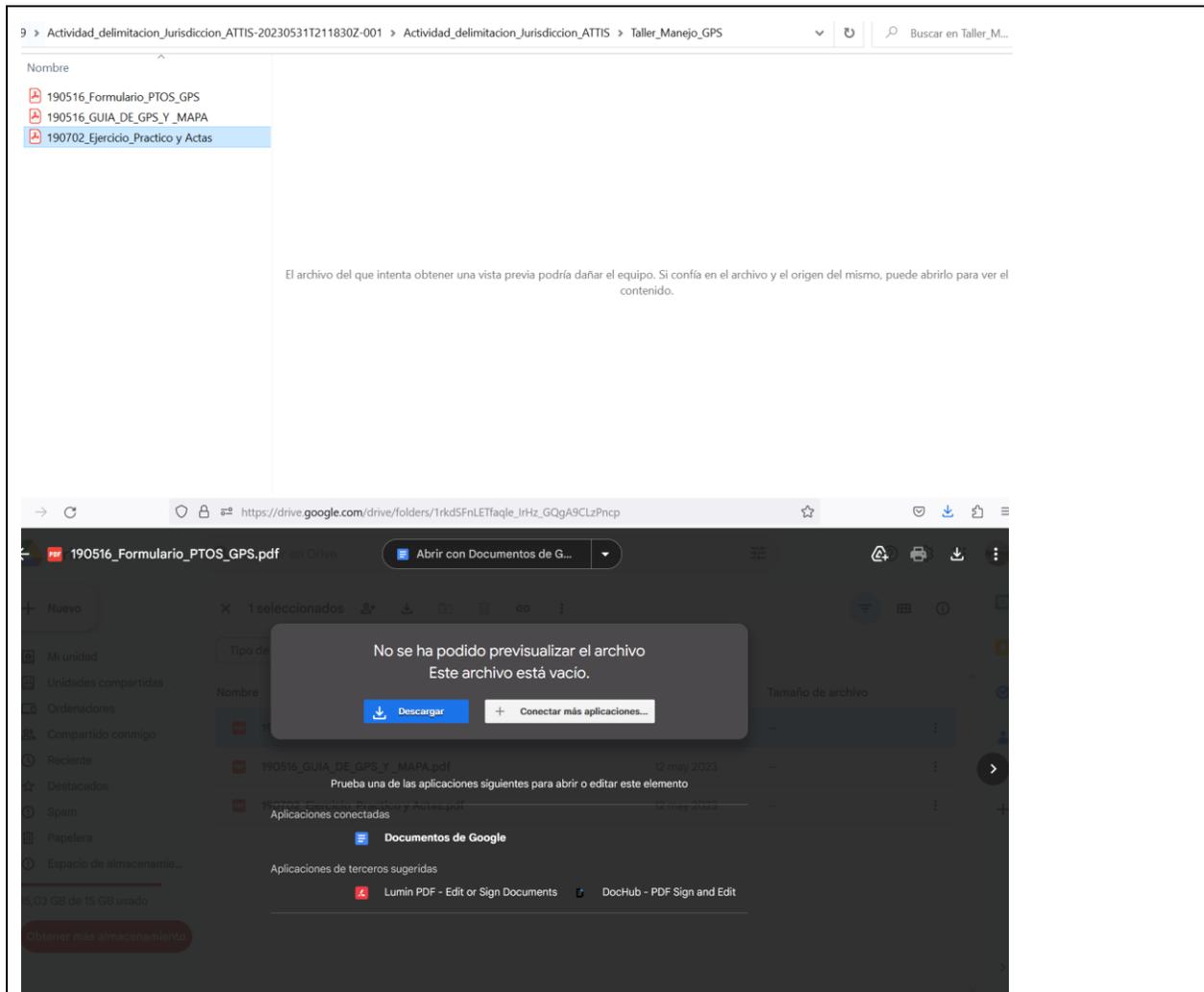
Polygon aatiam.doc

(56) Participatory Construction of Indigenous Territorial Peace – YouTube

Folder Actividades_2019

Here are some screenshots of what we found:





In accordance with the above, it is requested to review the status of the files and submit the documentation in a legible and verifiable format.

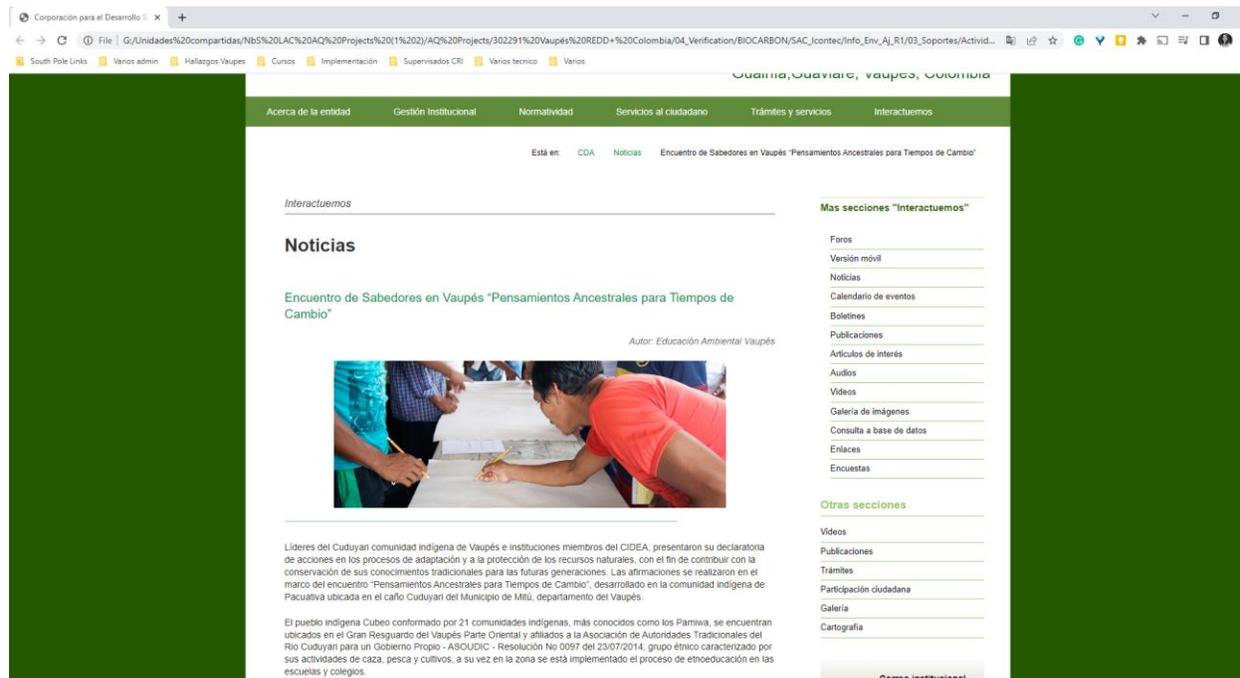
OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

The requested information is attached. The following are the files:

Folder CDA_files: Corresponds to the information on the CDA website about the meeting of knowers in Vaupés "Ancestral Thoughts for Times of Change". The file is attached in PDF format (Available at Project Activities/2016/CDA_Encuentros Knowers). Here's how the information is displayed:



Project Detail_ATIAM_GIZ_files Folder: Information about the Strengthening of Own Education project developed by AATIAM. The updated link to the website is: <https://sgp.undp.org/spacial-itemid-projects-landing-page/spacial-itemid-project-search-results/spacial-itemid-project-detailpage.html?view=projectdetail&id=25151>. The file is attached in PDF format (Available in Supports/Project Activities/2017/ Project Detail_ATIAM_GIZ). Here's how the information is displayed:

FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA EDUCACIÓN PROPIA

SGP COUNTRY OFFICE CONTACT

Ms. Ana Beatriz Barona
Email: ana.barona@undp.org
Tulla Ines Henry
Email: tulla.henry@undp.org

ADDRESS

Cra. 11 No. 82-01 Office 601
Bogotá

Visit the Colombia Country Page

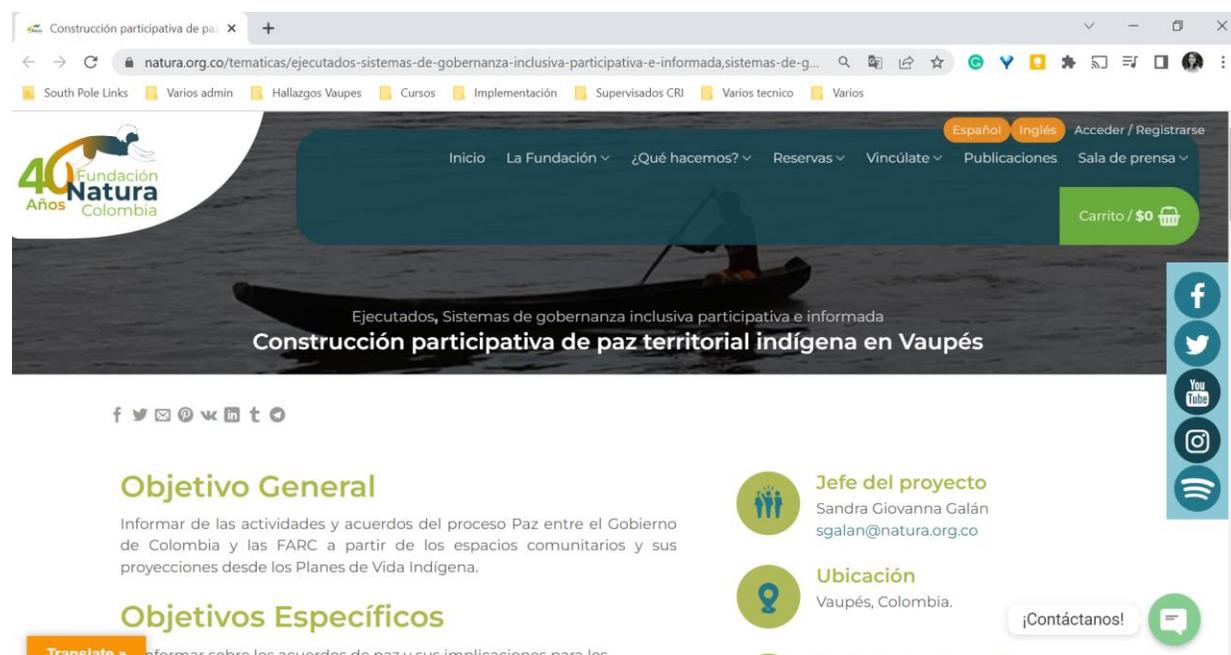
PROJECT SNAPSHOT

Grantee:	AATIAM
Country:	Colombia

perímetro **área** **SIG**

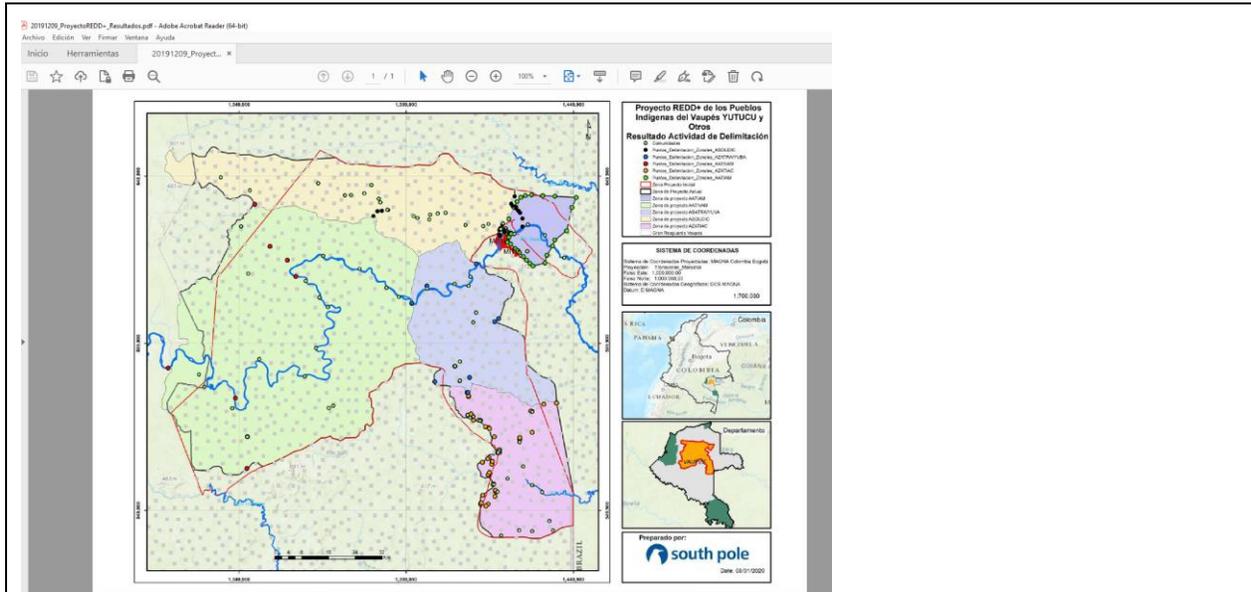
69,7	29329	<p>POLIGONO AATIAM 2018</p> <p>70.21197732023929,1.31167859321272,0 - 70.22073682945847,1.285190959475305,0 - 70.21877440992823,1.278549248160686,0 - 70.21590218101831,1.274094726687183,0 - 70.21554712576871,1.271222946448555,0 - 70.21363882522499,1.271617765379992,0 - 70.21065837363732,1.272219733485155,0 - 70.20809232411223,1.272680580783667,0 - 70.20823148080871,1.272771519170443,0 - 70.20599207503599,1.272965025770082,0 - 70.20512902827974,1.272570128566411,0 - 70.20513423336308,1.27131764260375,0 - 70.21148195162564,1.262316255757474,0 - 70.21484857989866,1.249978134105829,0 - 70.21574179572653,1.248308149289986,0 - 70.20707891271262,1.2436331418765,0 - 70.10455477643064,1.234408132788433,0</p>
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(56) *Participatory Construction of Indigenous Territorial Peace – YouTube: Document in pdf format containing information related to the Participatory Construction of Indigenous Territorial Peace project in Vaupés, Colombia. (AATIAM, AATIVAM, ASATRAIYUVA and ASATIQ). Where the AATI created their peace proposals in their territories, in post-conflict times. Available in Project Activities/2018/Participatory Construction. The updated link to the file is: <https://natura.org.co/tematicas/ejecutados-sistemas-de-gobernanza-inclusiva-participativa-e-informada,sistemas-de-gobernanza-inclusiva-participativa-e-informada/construccion-participativa-de-paz-territorial-indigena-en-vaupes/> Here's how the information is displayed:*



Folder Actividades_2019: Contains files related to the delimitation of the jurisdiction of the AATs. All files are attached in PDF format and below is how the information is displayed:

20191209 ProyectoREDD+ Resultados:



Formato Campo Puntos GPS AATIVAM:

PROYECTO REDD+ EN CINCO ZONALES DEL GRAN RESGUARDO INDÍGENA DEL VAUPÉS
Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas – AATIAM, Asociación de Autoridades del Vaupés Medio
– AATIVAM, Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas Yuruti del Vaupés – ASATRAIYUVA,
Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales – PAMIJABOVA del río Cuduyari para un Gobierno Propio
–ASOUDIC y Asociación Zonal de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de Acatucara – AZATIAC

Formulario para el registro de puntos de delimitación de las zonales
Comunidad: *Zona AATIVAM* AATIAM ASOUDIC
Técnico: *Carlos J. Castellanos* AATIVAM AZATIAC
Fecha: *23 - 29 Julio* formato: *01* ASATRAIYUVA SOUTH POLE

Punto #	Coordenada N			Coordenada W			Descripción
	Gra	Min	Seg	Gra	Min	Seg	
<i>P1</i>	<i>00°</i>	<i>54'</i>	<i>35.6"</i>	<i>071°</i>	<i>07'</i>	<i>35.2"</i>	<i>Limite Pucarón - Carurú</i>
<i>P2</i>	<i>00°</i>	<i>49'</i>	<i>41.8"</i>	<i>070°</i>	<i>56'</i>	<i>42.8"</i>	<i>Comunidad Nueva Florida</i>
<i>P3</i>	<i>00°</i>	<i>38'</i>	<i>17.9"</i>	<i>070°</i>	<i>54'</i>	<i>53.7"</i>	<i>Limite Bella Vista - Cananari</i>
<i>P4</i>	<i>00°</i>	<i>43'</i>	<i>26.9"</i>	<i>070°</i>	<i>54'</i>	<i>50.0"</i>	<i>Comunidad Bella Vista Tuy</i>
<i>P5</i>	<i>01°</i>	<i>09'</i>	<i>22.2"</i>	<i>070°</i>	<i>46'</i>	<i>58.8"</i>	<i>Comunidad Pto. Limón</i>
<i>P6</i>	<i>01°</i>	<i>12'</i>	<i>02.1"</i>	<i>070°</i>	<i>48'</i>	<i>14.8"</i>	<i>Comunidad Pto. Mensajero</i>
<i>P7</i>	<i>01°</i>	<i>19'</i>	<i>17.2"</i>	<i>070°</i>	<i>51'</i>	<i>08.0"</i>	<i>Comunidad La Sabana</i>
<i>P8</i>	<i>01°</i>	<i>21'</i>	<i>07.5"</i>	<i>070°</i>	<i>53'</i>	<i>34.0"</i>	<i>Limite Virabazo - Wacuraba</i>

Formato Campo Puntos GPS ASATRAIYUVA:

Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_ASATRAIYUVA.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader (64-bit)

Inicio Herramientas Formato_Campo_P... x

PROYECTO REDD+ EN CINCO ZONALES DEL GRAN RESGUARDO INDÍGENA DEL VAUPÉS
Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas – AATIAM, Asociación de Autoridades del Vaupés Medio – AATIVAM, Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas Yuruti del Vaupés – ASATRAIYUVA, Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales – PAMIJABOVA del río Cuduyari para un Gobierno Propio – ASOUDIC y Asociación Zonal de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de Acaricuara – AZATIAC

Formulario para el registro de puntos de delimitación de las zonales

Técnico: Almargen Estada Comunidad: - Pto Loma - San Luis - Esigra AATIAM ASOUDIC
Zonal: AZATEAIYUVA AATIAM AZATIAC
Fecha: 21-Sept-2019 Numero de formato: 01 ASATRAIYUVA SOUTH POLE

Punto #	Coordenada N			Coordenada W			Descripción
	Gra	Min	Seg	Gra	Min	Seg	
P1	00°	52'	19.6"	070°	24'	35.8"	Este es el punto de partida
PI	00°	54'	49.3"	070°	21'	25.9"	Cerro Matapi - Saboneta Duende. Comunidad pto loma iendo Por el Cerro Matapi. punto Inter- medio.
P2	00°	50'	33.7"	070°	19'	28.0"	Cachivero de Danta limite AZATEAIYUVA con AZATIAC.
PI	00°	53'	00.1"	070°	19'	05.1"	Caño Fruta-monte Adentro de comunidad san Luis.
P3	01°	02'	32.1"	070°	14'	22.3"	Cerro Cajuche - limite ARICAY y OZATIAC
PI	01°	02'	03.0"	070°	15'	02.1"	Saboneta iendo por Cerro Cajuche
P4	01°	11'	24.0"	070°	12'	58.2"	Caño bitarayo margen derecha del río vaupes, limite con zona

Formato Campo Puntos GPS ASOUDIC:

Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_ASOUDIC.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader (64-bit)

Inicio Herramientas Formato_Campo_P... x

PROYECTO REDD+ EN CINCO ZONALES DEL GRAN RESGUARDO INDÍGENA DEL VAUPÉS
Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas – AATIAM, Asociación de Autoridades del Vaupés Medio – AATIVAM, Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas Yuruti del Vaupés – ASATRAIYUVA, Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales – PAMIJABOVA del río Cuduyari para un Gobierno Propio – ASOUDIC y Asociación Zonal de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de Acaricuara – AZATIAC

Formulario para el registro de puntos de delimitación de las zonales

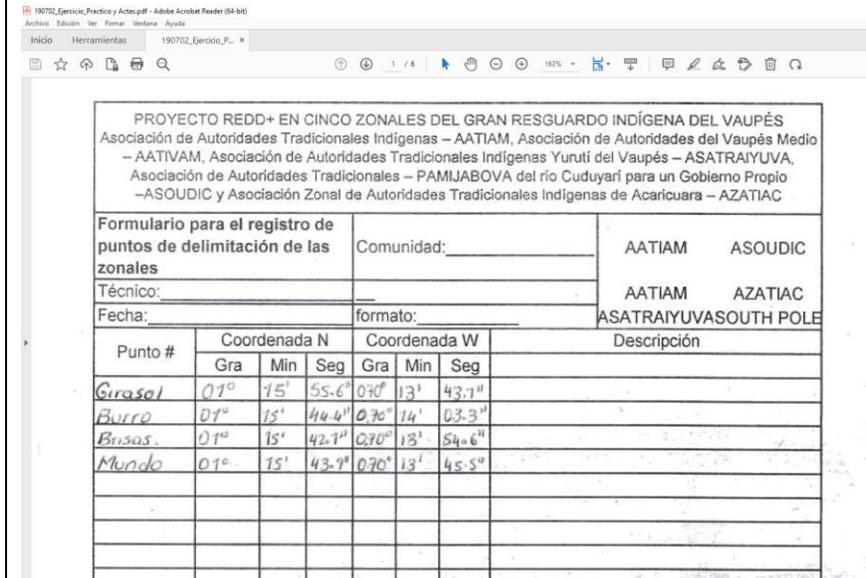
Técnico: _____ Comunidad: _____ AATIAM ASOUDIC
Fecha: _____ formato: _____ AATIAM AZATIAC
ASATRAIYUVA SOUTH POLE

Punto #	Coordenada N			Coordenada W			Descripción
	Gra	Min	Seg	Gra	Min	Seg	
C 19	01	20	20.9	070	11	32.1	Punto intermedio caño pindaiba limite con AATIAM
C 20 Boc	01	20	39.9	070	11	32.1	Bocana caño (jarada) con el caño pindaiba limite de ASOUDIC con AATIAM y ASATIAC
C 21	01	20	50.3	070	12	08.5	Punto intermedio caño pindaiba (puerto principal de la finca del Señor Mario Gonzalez)
C 22	01	21	08.8	070	12	19.6	Punto int-medio caño pindaiba

Formato Campo Puntos GPS AZATIAC:



Workshop/190702 Ejercicio Practico & Proceedings:



Documentation submitted by the project developer

Project Activities: Contains the project activity information in accordance with SAC 2 and 17 of the second round of findings. Available in Project Supports/Activities.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

The proposer submits the required and visible information. However, document path is not mentioned adequately.

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

The path of each document is included.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Folder CDA_files: Available in the path Supports/Project Activities/2016/CDA_Encuentros Knowers

Project Detail_ATIAM_GIZ: Available in Support/Project Activities/2017/ Project Detail_ATIAM_GIZ

Polygon aatiam: Available in the path Supports/Project Activities/2018/Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_AATI/ATIAM/polygon aatiam

Participatory Construction of Indigenous Territorial Peace: Available in the Supports Pathway/Project Activities/2018/Participatory Construction

20191209_ProyectoREDD+_Resultados: Available in the path Supports/Project Activities/2019/Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_AATI/20191209_ProyectoREDD+_Resultados

Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_AATIVAM: Available in the path Supports/Project Activities/2019/Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_AATI/Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_AATIVAM

Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_ASATRAIYUVA: Available in the path Supports/Project Activities/2019/Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_AATI/Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_ASATRAIYUVA

Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_ASOUNDIC: Available in the path Supports/Project Activities/2019/Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_AATI/Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_ASOUNDIC

Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_AZATIAC: Available in the path Supports/Project Activities/2019/Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_AATI/Formato_Campo_Puntos_GPS_AZATIAC

Workshop/190516_Formulario_PTOS_GPS: Available in the path Supports/Project Activities/2019/Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_AATI/Workshop/Workshop/190516_Formulario_PTOS_GPS

Workshop/190516_GUIA_DE_GPS_Y_MAPA: Available in the path Supports/Project Activities/2019/Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_AATI/Workshop/Workshop/190516_GUIA_DE_GPS_Y_MAPA

Workshop/190702_Ejercicio_Practico & Proceedings: Available in the Supports/Project Activities/2019/Actividad_delimitacion_Jurisdiccion_AATI/Workshop/Workshop/190702_Ejercicio_Practico & Proceedings

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 06-09-2023

The proponent presents the required and visible information, specifying the documentary route by which the finding is closed.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	18	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCRoo02 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				

It is necessary that, in order to comply with environmental and social safeguards, the communities have access to the information physically and in each of the communities, since they are the owners of the project, so they should have access to the information at all times.

In addition, the Biocarbon Registry's REDD+ Safeguards Interpretation Tool is required.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 08-05-2023

It is clarified that the tool to demonstrate compliance with REDD safeguards version 1.1 of January 26, 2023, does not establish that all communities in a project must have the physical information related to the certification of the project. Regarding the guarantees of full and effective participation, compliance with this is presented in section 2.4 of Annex 10.

In addition, Annex 3 describes the committees in charge of administering the project, which includes the communication committee responsible for registering and reporting to its respective administrative committee on developments in the territory. The communicators must be articulated with the representatives of the communities to be aware of the concerns or doubts that arise regarding the project in the base communities.

Likewise, as evidenced during the audit visit carried out in April 2023, South Pole has delivered physical folders that compiled information on the agreements for the signing of the ERPA, information on the strategic lines of the project and the structure of the benefit-sharing system.

To continue to ensure transparency and access to information, a documentary update of the Yutucu REDD+ project will be sent to the AATI proponents of the project. The Project Documentation Map document contains the description of the documents that will be shared.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 10: Analysis of the Safeguards of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Application of the Biocarbon tool for the interpretation of Safeguards.

Annex 3 - Benefit-sharing system: Contains the proposal for the benefit-sharing system, the scheme for validating the proposal for the allocation of resources by the communities, and the mechanism for monitoring the results of the benefit-sharing system.

Project Documentation Map: Available in Additional Information/Project Documentation Map

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The Safeguards Tool of the REDD+ project is related. However, according to the response issued by the proponent, it is necessary to clarify that the technical visit of the audit was carried out in February and March 2023, for which it is requested to relate photographic record of the material that the project relates as "... physical folders that compiled information on the agreements for the signing of the ERPA, information on the strategic lines of the project and the structure of the benefit-sharing system...".

OPEN SAC.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

It is clarified that the audit output for the certification of the project with Biocarbon was carried out between February 24 and March 4, 2023. In relation to the photographic support of the folders related to the agreements for the signing of the ERPA, as well as the information on the strategic lines of the project and the structure of the benefit distribution system, it is rectified that this was not presented in the audit field visit. The response to the finding of round 1 referred to the fact that in the field visit, in one of the interviews with the coordinator at that time of the project, she reported on the delivery of this physical information to the communities.

Below is the photographic record of billboards and other relevant documents shared in the Yutucu REDD+ project:

ANO	# BONOS	PRECIO UNICO	INGRESOS TOTALES
2018	369,563	10,030	\$ 5,713,001.611
2019 & 2018	1701.611		\$ 316,119.425
Ingresos por AATI			
1,142	600.331		\$ 38,086.677
Ingresos AATI			
ACTUALES			
			\$ 19,043.338
			\$ 5,808.667
			\$ 380,866.778
			\$ 5,808.667

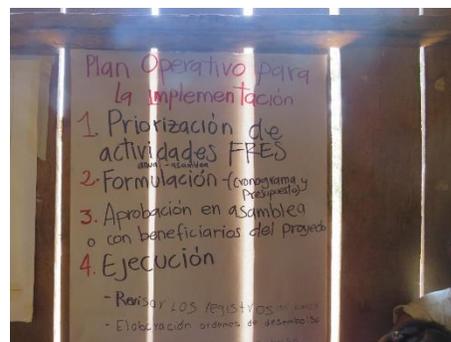
83% Implementación actividades
 10% Alquiler Bienes inmuebles
 5% Administración
 1% Represcindible
 1% Operativos



Information board about the construction of the SDB in AATIVAM

Informational bulletin board at Mitu's office

SUB-ACTIVIDAD	RESPONSABLE	REQUERIMIENTOS	MES														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1. Identificación de necesidades por comunidad																	
2. Atención por Zonal de promotor administrativo																	
3. Formulación de actividades del programa (EPA-PA)																	
Ejecución																	



Information board on the operational plans of the project activities in ASOUDIC



Gonzalo Suarez – President of ASATRAIYUVA with information on the Yutucu REDD+ Project

Documentation submitted by the project developer

N/A

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

The proponent relates the requested information, which allows the finding to be closed.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	19	Requirement No. 18	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 13-03-2023
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Description of the SAC	
<i>The report and evidence of the activities carried out by AZATIAC from the start date of the project and during the monitoring period reported for the first verification is requested, given that said AATI entered the REDD Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, in 2018 according to what was verified on site.</i>	
Project Developer's Response	Fecha: 08-05-2023
<i>Table 53 of the DdP presents project activities implemented during the monitoring period, specifically AZATIAC participated in the following projects: accompaniment and strengthening of the Indigenous Life Plan Processes of the Department of Vaupés and Delimitation of the jurisdiction of the territory of AZATIAC. AATIVAM. ASATRAIYUVA and ASOUDIC.</i>	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<i>DdP version 2: Available in the following path DdP/ 20230203_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD BCR_V2_DBE&CRI</i>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 14-06-2023
<i>The proponent of the project makes the requested adjustments and submits the required supports to close the finding.</i>	
CLOSED SAC	

SAC No.	20	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
		10	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	
Description of the SAC				
<i>A gap analysis is requested, where the changes and modifications contemplated during the methodological migration of the project from VCS to BCR are evidenced</i>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

Taking into account the updates on the BCR Standard document version 2.1 of September 21, 2022, as well as the guidelines of the "AFOLU sector methodological document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ BCR0002 Projects" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022", and considering that the REDD+ project intended to opt for a validation and verification process under the guidelines of the VCS methodology "VM0015 Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)", it is important to clarify that the structure of the project Design Document and Joint Monitoring Report provided a process of discrepancy analysis to adjust the methodological gap between the guidelines of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and BioCarbon Registry (BCR) to achieve the objectives of validation and first verification of the project. In this way, significant adjustments were assumed in the format of the documentation submitted, to align the design information in harmony with the design criteria of the BCR standard, these adjustments were presented in relation to:

- *Assessment of the applicability of the current methodology of the BCR Standard on the REDD+ project (see section 1.7 of the DdP)*
- *Update and report on the status of compliance and applicability of legal requirements and current legislation (see section 1.11 of the DdP).*
- *Update and evaluation of the benefits of the project and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the BCR standard tool, Tool for the determination of contributions to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) projects (see sections 1.15.3, 6.3.7.1 and 10.8.1 of the DdP).*
- *Monitoring of REDD+ Safeguards, evaluation and monitoring under the guidelines of the Tool for the Interpretation and Evaluation of REDD+ Safeguards of the BCR Standard aimed at preventing the impact on social, economic or environmental rights and the negative impacts identified in the formulation and implementation of REDD+ activities (see sections 1.11.4.2 and 2 of the DdP, as well as Annex 10)*
- *Update of the communication mechanisms that have been applied, and instances of participation in the project in the monitoring period (see sections 2.2, as well as PQRS mechanism and Annexes 2 and 13)*
- *Inclusion of the Risk Management analysis to carry out a comprehensive risk assessment of the projects following the guidelines of the BCR standard (see section 8 of the DdP).*
- *Inclusion of the Climate Change Adaptation analysis following the guidelines of the BCR standard (see section 9 of the DdP).*

In this order of ideas, the main aspects that were included under the adjustments of the joint design and monitoring document of the REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, to carry out the validation and verification process under the BCR standard, are presented here.

It is clarified that no adjustments or modifications were made to the assumptions for the baseline analysis and the guidelines established within the framework of the current national regulations for the development of projects were followed with the alignment of Resolution 1447 of 2018, and the country's Forest Emissions Reference Level (NREF), complying with each of the required guidelines.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

DdP version 2: Available in the following path DdP/ 20230203_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD BCR_V2_DBE&CRI

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The proponent of the project makes the requested adjustments and submits the required supports to close the finding.

CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	21	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 14-06-2023
Description of the SAC				

In accordance with the recent updates of the BCR standard on the requirements at the methodological level and application of tools, there are new developments in several of the tools required by the program, among them,

1. Manual update. The current version in force is that of February 13, 2023 (https://biocarbonregistry.com/procedimientos/BCR_Manual-de-validacion-y-verificacion.pdf)

2. Reserve for AFOLU The reserve for the AFOLU sector applies to all verifications that have been recorded since the publication of the latest version of the BCR Standard.

3. BCR toolkit (tools): The tools, new documents on the web, that fully take up what has already been described and applicable both in the Standard and in the methodologies from the previous versions to the current version.

a) Avoidance of Double Counting

b) No Net Harm

c) Baseline and Additionality

d) Monitoring, Reporting, and Review

e) Methodology Development and Approval

f) Permanence and risk management

g) Uncertainty management.

Within the framework of the new update, the project presents the update of the 20% reserve. However, it does not present the application of the other novelties updated by the BCR standard. In accordance with the above, it is requested to update and adjust the information of the REDD project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés, Yutucu and others, applying the new version and tools of the documents.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

The following describes the updates to the BCR standard applied to the Yutucu REDD+ project:

GHG Project Validation and Verification Manual Version 2.1 February 2023: This manual applies to independent entities that perform the validation and verification processes of GHG projects and does not include requirements to make project-specific adjustments.

Reserve for projects in the AFOLU sector: A 20% discount was made to the estimates of net emission reductions in accordance with numeral 13.1: Risk of reversal of the BCR Standard version 3.0 (Page 266 of the DdP).

Avoidance of Double Counting (ADC) version 1.0 of March 9, 2023: This tool sets forth the principles and requirements applicable to the BCR Program to avoid double counting of emissions and does not include requirements for not making project-specific adjustments.

Not net harm environmental and social safeguards (NNH) version 1.0 March 7, 2023: The net harm analysis was included in section 12.2 of the DdP (page 204), compliance with REDD+ safeguards are in section 4.4.2 of the DdP and Annex 10. On the other hand, risk management is described in section 7 of the DdP (page 155) and Annex 11. As for the monitoring plan, it is included in section 17 of the DdP (Page 239).

Baseline and Additionality version 1.0 February 17, 2023: Sections 3.3 and 3.4 describe the baseline and additionality scenario according to the requirements of this tool.

Monitoring, Reporting and Verification version 1.0 of February 13, 2023: Section 3.2.5 of the DdP (Page 34) describes the quantification period according to the requirements of the tool. On the other hand, the conservative approach and uncertainty management is described in section 3.8 of the DdP (Page 88). The monitoring plan is detailed in section 17 of the DdP (Page 239).

Methodologies development and approval version 1.0 of January 30, 2023: This tool provides the elements and procedures for the development and evaluation of methodologies and its application does not apply to the Yutucu REDD+ project.

Permanence and risk management version 1.0 March 07, 2023: Risk management is described in section 7 of the DdP (page 155) and Annex 11.

DdP Template version 1.0: The DdP has been updated according to the new template and tools of the BCR standard. The DdP V2 & V3 Comparison document shows the difference in content between DdP version 2 and 3. In addition, comments have been included in the new paragraphs of the DdP. These modifications have been made to facilitate review by the audit team.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

DdP version 3: Available in the following route DdP/20230705_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD_BCR_V3_DBE_CRI.

DdP V2 & V3 Comparison: Table with the comparison of the content between version 2 and 3 of the DdP. Available in Additional Information/DdP V2 & V3 Comparison

Annex 11_Risk Tool _Proyecto REDD_YUTUCU et al.: Analysis of project risk management according to SAC 21 adjustment.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

1. *In fact, the GHG Project Validation and Verification Manual V2.1 defines scopes and applications related to OEC.*
2. *The developer adjusted the document "20230705_DdP_Vaupés Colombia REDD_BCR_V3_DBE_CRI", hereinafter DdP V3.0, and other pertinent information, so that the 20% reserve discount was evidenced, as mentioned in the Standard.*

However, within the project documents presented the following should be adjusted:

- *DdP V3.0 mentions the use of V3.0 of the Standard, which does not correspond to the most up-to-date version (V3.1).*
- *In section 2.6 of Annex 10_Análisis of safeguards, which relates the adoption of measures to address reversal risks, an annex is presented as support that was not attached (Annex XXX_Gestión of Risk₁₂.) or that presents another denotation in the information provided.*

It is requested to modify these documents and any other pertinent documents, in order to ensure the traceability and consistency of the versions throughout the project documentation.

3. BCR toolkit

- *Avoidance of Double Counting. DdP V3.0 does not mention in any section what is the treatment or management implemented in relation to the possible risks of double counting, nor does it mention the tool (with the respective version) or annex to address double counting issues. DdP V3.0 Adjusted Requested*
- *No Net Harm. Sections 12.2, 4.4.2 and 17 of DdP V3.0 and Annex 10 satisfactorily demonstrate the development of the tool. However, it is requested to adjust the version used in the project documents of the tool, which will allow to generate temporal traceability and efficiency when reviewing the information.*
- *Baseline and Additionality. It is requested to adjust the documents and respective annexes of the project, so that they comply with the adjustments presented in the most updated version of the guide (V1.1). Specifically, and based on what is described in the Baseline and Additionality V1.1 tool (page 15), it was evident that some barriers identified in substep 2a (section 3.4 of the DPP) do not have a robust support, these are: institutional barriers and technological barriers. While the descriptions of these barriers are potentially accurate, the*

tool mentions that documented evidence must be provided and based on this a conservative interpretation must be established; This is not being complied with, since the wording seems to be based on an assessment that is not derived from documentary evidence. It is requested to attach or reference this evidence within the sections of the DdP.

- *Monitoring, Reporting and Verification. The sections and other sections within the scope of the tool are in line with the updated version (V1.0).*
- *Methodology Development and Approval. As mentioned by the developer, this guide does not currently apply to the project.*
- *Permanence and risk management. It is requested that, as in section 7 and section 3.9 of DdP V3.0, the use of this tool and its respective version also be mentioned.*
- *The BCR template appears with version 2, so it will need to be adjusted.*

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

Project Document: It is clarified that version 3.1 of the BCR standard was published on July 25, 2023, the date after version 3 of the project document was sent (July 07, 2023). In accordance with section 29 of Standard 3.1 (Figure 4.), there is a three-month transition period for the use of this latest version of the standard and the methodologies, guidelines and tools related in the update. Therefore, it does not apply this version of the standard in the DdP update.

Version 4 of the Project Document corresponds to the adjustment of version 2 of the Biocarbon format and the adjustments to SAC 2, 21 and 22.

29 Plan de transición

Los titulares del proyecto de GEI contarán con un periodo de transición de tres meses, para el uso de la versión actualizada de este documento, a partir de su publicación.

Esto debe cumplirse también para los documentos citados en este (metodologías, directrices y herramientas), así como los demás documentos que conforman este Estándar.

Versión 3.1 | Julio 2023
52 / 71

Figure 4. Section 29 of the Biocarbon Standard 3.1

Regarding section 2.6 of Annex 10, it was indicated that it was Annex 11 that contained the support related to risk management. See at: Annexes\ Annex 11_Risk Tool _Proyecto REDD_YUTUCU and Others

Avoidance of Double Counting: Annex 15 was created describing the analysis of mitigation initiatives that overlap with the Yutucu REDD+ project and the strategies projected for the future to manage uncertainties about project boundaries and avoid double counting of emissions.

No Net Harm: the version of the tool used (1.0 March 7, 2023) to perform the net harm analysis was included in sections 12.2, 4.4.2 and 7 of DdP V 4.0 and in Annex 10.

Baseline and Additionality: It is clarified that version 1.1 of the tool was published on July 27, 2023, the date after the information was sent (July 7, 2023) and according to the update of the version 3.1 standard published on July 25, 2023, there is a transition period of three months for the use of both the new version of the standard and the associated tools. Therefore, version 1.0 of the tool for baseline and additionality will be retained.

Sections 3.3 and 3.4 included the versions of the tool used (version 1.0 of February 17, 2023) and updated the information related to institutional and technological barriers.

Permanence and risk management: the version of the tool used (version 1.0 of March 07, 2023) was included in sections 7 and 3.9 of the DdP.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

DdP version 4: Latest version of the Project Document which includes the settings of SAC 2, 21, 22 and HS 11 Available in the following route DdP/ 20230808_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD_BCR_V4

Annex 10: Analysis of the Safeguards of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Application of the Biocarbon tool for the interpretation of Safeguards. Available in Annexes/ Annex 10_ Safeguards Analysis

Annex 15: Risk analysis of double counting and overlaps with other mitigation initiatives. Document containing the analysis of the overlap with other mitigation initiatives of the Yutucu REDD+ project. Available in Annexes/Annex 15_Riesgo double counting

Annex 15: Includes the cartographic information of the initiatives that overlap with REDD+ Yutucu, comunicués sent to Verra and Cercarbono to clarify the boundaries and the estimation of CCVs associated with these areas. Available in Annex 15 Annexes/Supports.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 06-09-2023

The proponent supports the use of version 3 of the Standard and adjusts the name of the Risk Annex.

Regarding Avoidance of Double Counting. The proponent conducts Annex 15 Double Counting Risk Analysis and Overlaps with Other Mitigation Initiatives. Much better if cited in DdP

Included in sections 12.2, 4.4.2 and 7 of DdP V 4.0 are the version of the Not Net Harm tool.

Relative to- Baseline and Additionality. Version 1.0 of the tool contains as a requirement what is being requested with respect to some barriers identified in substep 2a (section 3.4 of the DPP) that do not have a robust support, these are: institutional barriers and technological barriers. While the descriptions of these barriers are potentially accurate, the tool mentions that documented evidence must be provided and based on that establish. With the above, it is necessary to better support through sources and documentary supports the barriers identified at the institutional level, specifically:

- Risk of change of political structures within indigenous communities and*
- Inefficiency in the application of regional and national policies that regulate deforestation or strengthen different initiatives for the use of resources. Regarding technological barriers,*
- Difficulties in accessing alternative sources and technologies for agricultural production.*
- Difficulties in access to equipment, training, and infrastructure for the development of productive projects for sustainable use and for conservation purposes and to avoid deforestation.*
- Increased travel time to obtain resources, due to the long distances.*

The current version of the Permanence and risk management tool is appropriately referenced.

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 11-09-2023

Regarding the risk of double counting, section 18 was included in the DdP indicating that the double counting risk analysis was carried out.

Regarding the additionality analysis, the description of institutional barriers (pages 54 to 69 of the DdP) and technological barriers (pages 69 to 71 of the DPP) was expanded. Below is the information that was added:

"Institutional barriers

- External administration of the resources allocated by the State through the General System of Participations.*
- Reduced governance in the reservation given the large area that requires control and surveillance.*
- Risk of changing political structures within indigenous communities.*
- Inefficiency in the implementation of regional and national policies that regulate deforestation or strengthen different resource development initiatives.*

As mentioned above, one of the barriers in the Gran Resguardo is the management of resources from the General System of Participations (SGP), which does not reach the reservation directly, but is managed by a State entity. According to Law 715 of 2001, legally constituted Indigenous Reserves were constituted as beneficiaries of the GSP, until the indigenous territorial entities are established, and the resources of the AESGP (Special Allocation of the General System of Participations) are administered by the municipality or municipalities in which the indigenous reservation is located from accounts separate from those of the territorial entities and through an administration contract with the reservation authorities; This contract must be concluded by 31 December of each year and sent to the Ministry of the Interior by 20 January of the following year. The execution of the administration contract is carried out between the respective territorial entity (municipality or municipalities) and the legal representative of the reservation designated by the authorities themselves. This implies adjustments for both parties, for the territorial entities in the understanding of life plans or uses and customs for the formulation of the projects and to be able to follow up on this type of proposals, and for their part for the indigenous reservations, in the registration and formalization of their legal representatives. In addition, coordination is required among the entities at the national level responsible for issuing guidelines in this regard.

As of March 2017, only 333 reservations nationwide had signed contracts with municipalities, that is, about 39% of the total (Díaz Lemos et al. 2017); which shows that there has been a failure to sign the AESGP administration contracts, which in turn

generates delays in the execution of these resources, and their impact on the goods and services required by indigenous communities. In the department of Vaupés, only 50 per cent of the opportunities for the conclusion of contracts had been taken for the same term, and in the departments of the southern Amazon (Guainía, Amazonas and Vaupés), the average number of contracts concluded with respect to the total number of opportunities was only 32 per cent. This non-compliance is mainly explained by causes such as the absence of a documented Life Plan on the part of the indigenous reservations and the lack of knowledge of the necessary requirements for the signing of the contracts; situations that account for the strong institutional barriers that indigenous communities have historically faced within their administrative and representative bodies.

Once the resource management contract has been signed, the resources are incorporated into the budget and managed in accounts independent of that of the territorial entity, for execution by the municipalities, districts and departments as administrators of these. The execution carried out by the territorial entities is carried out on the basis of the investment projects formulated by the Authorities of the Reservations; however, according to information from the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic (Díaz Lemus et al. 2017), the execution of the resources of the Special Allocation of the General System of Participations (AESGP) between 2013 and 2016 (prior to the start date of the REDD project), was on average 65%, and for 2016 it was only 53%. Therefore, it is evident that this type of administration denotes failures in the application and contractual management of money. On average, only 26% of the execution is carried out directly by the Indigenous Associations (AATI).

Follow-up reports reviewed by the Social Sector Delegation of the Comptroller's Office in an analysis of the effectiveness in the execution of the resources of the AESGP (Díaz Lemus et al. 2017), showed that the low percentage of resources managed directly by the AATI under the administration contract is due to the fact that indigenous associations use the economic resources for contracting under their own and subjective criteria, taking into account that they are made in the Within the framework of uses and customs, without carrying out market studies, for example to establish the most favorable prices, or the best supplier in terms of the quality of the product or service, present delays that are often not justified or have to do with the lack of capacity to execute in the stipulated times. This raises the alarm among territorial entities about the management and use of resources and the controls that must be put in place when resources are executed by indigenous associations through self-administration figures lacking any monitoring and control system, and this has a negative impact on the opportunities of indigenous communities to advance in strengthening the government and the administration of their own resources.

The administration of the resources of the AESGP by the territorial entities, although it can guarantee minimum control and good practices in the management of economic resources, also implies serious consequences at the institutional level such as delays in the signing of contracts or agreements for the execution of the resources or inopportuneness in the delivery of the products or services contracted to the communities. This is mainly due to factors such as the lack of personnel and training between the parties, deficiencies in planning, inadequate interaction between the territorial entities and the reservations, among others. In the departments of the Amazon, delays for the signing of contracts or agreements alone ranged from 61 to 219 days between 2015 and 2016, while in departments such as Antioquia or Huila, delays ranged from 62 to 97 days during the same period.

In addition, there are risks associated with the change of political structures within indigenous communities, since with the entry into force of Law 1450, the destination of AESGP resources (mainly a source of income) changed, now within the framework of life plans or uses and customs and later, with Decree 1953 of 2014, in the signing and formalization of the administration contracts that are no longer made with the authority of the reservation but with the legal representative of the same, who are expected to directly administer the resources of the Special Allocation and also other public resources that can be administered or executed by these peoples under fiscal management figures, Worse is that they do not necessarily have a significant level of coordination to receive support for the operation, training, training, communication, management, strengthening and monitoring of the Special Indigenous Jurisdiction, since these representatives are generally community members appointed by the community's own authorities, but without relevant training that would allow them to carry out their functions properly. Although, according to Decree 1953 of 2014, legal representatives must be appointed by each Indigenous Council or similar collective structure of self-government and registered with the Directorate of Indigenous Affairs of the Ministry of the Interior, this figure does not exist in most of the legally constituted reservations and its designation implies an important logistical deployment since the registration of the legal representation of the communities must be done in Bogotá. therefore, the administration of resources continues to be the responsibility of the municipalities and only occasionally, at the stage of execution of resources owned by indigenous peoples, do mayors sign agreements for the execution of resources with Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities, as is the case of the proponents of the REDD+ project.

Indigenous communities in the REDD+ Project face difficulties in strengthening their governance and forming partnerships and although the regional government has attempted to provide guarantees for indigenous peoples to structure their own governance through the AATI (following the dissolution of Self-Government in 2015), most

of them do not trust these guarantees due to a history of corruption. In addition, AATIs are directly facing financial difficulties due to the lack of income to maintain their operational activities. For this reason, they have decided to use part of the resources they receive from the AESGP; However, the use of these resources to cover such expenses is prohibited by law.

On the other hand, the life plans were born as a strategy to build their own vision of development in indigenous communities, which would make it possible to comply with the constitutional objectives and with the goals set by indigenous organizations from the beginning of their struggles to achieve their recognition and equitable inclusion in the country. However, given that there must be some level of coordination between state development plans, private initiatives and indigenous life plans, many difficulties have arisen in the formulation of the latter because there is no adequate dialogue of knowledge between the parties (Vieco, 2010). The main characteristic of the development plans promoted by the territorial entities is the promotion of the generation of economic income through increasing integration into the market and, therefore, the development projects are aimed at generating economic income in the indigenous communities, often ignoring the community social structure of the peoples and the local knowledge (Vieco 2010).

Considering the above and given that life plans are the documents that govern the management of the territory and, of course, the implementation or not of conservation initiatives, it is clear that indigenous communities need to integrate the languages and discourses of modernity and development into their traditional forms of association and solidarity. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for life plans to be listened to, understood, and financed by state entities or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and, therefore, the strong financial, institutional and technological barriers that exist today to carry out conservation in these territories will remain (Vieco, 2010).

On the other hand, the Gran Resguardo del Vaupés is also one of the largest in the country, therefore, there are high operating costs involved in controlling and monitoring these extensive areas. This represents an institutional barrier, as it reduces the governability of the reservation and the possibility of appropriate control and surveillance. The indigenous communities of the REDD Project are far removed from large settlements; the closest are located around the urban area of Mitú, in the department of Vaupés, but for most small towns, the only access is by river or even by air through weekly private flights (and Figure 5).

AATI	Community	River Distance to Mitú (km)	Route	Access Points & Description
<i>ASOUDIC</i>	<i>Puerto Pacu</i>	<i>144,03</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Wacuraba</i>	<i>129,98</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Arara</i>	<i>99,33</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Duck Port</i>	<i>85,69</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Puerto Casanare</i>	<i>81,25</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Querarimiri</i>	<i>75,07</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Barranco Colorado</i>	<i>69,87</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Piramiri</i>	<i>63,44</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	

	<i>Santa Maria de Itapimina</i>	60,56	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>San Javier de Guaracú</i>	56,68	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Pacuativa</i>	46,59	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>QuinaQuina</i>	45,15	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Camuti</i>	39,30	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Santa Elena del Tiposo</i>	37,45	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>New Reform</i>	33,72	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Piracemo</i>	30,11	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Pituna</i>	20,32	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	

	<i>Carafe</i>	<i>12,73</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Puerto Lopez</i>	<i>10,16</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Santa Marta</i>	<i>5,21</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
	<i>Puerto Golondrina</i>	<i>7,09</i>	<i>Cuduyarí River to Vaupés River to reach Mitú</i>	
<i>AATIAM</i>	<i>Macaquiño</i>	<i>18,21</i>	<i>Río Vaupés a Mitú</i>	
	<i>Peacock bass</i>	<i>11,37</i>	<i>Río Vaupés a Mitú</i>	
	<i>Ceima Cachivera</i>	<i>26,86</i>	<i>Caño and Vaupés River to Mitú</i>	
	<i>Mituseño-Urania</i>	<i>6,10</i>	<i>Río Vaupés a Mitú</i>	
<i>AATIVAM</i>	<i>Pucarón</i>	<i>235,15</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Yuruparí</i>	<i>231,90</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>New Florida</i>	<i>228,45</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Bellavista del Tuy</i>	<i>230,44</i>	<i>Caño Tui to Vaupés River</i>	

	<i>Fuerto Laguna</i>	<i>216,41</i>	<i>Caño Tui to Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Yamu</i>	<i>189,63</i>	<i>Caño Ñamu and Vaupes River</i>	
	<i>The Hills</i>	<i>162,96</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>San Pedro del TI</i>	<i>174,24</i>	<i>Caño Ti and Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Puerto Nazareth</i>	<i>165,50</i>	<i>Caño Ti and Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Santa Rosa</i>	<i>144,69</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Villanueva</i>	<i>116,46</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Jaw</i>	<i>110,72</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	<i>The community and some individuals have a boat for getting around. Trips to Mitú range from 3.5 to 6.5 hours</i>
	<i>San José de Guamal</i>	<i>102,89</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Puerto Limon</i>	<i>123,73</i>	<i>Pichuna River to Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Virabazu</i>	<i>124,71</i>	<i>Caño Cubiyú to Vaupés River</i>	<i>The community has a 2-ton canoe for the transfers, which can take 8 hours to Mitú, requiring a 2.5-hour trip to the Vaupés River and 6 hours along the Vaupés River to Mitú</i>

	<i>Savanna</i>	<i>111,19</i>	<i>Caño Cubiyú to Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Messenger</i>	<i>99,01</i>	<i>Caño Cubiyú to Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Tierra Grata</i>	<i>83,94</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Wasay</i>	<i>70,60</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Puerto Pupuña</i>	<i>58,15</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	<i>The trips to Mitú are estimated to last 5 hours by waterway</i>
	<i>Yacayacá</i>	<i>53,36</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	<i>The community has a canoe for the transfers, which can take 4 hours to Mitú</i>
<i>ASATAIYU VA</i>	<i>San Luis de Paca</i>	<i>59,39</i>	<i>Rio Paca, walk 5km to Caño YI then Rio Vaupés</i>	<i>It is a boat or speedboat trip that lasts approximately one day until you reach Mitú</i>
	<i>Puerto Loma</i>	<i>55,26</i>	<i>Rio Paca, walk 5km to Caño YI then Rio Vaupés</i>	
	<i>Consolation</i>	<i>53,35</i>	<i>Rio Paca, walk 5km to Caño YI then Rio Vaupés</i>	
	<i>San Marcos</i>	<i>41,27</i>	<i>Caño YI to Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Santa Rosalia</i>	<i>37,78</i>	<i>Caño YI to Vaupés River</i>	

	<i>Puerto Inayá</i>	<i>41,12</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	<i>The trip to Mitú takes approximately 45 minutes to 3 hours.</i>
	<i>Puerto Colombia</i>	<i>28,09</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	<i>The community has a canoe and two sliders. Usually on Mondays, they coordinate which families are going to come down to Mitú throughout the week to market their products. In addition, families who go down to Mitú must contribute approximately 10,000 pesos to the motorcyclist.</i> <i>Families also collectively contribute food or money for the celebration of parties, shopping and engine repairs. Distance to Mitú (time): from 45 minutes to 2 hours.</i>
	<i>Bocas del Yí</i>	<i>23,16</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Mirití Cachivera</i>	<i>20,08</i>	<i>Vaupés River</i>	
<i>AZATIAC</i>	<i>San Joaquin</i>	<i>177,29</i>	<i>Quebrada Inanbú, walk 2 km to Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés</i>	<i>The AZATIAC area is not located on the Vaupés River but on the Viña and Paca Rivers, which flow into Papurí and run downstream until they reach the Vaupés River in the Yavarete, drawing the border with Brazil.</i>
	<i>Puerto Ibacaba Inambú</i>	<i>174,28</i>	<i>Quebrada Inanbú, walk 2 km to Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés</i>	<i>Transportation from the area to Mitú is very difficult for most families. Transports can only be carried out by air. When the transport is done by rivers, there are difficulties because there are many cachiveras and a barador (land road between two pipes)</i>

		<i>Puerto Esperanza Inambú</i>	<i>166,19</i>	<i>Quebrada Inanbú, walk 2 km to Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés</i>	<i>through which the boats have to be dragged for two hours. On the road between Acaricuara and Consuelo, before taking the Mitú River, you can count up to 6 junks. The trip to Mitú takes two days by river, three with cargo, including a whole day in the barador where the communities do their best to get there. The duration of the air journey is estimated at 40 minutes.</i>
		<i>Bethlehem of Inanbu</i>	<i>162,07</i>	<i>Quebrada Inanbú, walk 2 km to Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés</i>	
		<i>Santa Rita</i>	<i>160,84</i>	<i>Quebrada Inanbú, walk 2 km to Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés</i>	
		<i>St. Ignatius</i>	<i>143,92</i>	<i>Papurí River, then Paca River, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Vaupés River</i>	
		<i>Papy lightning</i>	<i>141,14</i>	<i>Papurí River, then Paca River, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Vaupés River</i>	
		<i>Tamacuarí</i>	<i>133,84</i>	<i>Papurí River, then Paca River, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Vaupés River</i>	

	<i>Los Angeles</i>	<i>130,49</i>	<i>Papurí River, then Paca River, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>St Mary's</i>	<i>126,11</i>	<i>Papurí River, then Paca River, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Arara Paca</i>	<i>117,75</i>	<i>Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés</i>	
	<i>Waracapurí</i>	<i>126,50</i>	<i>Take Rio Paca from Caño Viña, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>San José del Viña</i>	<i>112,74</i>	<i>Take Rio Paca from Caño Viña, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Vaupés River</i>	
	<i>Caressed</i>	<i>99,97</i>	<i>Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés</i>	
	<i>La Floreesta</i>	<i>99,97</i>	<i>Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then</i>	

			take Rio Vaupés
	Guadalajara	88,00	Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés
	San Gerardo	83,07	Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés
	Santo Domingo	79,06	Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés
	San Pablo de Wiwa	79,56	Rio Paca, walk 3km to Caño YI, then take Rio Vaupés

Source: Prepared by South Pole, (2023), based on cartographic information, territorial approaches, and interviews with communities.

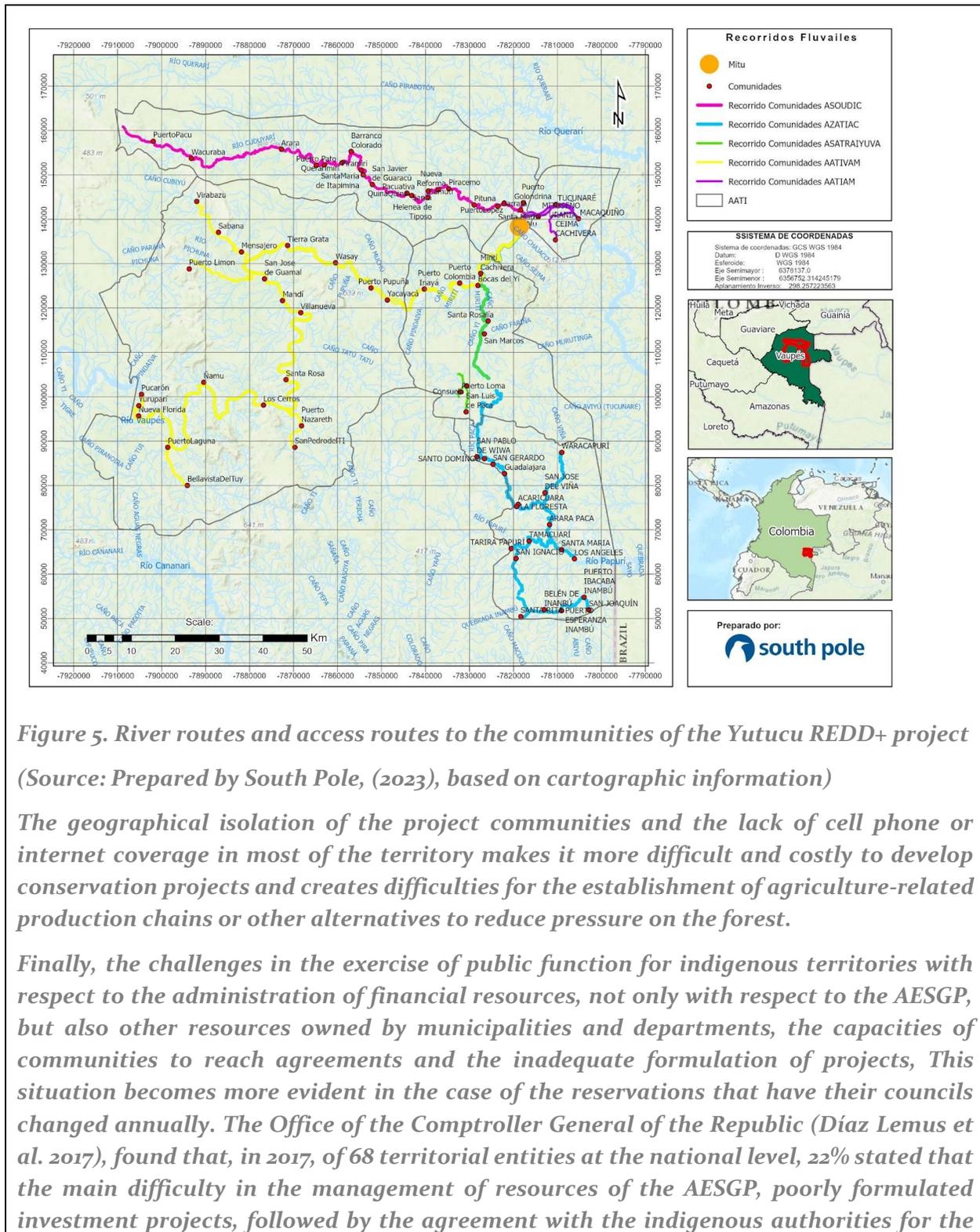


Figure 5. River routes and access routes to the communities of the Yutucu REDD+ project (Source: Prepared by South Pole, (2023), based on cartographic information)

The geographical isolation of the project communities and the lack of cell phone or internet coverage in most of the territory makes it more difficult and costly to develop conservation projects and creates difficulties for the establishment of agriculture-related production chains or other alternatives to reduce pressure on the forest.

Finally, the challenges in the exercise of public function for indigenous territories with respect to the administration of financial resources, not only with respect to the AESGP, but also other resources owned by municipalities and departments, the capacities of communities to reach agreements and the inadequate formulation of projects, This situation becomes more evident in the case of the reservations that have their councils changed annually. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic (Díaz Lemus et al. 2017), found that, in 2017, of 68 territorial entities at the national level, 22% stated that the main difficulty in the management of resources of the AESGP, poorly formulated investment projects, followed by the agreement with the indigenous authorities for the

signing of the resource management contract with 20% and the limitation in the human resources available by the territorial entity with 19%. A lower percentage includes, for example, the lack of operating resources of the territorial entity (16%), geographical dispersion (12%) and the ambiguity or non-existence of Life Plans, with the remaining 10%. Geographical dispersion had a strong emphasis, especially in the departments of Amazonas and Vaupés.

Technological barriers

- Difficulties in accessing alternative sources and technologies for agricultural production.*
- Difficulties in access to equipment, training, and infrastructure for the development of productive projects for sustainable use and for conservation purposes and to avoid deforestation.*
- Increase in travel time to obtain resources, due to the long distances.*

The remoteness of the area prevents access to alternative sources of agricultural production, including varieties of cultivated plants that can help increase the supply of food with the consequent social, economic, and nutritional changes that these actions will have on the communities.

The resources of the AESGPRI (Special Allocation of the General System of Participations for Indigenous Reservations) must be used to finance investment projects that are properly formulated and aimed at improving the living conditions of the indigenous population living in the reservation. Investment projects must have complete information about what is to be done, be included in the life plan or equivalent document of the indigenous population living in the Reserve, be included in the administration contract signed with the municipality and be the only mechanism through which GSP resources are allocated. Without formulated projects, resources clearly cannot be executed.

For indigenous communities, programming involves the prioritization of resources, the definition and preparation of investment projects and the preparation of budgets in a concerted manner prior to the signing of contracts with territorial entities; activities for which indigenous authorities do not always have sufficient capacities; while for the municipalities, the administration of the AESGP implies the direct administration and execution of resources, including through processes of direct contracting of suppliers or consultants, or the delivery of goods and/or services to the authorities and members of the reservation.

There is an additional absence of equipment, training, and infrastructure for the implementation of different projects for development, agriculture, conservation, and sustainable use of forest resources, considering the high transport costs required. In

addition, studies by the Office of the Comptroller General of the Nation have shown that only 7% of the resources of the AESGP that enter the indigenous reservations at the national level are allocated to projects related to administrative strengthening, concerning the formalization of life plans, training of the councils or community leaders on justice issues, etc. own rights, management of resources, adaptation of administrative headquarters, provision of office equipment, contracts for the provision of services to support administrative tasks; This explains the deepening of the technological barriers that limit the permanence of any project led by the indigenous communities themselves.

Specifically for the REDD+ project, financial resources have been allocated for the rental and adaptation of an office in the urban area of Mitú. The main purpose of this has been to contribute to addressing the barriers that currently affect the project's AATI in terms of access to equipment and technological infrastructure.

The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic showed in 2017 that the perception of the technical capacities of the Indigenous Reserves in compliance with their principle of autonomy to exercise administrative, legislative, and judicial functions in their jurisdiction, 71% consider that they lack the technical capacities for the proper management of the resources of the AESGP, for example. Although the National Planning Department (DNP) has a Conceptual Manual of the General Adjusted Methodology (MGA) which, in accordance with Law 152 of 1994 and Resolution 4788 of 2016, is a computer tool for internet access (MGA WEB) that helps in the processes of identification, preparation, evaluation and programming of Public Investment Projects, It is not adjusted to the framework of the uses and customs of the peoples and, moreover, its implementation requires that the indigenous reserves have the technological elements to facilitate and qualify the process of formulating investment projects; a situation that is not met in all cases given the justifications for the distancing of indigenous peoples from population centers and the financial and institutional barriers described above."

Documentation submitted by the project developer

DdP version 6: Latest version of the Project Document which includes the adjustments of SAC 2, 21, 22 and SA 11 Available in the following route DdP/ 20230908_DdP_Vaupés Colombia REDD_BCR_V6

Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 14-09-2023
<p><i>The adjusted documents are presented according to what was requested, so the finding is closed.</i></p> <p>CLOSED SAC</p>	

SAC No.	22	Requirement No.		Fecha: 14-06-2023
		6.9	ISO 14064-2	
		6.11		
Description of the SAC				

The proponent is requested to perform an editing and typing review on the documents that were submitted because typing and editing errors such as the ones displayed below were found:

Back-to-back periods, uppercase and lowercase are used incorrectly.

10.4 Monitoreo de la ejecución de las actividades REDD+

10.4.1 Actividades del proyecto implementadas en el periodo 2016-2018

Desde el año 2016, las ATTI han participado y desarrollado actividades que les han permitido articular elementos en cuanto a lo cultural y ambiental (Tabla 53). Al mismo tiempo, se han dado acciones de fortalecimiento de instancias de gobierno propio y de interlocución con los sectores regulatorios del estado, como la Corporación Ambiental, la Alcaldía, la Gobernación e institutos

¹²³ Tierra ocupada principalmente por árboles que pueden contener arbustos, palmas, guadua, hierbas y lianas, en la que predomina la cobertura arbórea con una densidad mínima de dosel del 30%, una altura mínima del dosel de 5 m y un área mínima de 1 ha. Se excluyen las coberturas arbóreas de plantaciones forestales comerciales y parques urbanos (MAVDT, 2002).

¹²⁴ Trabajo financiado por la Fundación Gordon y Betty Moore, proyecto "Consolidación de un Sistema de Monitoreo de Bosques y Carbono (SMBYC), como soporte a la política ambiental y de manejo en Colombia. Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM), Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADS).

183



Descripción y monitoreo conjunto del proyecto: Proyecto REDD de los pueblos Indígenas del Vaupés YUTUCU y Otros

como el SENA y el SINCHI. El desarrollo de estas actividades son el resultado tras la participación de las ATTI en el proyecto *Iniciativa piloto de creación de capacidades en cambio climático y REDD en comunidades indígenas del departamento del Vaupés*, desarrollado por la Fundación Natura, en el año 2015.¹²⁵

A section is cited that does not correspond and is not found in the DdP.

Tal como se menciona en la **Sección 5.3.1.1** del PDD. para el primer periodo de monitoreo (29/10/2016 a 31/12/2018) se presentó al auditor la información y los soportes con los que contó la comunidad al momento de la validación del proyecto. buscando la mayor aproximación posible al plan de monitoreo establecido. De acuerdo con la cosmovisión de los pueblos indígenas. sus conocimientos y saberes son transmitidos de forma oral durante encuentros y diálogos; y del mismo modo. la mayoría de sus acuerdos y el registro de las actividades y los proyectos desarrollados en sus comunidades se hacen de forma oral. Adicional a esto. también se presenta escaso conocimiento sobre protocolos y herramientas apropiados para la documentación de las actividades implementadas. lo que limita en las comunidades la existencia de evidencias físicas sobre las mismas. De este modo. la documentación existente corresponde. en su mayoría. a la reportada por las diferentes organizaciones que han trabajado con las comunidades respectivas.

It is suggested that, in general, when citing a document in response to the findings, the full name of the document should be mentioned, since folders do not have the same naming format. For example, in some findings, Annex 10 was cited, but in Annex 10 there is a document "Annex 10_ Analysis of Safeguards" and in the Annexes folder one called "Annex 10 Supports", another specific example is when the finding is answered by mentioning: "... Further details on compliance with safeguards are provided in Annex 10 and Section 1.11.4.2.1..." in this case, the section mentioned did not specify that it was from the DdP.

Some documents were named in their presentation with the denomination "Annex X. Name of the document", others are Annexes, but when opened their name is only "Name of the document" (Case of Annex 2 with respect to 6, for example).

Adjustment requested.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

A new version of the DdP with typing and editing corrections is attached.

Regarding the supports of the annexes, it is clarified that in the document presented in the first round of findings called Readme REDD+ Yutucu, it was specified how the information was organized and it was indicated that Annexes 7, 10 and 12 had additional supporting information. In this second round of findings, a new document called Leeme_REDD+ Yutucu_R2 has been included, which provides details on the additional documents that have been managed from this round of findings.

Regarding section 1.11.4.2.1 mentioned in SAC 8 of Round 1 of findings and now SAC 7, it was clarified that section 1.11.4.2.1 corresponds to the DdP.

As for the name of the annexes, they were named according to the following denomination: "Annex #: Document name".

Documentation submitted by the project developer

DdP version 3: Available in the following route DdP/20230705_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD_BCR_V3_DBE_CRI.

Attachments: Folder with the updated annexes of the project according to the name on the cover page and the settings of SAC 2, 4, 5, 21 and 22.

Leeme_REDD+ Yutucu_R2: Document describing information management in Round 2 of findings.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

Paragraph 3.2.2. of the DdP Document Carbon Reservoirs and GHG Sources does not have content and due to the numbering of the document it should present it. Adjust.

Annex 2_Informe of Socialización_RevCRI, Annex 3_Sistema of beneficios_RevCRI distribution, Annex 5_Agreement for the development of a REDD+_RevCRI project, Annex 7_Factor maps of the location of future deforestation (Dinamica EGO) and the Ddp present change control and comments. It is requested to submit the documents in the latest version without control of changes.

OPEN SAC

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

The numbering of the sub-levels associated with section 3.2.2 of the DdP was adjusted and an introductory description to the section was included.

The above-mentioned annexes and the project document were submitted with track changes to facilitate the audit team's review of the adjustments required in the requests for corrective action, clarifications, and future actions of the project audit process.

The requested documents are resubmitted without change control.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

DdP version 4: Latest version of the Project Document which includes the settings of SAC 2, 21, 22 and HS 11 Available in the following route DdP/ 20230808_DdP_Vaupés Colombia REDD_BCR_V4

Annex 2 - Socialization Report: Contains the reports of the socializations carried out in 2019 and 2020. Available in the Annexes/Annexes 2_Informe Socialization route

Annex 3 - Profit Sharing System: Contains the description of the Profit Sharing System. Available in the Schedules/Appendix 3_Sistema Benefit Distribution path

Annex 5 - Agreement for the development of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and others. Report with evidence of the socializations carried out prior to the signing of the contract. Available in the route Annexes/ Annex 5_ Agreement for the development of a REDD project

Anexo 7 - Factor maps of the location of future deforestation: Reporte de los mapas de factores de deforestación. Disponible en la ruta Anexos/Anexo 7_Factor maps of the location of future deforestation (Dinamica EGO)

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 07-09-2023

The adjusted documents are presented according to what was requested, so the finding is closed.

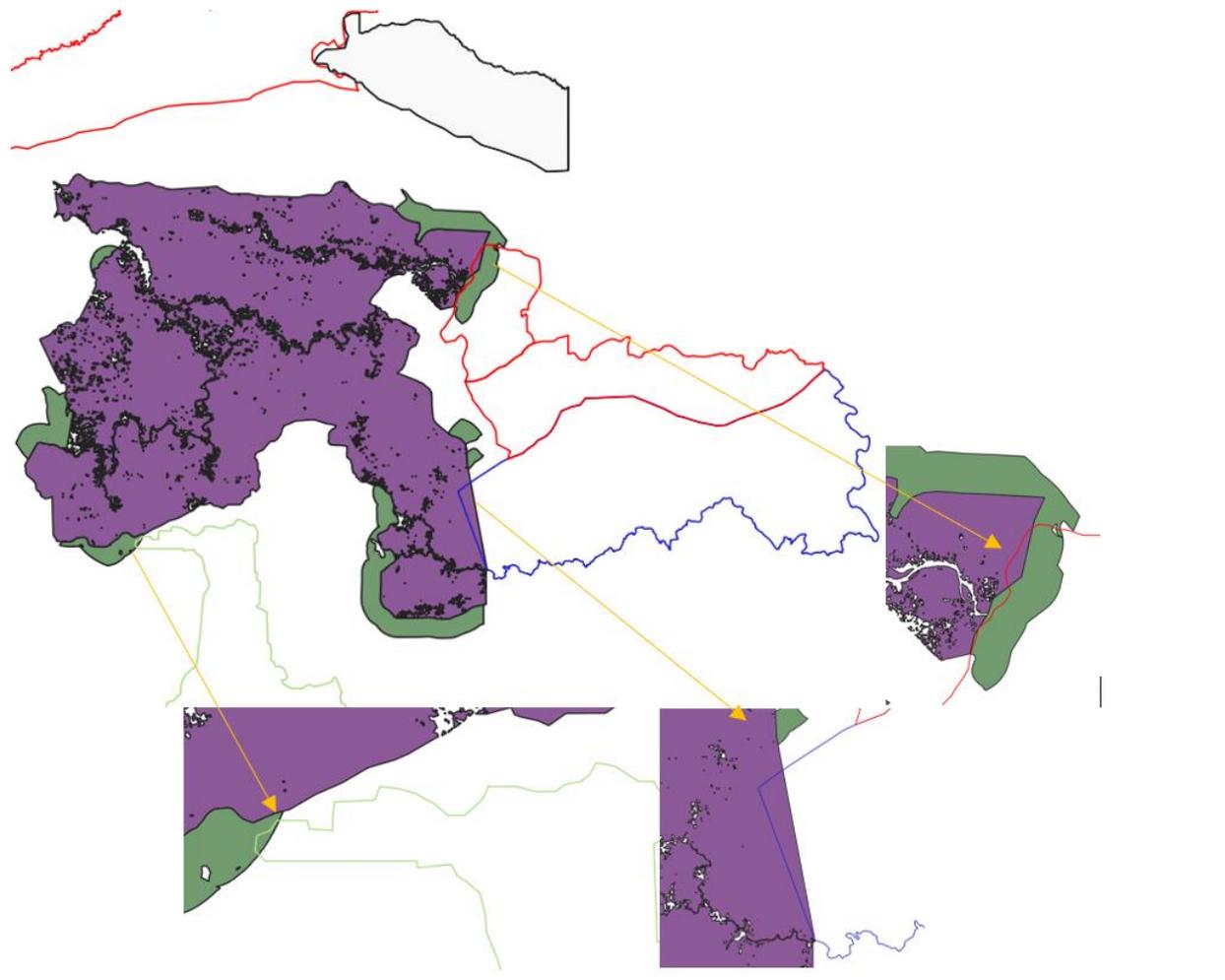
CLOSED SAC

SAC No.	23	Requirement No.	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 01-08-2023
		10.7 and 26		
Description of the SAC				

The project does not carry out an analysis of risks related to double counting due to the different processes that are being carried out in the territory that influence the project area, in accordance with reference 26 of Double Accounting of the BCR Standard version 3.1.

It is requested that the project carry out a Risk Analysis associated with the Mitigation initiatives and projects that are located within the territory where the project is developed, and the eligible area of the project is located.

It was evidenced that on the Ecoregistry platform there are three Mitigation project initiatives that overlap with the eligible area of the project, as shown below:



All three initiatives have already been validated according to the registration platform. In accordance with the above, despite the fact that the proponent mentions that its strategy to avoid double counting, in compliance with the guidelines of Resolution 1447 of 2018, was to have it registered on October 24, 2020 in the National Registry of Emission Reductions (RENARE) in the feasibility phase, and on December 2, 2020 it was approved by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), the REDD+ Project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others has not been validated to date, so the importance of carrying out the double counting risk analysis is reiterated and it is requested that the proponent carry out the consultation of the following standards on the GHG Mitigation initiatives that are in the territory of the Yutucu project: COLCX, CERCARBON, VERRA and BIOCARBON REGISTRY.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

Although the BCR standard version 3.0 in its reference 26 and the Avoidance of Double Counting tool version 1.0 establish the scenarios and the principles and requirements applicable to the Biocarbon standard to avoid double counting, it does not detail a specific procedure to be followed by the holders of initiatives to prevent double counting, instead, It establishes for the holders, compliance with the requirements of the standard and the provision of documents such as the project document, monitoring report and the declaration and validation report for the registration of initiatives.

However, in order to promote transparency, the project has carried out an analysis to identify the mitigation initiatives and projects that are close to the boundaries of the Yutucu REDD+ project, in terms of the Project Zone, Eligible Area and Leakage Belt.

The analysis was based on the review and consultation of the databases of the different active standards that have registered or are in the process of evaluation in the region, of the GHG mitigation initiatives that are in the territory of the REED+ Yutucu project. Specifically, the registries and platforms of the COLCX, CERCARBONO, VERRA and BIOCARBON REGISTRY standards were consulted.

As a result, 6 initiatives with overlaps in the leakage belt and Yutucu REDD+ project area were identified. To avoid any type of dispute between the key actors with collective use rights of the project area, the estimation of the mitigation results was calculated, considering the exclusion of the reported overlapping polygons, even though these do not overlap in the entire verification period of the Yutucu REDD+ project.

Thus, it was identified that a total of 15,594 of the CCVs that are in the process of validation and verification (1.6% of the CCVs expected by the project's mitigation results for 2017 and 2018), present a drawback due to the uncertainty of the boundaries between the initiatives. In order to avoid double counting, the Yutucu REDD+ project will include as an ineligible area, the areas of overlap with the project area and will reduce the quantification of the CCVs in the first verification, the 15,594 of the overlap area.

Initial conditions

Adjusted conditions to avoid double counting

Project area (ha)	Eligible Area (ha)	Ineligible Area (ha)	Carbon Credits 2017 - 2018	Project area (ha)	Eligible Area (ha)	Ineligible Area (ha)	Carbon Credits 2017 - 2018
853.280,23	806.467,83	46.812,40	996.000	853.280,23	797.598,40	55.681,83	980.406

Additionally, to avoid any type of dispute between the key actors over the collective use rights of the project area, work will be carried out to collectively confirm the rights of use of the territory and its ancestral limits, through agreements between the peoples attached to the organizations that have carried out certification processes or development of mitigation initiatives. To start with this, communiqués have already been sent to Verra and Cercarbono informing about the possible overlaps between the initiatives.

Annex 15 details the analysis of the overlaps between the Yutucu REDD+ project and other mitigation initiatives

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 15: Risk analysis of double counting and overlaps with other mitigation initiatives. Document containing the analysis of the overlap with other mitigation initiatives of the Yutucu REDD+ project. Available in Annexes/Annex 15_Riesgo double counting

Annex 15: Includes the cartographic information of the initiatives that overlap with REDD+ Yutucu, communications sent to Verra and Cercarbono to clarify the boundaries, the estimation of CCVs associated with these areas and the response of BioCarbon related to overlap management. Available in Annex 15 Annexes/Supports.

DdP version 5: Latest version of the Project Document which includes the adjustments of SAC 2, 21, 22, 23 and HS 11. Available on the following route: DdP/ 20230808_DdP_Vaupes Colombia REDD_BCR_V5

Estimates: Adjusted estimates in accordance with SAC 23. Available in Supports/Estimates

Annex 12: Analysis of Sinks and Additional GHG Emission Sources: Timber Products and Fires. Document adjusted according to the change in estimates. Available in Annexes/Annex 12

Cartography: Adjustment in cartographic information for the decrease in the eligible area of the project in accordance with the adjustment of SAC 23

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha 08-09-2023

The attached documentation does not track the Excel document that contains the estimate of the project's GHG emission reductions with the result of the 20% risk discount, contemplating the modification of the eligible area associated with the discount of the overlapping areas.

It is requested to provide this document, evidencing the traceability of the carbon quantification operations.

OPEN SA

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 11-09-2023

Below are the estimates that have been submitted throughout the validation and verification process.

Initial Estimates: Calculations made initially, prior to the modification of the eligible area. In columns BA and BB of sheet REDD_Summary, you will find the 20% risk discount, and in columns BC and BD you will find the reduction of tradable emissions. Cell BC17 presents the results of the CCVs for the first verification period (996,000).

BA	BB	BC	BD
Reducción de Emisiones Ex-Post anual (ha/año)			
Reserva de emisiones por riesgo de no permanencia		Reducción de emisiones comerciables	
RED_{REDD+proy,t}	RED_{REDD+proy}	REC_{REDD+proy,t}	REC_{REDD+proy}
tCO₂eq	tCO₂eq	tCO₂eq	tCO₂eq
-	-	-	-
165.727,00	165.727,00	662.909,00	662.909,00
101.619,00	267.346,00	406.478,00	1.069.387,00
147.380,00	414.726,00	589.522,00	1.658.909,00
414.726,00	414.726,00	1.658.909,00	1.658.909,00
138.242,00	138.242,00	552.969,00	552.969,00

Total créditos	1.658.909
Total créditos 2017-2018 (BCR)	996.000

Overlapping Estimates: Calculations made with the modification of the eligible area. In columns BA and BB of sheet REDD_Summary, you will find the 20% risk discount, and in columns BC and BD you will find the reduction of tradable emissions. Cell BC17 presents the results of the CCVs for the first verification period (980,406).

Section BB16:BD27 details the comparison with the initial estimates.

BA	BB	BC	BD
Reducción de Emisiones Ex-Post anual (ha/año)			
Reserva de emisiones por riesgo de no permanencia		Reducción de emisiones comercializable	
RED _{REDD+proy,t}	RED _{REDD+proy}	REC _{REDD+proy,t}	REC _{REDD+proy}
tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq
-	-	-	-
163.806,00	163.806,00	655.226,00	655.226,00
99.724,00	263.530,00	398.897,00	1.054.123,00
145.377,00	408.907,00	581.509,00	1.635.632,00
408.907,00	408.907,00	1.635.632,00	1.635.632,00
136.302,00	136.302,00	545.210,00	545.210,00
Total credits		1.635.632	
Total credits 2017-2018 (BCR)		980.406	
Area total			
Total credits		1.658.909	
Total credits 2017-2018 (BCR)		996.000	
Diferencia			
Total credits		23.277	1,4%
Total credits 2017-2018 (BCR)		15.594	1,6%

Final Estimates: Calculations made with the modification of the eligible area. In columns BA and BB of sheet REDD_Summary, you will find the 20% risk discount, and in columns BC and BD you will find the reduction of tradable emissions. Cell BC17 presents the results of the CCVs for the first verification period (980,406).

BA	BB	BC	BD
Reducción de Emisiones Ex-Post anual (ha/año)			
Reserva de emisiones por riesgo de no permanencia		Reducción de emisiones comercializable	
RED _{REDD+proy,t}	RED _{REDD+proy}	REC _{REDD+proy,t}	REC _{REDD+proy}
tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq
-	-	-	-
163.806,00	163.806,00	655.226,00	655.226,00
99.724,00	263.530,00	398.897,00	1.054.123,00
145.377,00	408.907,00	581.509,00	1.635.632,00
408.907,00	408.907,00	1.635.632,00	1.635.632,00
136.302,00	136.302,00	545.210,00	545.210,00
Total credits		1.635.632	
Total credits 2017-2018 (BCR)		980.406	
Documentation submitted by the project developer			
<p><i>Initial Estimates: Calculations made initially, before SAC 23 was submitted. Information available in the following path: Supports/Estimates/Calculo_emisiones_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018_Iniciales</i></p> <p><i>Overlapping estimates: Calculations made without considering the area of overlap in the project area and with the comparison of the initial estimates. Information available in the following path: Supports/Estimates/Calculo_emisiones_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018_Traslapas</i></p> <p><i>Final Estimates: Calculations made without considering the overlap area in the project area. Information available in the following path: Supports/Estimates/Calculo_emisiones_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018_Finales</i></p>			
Evaluation of the audit team			Fecha: 14-09-2023

The adjusted documents are presented according to what was requested, so the finding is closed.

CLOSED SAC

SA No.	01	Requirement No.	Environmental and social safeguards D. Full and effective participation	Fecha: 18-11-2022
Description of the SA				
<i>It was evident in the site visit that within the communities there is a percentage of people who are part of the communities of the AATIS, who do not agree with the development of the project. How is the project developer working together with legal representatives of the AATIS and the committees on the issues of full and effective participation, to ensure assertive communication with people who disagree?</i>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023
<i>Section 2.4 of annex 10 presents the support for the full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the measures referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of the present decision.</i>				
<i>In addition, the project has a relationship and communication strategy to keep communities informed about the progress of the project (Annex 13). Among the strategies implemented so far are the comunicués and bulletins sent to the committees, the follow-up calls that are made on a biweekly basis to the members of the committees.</i>				
<i>Additionally, during April and May 2023, assemblies were held to clarify recent doubts about the certification of the project and ratify the continuity and commitment of the AATI in the Yutucu project. As a result, it was obtained that the five AATIs of the project endorsed the continuity in the project. Meeting minutes are available at: Additional Information/April – May 2023 Minutes</i>				

Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<i>Annex 13 - Relationship and communication strategy for the appropriation of knowledge. Available in the following path: Annexes/Annex 13_Estrategia</i>	
<i>Minutes: Corresponds to the minutes of the assemblies held between April and May 2023 where the AATI ratify the continuity in the REDD+ Yutucu project. Available in Additional Information/Minutes April - May 2023</i>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 14-06-2023

Regarding the last part mentioned by the project... in the minutes there is talk of another yes of ratification, but there is no evidence of the other yes of ratification signed in April and May by the AATI's and in the meeting held on June 8, 2023 between the professionals of South Pole and ICONTEC there was no clarity or mention of it. Clarification is therefore sought.

Clarification and evidence of the process of convening each of the AATIS for the meetings held in April and May and their community meeting points are requested. This is because:

AATIVAM has 21 communities and only 17 people signed; it is not clear which communities they belong to, guaranteeing the participation and decision of all AATIVAM communities.

The document 230427_Acta ASOUDIC assembly on the attendance list does not show the presence of the communities of Puerto Pato, Santa Helena de Tiposo and Puerto Golondrina. However, the minutes state that all 21 communities are present at the assembly. Clarification is sought.

The document 230424_Acta AZATIAC ASSEMBLY does not reflect the signatures of representatives of the communities of Guadalajara, Santa Rita, San Joaquín, Puerto Ibacaba Inambú and Belén de Inambú. Clarification is sought.

OPEN SA

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

The clarification on the acts of ratification was described in SAC 10.

Regarding the call and clarifications on the attendance lists of the April/May 2023 assemblies in SAC 9, this issue is clarified.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

The proponent justifies that the ratification document was not presented or revised due to the existence of other more up-to-date and current legal support documents for the project in terms of the permanence of the AATIs, corresponding to the Minutes of the assemblies convened in April and May 2023, in accordance with what was stated in the response to SAC 10, which was closed.

The proponent submits a document called the April 2023 work agenda communiqué; However, it does not respond to the request for clarification on the call process made to each of the AATIS for the meetings held in April and May.

SA OPEN.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

The convocation process for the assemblies that took place between April and May 2023, began on March 29, 2023 when South Pole issued a statement informing about the need to carry out a field trip and carry out the aforementioned assemblies. Then, South Pole coordinated by telephone with each of the AATI of the project the ideal dates to hold the assemblies. Following the agreement, on April 2, 2023, a detailed statement was issued containing the work agenda to be followed.

Subsequently, the AATI proceeded to make the calls through their communication channels such as calls, messages via Whatsapp and voice to voice. In the situations that were required, they carried out visits to the communities with the purpose of notifying directly about the summons to the assemblies.

As support, the email by which the AATI was notified about the field trip sent on March 29, 2023, as well as the communiqué sent later April 2, 2023, detailing the work agenda, is presented.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Email: Sent by South Pole on March 29 informing about the field trip. Additional Information/Invitations to April-May 2023 Assemblies/Email Invitation

April-May 2023 Assembly Invitations: Communiqués on the assemblies held in the associations AATIAM, ASOUDIC, AZATIAC, ASATRAIYUVA and AATIVAM, proponents of the REDD+ project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others. Available on the route: Additional Information/Invitations to assemblies April-May 2023/Communiqué of work agenda - April 2023

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 07-09-2023

The proponent details and clarifies the process of convening each of the AATIS for the meetings held in April and May.

SA CLOSED

SA No.	2	Requirement No.	Standard for the voluntary carbon market	Fecha: 13-03-2023
		18	V.3.2	
Description of the SA				
<i>The Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement signed between South Pole Carbon Asset Management S.A.S. and AATIAM, AATIVAM, ASATRAYUVA, ASOUDIC and AZATIAC, which was provided during the site visit, is not signed by South Pole Carbon's Legal Representative. Clarification is sought.</i>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

On the field trip, he took the version of the document that was not signed by South Pole's legal representatives. However, it is clarified that the information provided is the same as that of the signed document.

It is noted that the contract and its modifications are considered sensitive information, therefore, if you wish to review any section, a meeting must be scheduled to present the physical documents.

Annex 5 presents the entire process that was carried out to sign the emission reduction purchase contract.

It is also important to note that neither the Standard for the Voluntary Carbon Market V.2.1., nor the Tool for the Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions in REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1, mention the need or requirement to submit contractual agreements related to the trading of carbon credits, unless such agreements account for i) the project start date (section 10.4 of Standard V2.1) or (ii) the actions taken by the project to reduce or eliminate the risk of reversals (section 13.1 of Standard V2.1).

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 5: Agreement for the development of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Report with evidence of the socializations carried out prior to the signing of the contract.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

According to item 12 of the BCS Standard, the standard is clear about carbon ownership and rights in that project owners must demonstrate carbon rights, with agreements and documents that guarantee that the requirement is met, at least with information about the parties signing the agreements. objectives of the agreements, dates of the agreements, name of the GHG project, period of quantification of GHG emission removals/reductions, and responsibilities, obligations, and rights of each of the signatory parties.

In addition to the above, Southpole signed a contract with ICONTEC, in which there is a confidentiality clause:

THIRTEENTH. CONFIDENTIALITY. The PARTIES undertake to keep under absolute confidentiality and not to use for their own benefit or for the benefit of third parties, all the information that is known to them or to their employees and/or collaborators due to or on the occasion of the execution of the offer. The information and documentation provided by any of the PARTIES, or known by both in the development of the contractual object, is subject to confidentiality and consequently may only be used for the full fulfillment of this contract. Consequently, the PARTIES may not disclose the information provided to them at any time, to any legal or natural person, under any circumstances, except for the stipulations that, in this regard, are established in the applicable Regulations, and the corresponding legal actions are appropriate in the event of disclosing the known information that is detrimental to the interests of the parties or any of their affiliates or clients. Likewise, the parties undertake at the time of termination of the contract, to return all documentation and material that they have had in their possession because of the contract. The PARTIES shall maintain professional secrecy during this contract and even after its expiry. They may not disclose or reproduce the content of the know-how, manuals, and other documentation that are the exclusive property of THE PARTIES.

In the audit process, it is ideal that contracts, agreements, and modifications thereof be provided to the CAB in order to evaluate procedures that determine the ownership of carbon when this contemplates ethnic groups that benefit from and are directly involved in the formulation and development of this type of mitigation initiatives. However, and taking into account that a face-to-face meeting was held on 8-06-2023 between a South Pole professional and two ICONTEC professionals for the review of the agreements made within the framework of the project, the "Yutucu Project Minutes Review of Contractual Documents" was consolidated, where the review and reading of the following documents

is specified, Because it was not possible to obtain photographic material or documents in digital or physical format:

Reading and review of the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (22 pages and 14 clauses) signed on September 26, 2018.

- Reading and review of the Other Yes Carbon Credit Purchase Agreement (4 pages and 5 clauses) signed on February 22, 2021.

- Reading and review of the Other Yes Carbon Credit Purchase Agreement (5 pages and 4 clauses) signed on October 6, 2021.

- Reading and review of the Individual Annex I to the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Contract (4 pages and 5 terms) signed on October 21, 2022.

In accordance with the above, the signature of the ERPA could be evidenced. However, as an opportunity for improvement, it is requested to digitally present ERPA contracts and their additions or modifications since they are key information for the process of transparency and relevance of the execution of a GHG mitigation project such as the REDD project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés and others.

SA CLOSED.

SA No.	3	Requirement No. 10.5 27	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SA				
<i>In the risk document presented, the project appears with a temporary period of 30 years, but in the DdP and RM it appears with 20 years, likewise, on the Biocarbon registration page it appears with 30 years and the communities interviewed from the 5 AATIS report a total of 15 years.</i>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

<p><i>The credit period of the project is 20 years and after this period it will be renewed for 10 more years, of which there would be a total of 30 years (See Section 1.9.2.3 of the DdP). According to section 10.5 of Standard V2.1, the quantification periods for GHG emission removals and/or reductions for REDD+ projects can be a minimum of 20 years and a maximum of 40 years, so the Project is not in breach of any requirement.</i></p> <p><i>The 15 years referred to by the communities corresponds to the exclusivity period of the Emission Reduction purchase contract between the AATI and South Pole, which affects only the agreements on the commercialization of carbon credits and the distribution of profit margins between the proponents of the initiative and the project developer. The exclusivity period is not related to the period in which the implementation of the project is expected to be maintained, since, once the exclusivity period in question is over, the project proponents are free to renew the period and continue working with South Pole.</i></p>	
<p>Documentation submitted by the project developer</p>	
<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Evaluation of the audit team</p>	<p>Fecha: 14-06-2023</p>
<p><i>In accordance with the principles of relevance and transparency, the inclusion of the clarification of the 15-year period in item 1.9.2.3 is requested. Quantification period.</i></p> <p>OPEN SA</p>	
<p>Project Developer's Response</p>	<p>Fecha: 07-07-2023</p>
<p><i>The explanation of the exclusivity period was included in Annex 14 (Page 3).</i></p>	
<p>Documentation submitted by the project developer</p>	
<p><i>Annex 14. Agreements related to carbon rights: Document containing the conditions of the agreements made within the framework of the certification of the Yutucu REDD+ project.</i></p>	
<p>Evaluation of the audit team</p>	<p>Fecha: 01-08-2023</p>

The proponent makes the relevant clarification in the document Annex 14. However, the date that appears in Annex 14, on the Individual Annex I to the Vaupés REDD+ Emission Reduction Purchase Contract does not correspond to the one reviewed during the face-to-face meeting on 08-06-2023 for the review of the agreements made within the framework of the project where the "Yutucu Project Minutes Review of Contractual Documents" was consolidated.

OPEN SA

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

The date in Individual Annex I was incorrectly entered due to a typing error. This was adjusted in subsection 1.4 of Annex 14, updating the date to October 21, 2022.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 14. Agreements related to carbon rights: Document containing the conditions of the agreements made within the framework of the certification of the Yutucu REDD+ project. Available in the following path: Annexes/Annex 14_Acuerdos Carbon Rights

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 07-09-2023

The proposer adjusts the requested information, so the finding is closed.

SA CLOSED

SA No.	04	Requirement No.	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SA				

As part of the prior consultation stages, clarify how the company consulted the communities on the process of implementing the project.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 08-05-2023

It is clarified that in requirement #18 of the Standard for the Voluntary Carbon Market version 2.1 of September 21, 2022 and the Safeguards Compliance Tool V1.1, BCR requests with respect to the safeguard (d) full and effective participation of stakeholders, the following:

- 1. Demonstrate with evidence that the owner has disclosed, socialized, and shared the information in a transparent, clear and complete, inclusive and effective way through appropriate means.*
- 2. Demonstrate with evidence that the community had the opportunity to participate, really and effectively, from the feasibility and structuring of the project.*

As evidence of compliance, the Project presented to the CAB the minutes, audios, videos, recordings, copies or documents that allow evidence of both the spaces and mechanisms implemented to guarantee the participation of the communities, as well as the comments made by them as part of the project structuring process (see Annex 2, Annex 10 and section 2 of DdP).

Neither Standard V2.1 nor Safeguards Tool V1.1 call for any kind of consultation mechanism on the implementation of the project; This process is carried out in concert with the communities and as a first step is the definition of the strategic lines of the project widely described in section 5 of the DdP.

It is also clarified that the Associations of Traditional Authorities as proponents and owners of the project were at the forefront of the socialization and consultation of the terms of the contract entered into between the five AATI and South Pole, as a result of this, some points were agreed within the relationship established between the parties, these agreements were discussed in General Assembly and signed by the communal captains in force for the year 2018 (See Annex 5).

Regarding the concept of "Prior Consultation", it is pointed out that REDD+ projects that are implemented with the active participation of the ethnic community, and with their acquiescence supported by documents that account for the process of socialization and decision-making by their traditional authorities, do not require the involvement of the Colombian State, so that through a Prior Consultation (as the Colombian State

understands it) a legal business 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 vis-à-vis ethnic communities, since other fundamental rights of equal constitutional protection are at stake, such as the autonomy and self-determination of peoples, in particular, the freedom to decide their socio-economic future and priorities. To pretend that the state acts as a sort of guarantor or validator is tantamount to ignoring the aforementioned fundamental freedoms and rights of indigenous communities, and therefore, it would constitute discriminatory treatment against them, and a violation of their communal right to privacy, for having to give information regarding a legal transaction (of interest between the parties) to third parties (all the instances of the State that participate in a prior consultation).

The existing regulations on Prior Consultation and FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) in Colombia are being reviewed at the request of ethnic groups; therefore, prior consultation is not required at this time for REDD+ projects that are formulated jointly with ethnic communities, but of course, the participation of the communities must be ensured and minutes must be drawn up that allow the concerted work with them to be collected.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 10: Analysis of the Safeguards of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Application of the Biocarbon Tool for the Interpretation of Safeguards

Annex 5: Agreement for the development of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Report with evidence of the socializations carried out prior to the signing of the contract.

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The proponent of the project clarifies the pertinent request and presents the required supports to close the finding.

SA CLOSED

SA No.	05	Requirement No. 18	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SA				
<p><i>During the field visit, it was evident that there is no presence of the South Pole team in the communities of the 5 AATIS of the project during the execution of the project. It is evident that in the communities there is a lot of ignorance of the project, and they are divided.</i></p> <p><i>The AATIS, AATIVAM, ASATRAYUVA, ASOUDIC and AZATIAC expressed considerable disagreement with the project regarding the receipt of benefits and the company's pedagogy and accompaniment to the communities in the territory.</i></p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

Annex 13 describes the strategies that have been employed in the project to ensure participation, clear communication, and adequate implementation and monitoring, through a participatory baseline. Additionally, in 2022, 117 socialization spaces have been held between 2018 and 2022 where the participatory construction of the project has been sought to be permanently strengthened.

Neither Standard V2.1 nor Safeguards Tool V1.1 require the presence of the development team in the territory for the implementation of the project; This process is carried out in concert with the communities and as a first step is the definition of the strategic lines of the project widely described in section 5 of the DdP.

The mechanisms to guarantee participation, access to information and the involvement of communities in decision-making are under constant evaluation according to the progress in the process of structuring, validating, and verifying the project. Its strengthening in the short and medium term depends heavily on financing from the commercialization of carbon credits.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Systematization of meetings: Excel file that presents the summary information of the socialization spaces held between 2018 and 2022. Available in the following path: Additional Information/ Systematization of Meetings

Annex 13 - Relationship and communication strategy for the appropriation of knowledge. Available at the following route: Information Annexes/Annex 13_Estrategia

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The proponent of the project clarifies the pertinent request and presents the required supports to close the finding.

However, it is recommended as an Opportunity for Improvement that the project be present in all the communities and accompany them and continue to improve its pedagogical methods, considering the framework of social and environmental safeguards, strengthening the control and monitoring capacities of the Project and the possible leaks associated with it. through mechanisms that effectively guarantee the participation of the communities, considering the means of access to their territory.

SA CLOSED

SA No.	06	Requirement No 16.	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SA				
<p><i>During the development of REDD+ projects, it is mandatory that there is assertive communication between the different actors that are part of the project, this includes environmental authorities, so it is necessary that it is evidenced that these actors have full knowledge of the project and that constant information and communication with them is planned contemplating changes in administration.</i></p> <p><i>This is because it was evidenced in the site visit that the company does not socialize the project with public entities in the territory.</i></p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023

On May 21, 2019, the project was socialized with public entities of the territory, where the María Reina Indigenous Normal School – ENOSIMAR, Mitú Planning Secretariat, the Association of Women Mothers Head of Household of the Municipality of Mitú – AMCAFAMI, the Secretary of Education of Vaupés, the Ombudsman's Office, the Coordination of Indigenous Affairs of the Municipality of Mitú, the Municipal Unit of Agricultural Technical Assistance (Umata) of Mitú, SENA, Secretariat of Agriculture, Environment, Mining, Housing and Tourism Development of Vaupés and the Secretariat of Education of Mitú.

On the other hand, during 2020, in the validation and verification process, different actors were invited to participate in the public consultation process, as well as meetings were held with different national and local actors.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Socialization Invitation Letters: Available in the Supports/Local Consultation/Filed Invitation Letters path.

Socialization with local actors: See attendance list in 03_Soportes\Local consultation\Closing socialization meetings\Environmental and territorial authorities and Annex 2 section 2.2 in 02_Anexos

Evaluation of the attendees of the meeting with public and private institutions: Available in the path Supports/Local consultation/ Evaluation of the project with public and private institutions.

2020 Public Consultation Invitation Letter: Available in 05_AuditoriaVerra\Consulta_Publica

2020 Meeting with Local and National Actors: Available in 05_AuditoriaVerra\Grabacion_Reuniones with Local Actors

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The proponent of the project clarifies the pertinent request and presents the required supports to close the finding.

However, it is recommended as an Opportunity for Improvement that the project manages information and communication about the project and its implementation in the territory with the actors, contemplating the changes of administration that occur periodically in each of them.

SA CLOSED

SA No.	07	Requireme nt No. 9 13	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1 Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SA				

Nothing related to accountability is identified for the first stage of the project, nor is the accountability process clear to the participants.

A space must be found with each AATIS to present the accountability of the project corresponding to the first instance and must guarantee that the information is clear to all the communities that own the project.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 08-05-2023

In section 8.2 of Annex 3, it is established that the public accountability of the project oversees the project's oversight committee and South Pole, as the first instance has not issued carbon credits, has not convened a general assembly within the AATI for such rendering.

However, each time the general assemblies related to the REDD+ project have been accompanied, South Pole has socialized and explained the progress and partial results of the validation and verification process of the project. The communiqués and bulletins issued also describe the progress made in the short term (see Annex 13).

At the time of commercialization of the carbon credits, South Pole will avail itself of the commercialization agreements signed in 2018 and will transparently demonstrate the transactions made between the company and customers.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Annex 3 - Benefit-sharing system: Contains the proposal for the benefit-sharing system, the scheme for validating the proposal for the allocation of resources by the communities, and the mechanism for monitoring the results of the benefit-sharing system.

Annex 13 - Relationship and communication strategy for the appropriation of knowledge. Available in the following path: Annexes/Annex 13_Estrategia

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The project has made progress on advances disbursed to some of the communities to advance REDD+ YUTUCU activities; In the field visit carried out by the South Pole team in the months of April and May, it was evidenced through the minutes presented that accounts were made in this regard by the REDD committee. The project is requested to clarify and relate the documents that evidence the execution of these activities within the framework of the development of the project.

SA OPEN.

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 07-07-2023

The advances that have been made for the Yutucu REDD+ project have been executed as of 2021, a date after the period that is currently being verified, therefore, the accountability of these activities will be included in the monitoring plan of the next verification of the project.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 01-08-2023

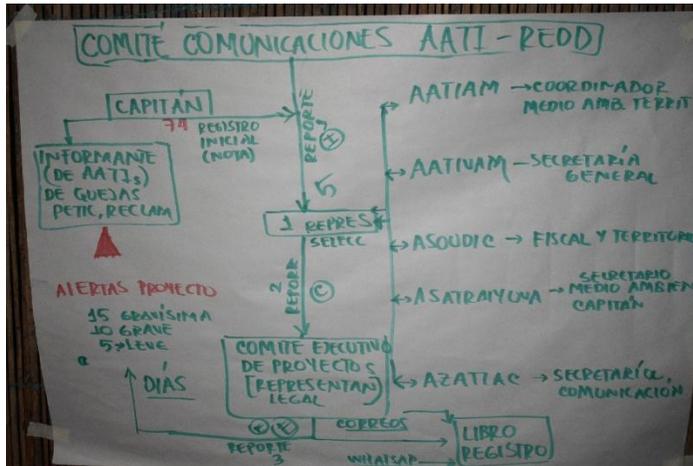
The proponent justifies and clarifies the reason for not presenting sufficient accountability, so the finding is closed.

SA CLOSED

SA No.	08	Requirement No.	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SAC				

Regarding complaints, petitions, and claims, it is evident that the company has not made clarifications on this issue and the route or link that must be followed to make the communication effective.

PKD are not related in the DdP or the RM.



According to the image found in the documentation, clarification is requested on the definition of Very Serious, Severe and Mild

Project Developer's Response	Fecha: 08-05-2023
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A description of how the mechanism works can be found in the PQRS procedure manual. To define response times of the PQRS, it was necessary to categorize the comments received to define a response time depending on the difficulty of resolving each of the comments, therefore, the following definitions were determined:

Mild PQRS: in the case of congratulations, requests for information or project documents that are not confidential. Turnaround time: 15 days

Serious PQRS: when it is a complaint against an administrator, partner or collaborator of the Yutucu REDD+, involving issues of the economic resources of the project and the repetition of the request. Turnaround time: 20 days

PQRS Very Serious: when it comes to a request for confidential information about the project, a complaint or claim that merits disciplinary proceedings, or activities or actions of the project that are affecting an individual or a group. In addition to reiteration of the request. Turnaround time: 30 days.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

PQRS Procedure Manual: Available in Additional Information/PQRS Procedure Manual

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 14-06-2023

The proponent of the project clarifies the pertinent request and presents the required supports to close the finding.

However, it is recommended as an Opportunity for Improvement that the company strengthens, executes, and disseminates the mechanism designed for complaints, petitions and to make effective communication with the communities.

SA CLOSED

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SA No.	09	Requirement No. 18	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SA				
<i>The document "Evaluation of the project with public and private institutions" does not specify the position, or institution to which the person who carried out the evaluation belongs</i>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023
<i>The purpose of the evaluation document of the meetings is to collect the opinions of the attendees on the information presented about the project to be certified. The form has a name field, but before filling out the form, the audience is informed that it can be filled out anonymously if they wish, therefore, some evaluations do not present a name or position.</i>				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
Evaluation of the audit team				Fecha: 14-06-2023
<i>The proponent of the project clarifies the pertinent request and presents the required supports to close the finding.</i>				
SA CLOSED				

SA No.	10	Requirement No. 8	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 13-03-2023
Description of the SA				
<p>Clarification is requested on the calculation of the projection of the decrease in deforestation due to the implementation of REDD activities with respect to the Methodology Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1</p>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 08-05-2023
<p>The projection of the decrease in deforestation due to the implementation of REDD+ activities (%DD) or projected estimation effectiveness index (simulated scenario with REDD+ project), was estimated considering the behavior of deforestation in the project area and the success of REDD+-related mitigation activities in other previous initiatives implemented in Colombia during its first monitoring period in relation to the projected baseline. For the estimation of the index, BioCarbon Registry has not established a calculation parameter or a default value within the "AFOLU sector methodological document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ BCR0002 Projects" Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022" this index is only mentioned in section 13.2.1 on the calculation of the annual projected deforestation in the scenario with REDD+ project (page 31), therefore, for the REDD+ Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others, the actual effectiveness of five REDD+ Projects registered in the country for the first monitoring period was reviewed. The projects reviewed were the REDD+ Project Unified Indigenous Reserve–Mataven Forest Forest (REDD+ RIU-SM) and the TICOYA Indigenous Reserve Forest Mitigation Project in the Amazon Biome, the Chocó-Darién Conservation Corridor REDD+ Project and the Cajambre REDD+ Project in the Pacific Biome, and the Conservation of the Galilea-Amé Forest in the Andean Biome Emissions Offset Project.</p> <p>In the Excel workbook .xlsx <i>Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018</i> on the "%DD" sheet, the process of evaluating the projected estimation effectiveness index is detailed based on the percentage comparison of the results achieved in the first monitoring period, in terms of deforestation and emission reductions associated with each project. in contrast to the projections established for the design of the initiatives.</p>				

Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<i>Calculation of estimates: Available on the route Additional Information/Calculo_emisiones_exante_expost_NREF_BIOCARBON_BCR_MR2016-2018</i>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Fecha: 14-06-2023
<i>The proponent of the project clarifies the pertinent request and presents the required supports to close the finding.</i>	
SA CLOSED	

SA No.	11	Requirement No.	"Tool for determining contributions to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) BCR TOOL ODS_SP"	Fecha: 14-06-2023
Description of the SA				
<i>Clarification is requested on SDG 4 Quality Education: Ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, because the Excel BCR TOOL ODS Vaupés did not assign values or results to it.</i>				
<i>Likewise, clarification is requested on how the values and results reported for SDGs 6, 11, 13 and 15 were obtained and according to what reference or support were granted.</i>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 07-07-AAAA

Considering the updates on the tools of the BioCarbon Registry Standard (BCR), and applicable to the current version of the project development; adjustments were made to the format of the documentation submitted, in order to align the design information in harmony with the design criteria of the BCR standard.

Specifically, in relation to the evaluation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their contribution in the framework of the development of the project, the evaluation was adjusted under the new approach of the BCR standard tool, "Tool for the determination of contributions to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) projects" or SDG Tool. This update can be detailed in the REDD+ Yutucu_SDG-Tool_EN

Regarding the clarifications requested, the following is argued:

- *SDG 4 Quality Education: Ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all: On the sheet of the Excel file called "SDG 4" you can find each of the values granted for the evaluation of the project's contribution, according to the indications of the BCR standard.*
- *SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation: Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all: On the sheet of the Excel file called "SDG 6" you can find each of the values granted for the evaluation of the project's contribution, according to the indications of the BCR standard.*
- *SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable: On the sheet of the Excel file called "SDG 11" you can find each of the values given for the evaluation of the project's contribution, according to the indications of the BCR standard.*
- *SDG 13 Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects: On the sheet of the Excel file called "SDG 13" you can find each of the values granted for the evaluation of the project's contribution, according to the indications of the BCR standard.*
- *SDG 15 Life on land: Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss: On the sheet of the Excel file called "SDG 15" you can find each of the values given for the evaluation of the project's contribution, in accordance with the indications of the BCR standard*

Likewise, for each of the SDGs to which the project applies, the "SDG Identification" sheet details the summary of the contributions, and the "Summary" sheet details the expected contributions, compliance activities and monitoring evidence. On the other hand, in the DdP you can consult the details of the values granted for monitoring, in relation to the indicators, reference values and results. The reference values were established from the

project's baseline and the communities' own information, and the result values come from the evaluation of the implementation status of the project activities. For further details, see sections 11, 16.8.1 and 17.8.1 of the DdP, as well as the REDD+ Yutucu_SDG-Tool_EN

Documentation submitted by the project developer

REDD+ Yutucu_SDG-Tool_EN: Tool on the project's contribution to ODDs. Available in the Supports\ODS Tool path

Evaluation of the audit team

Fecha: 01-08-2023

In accordance with the provisions of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) V1.0.

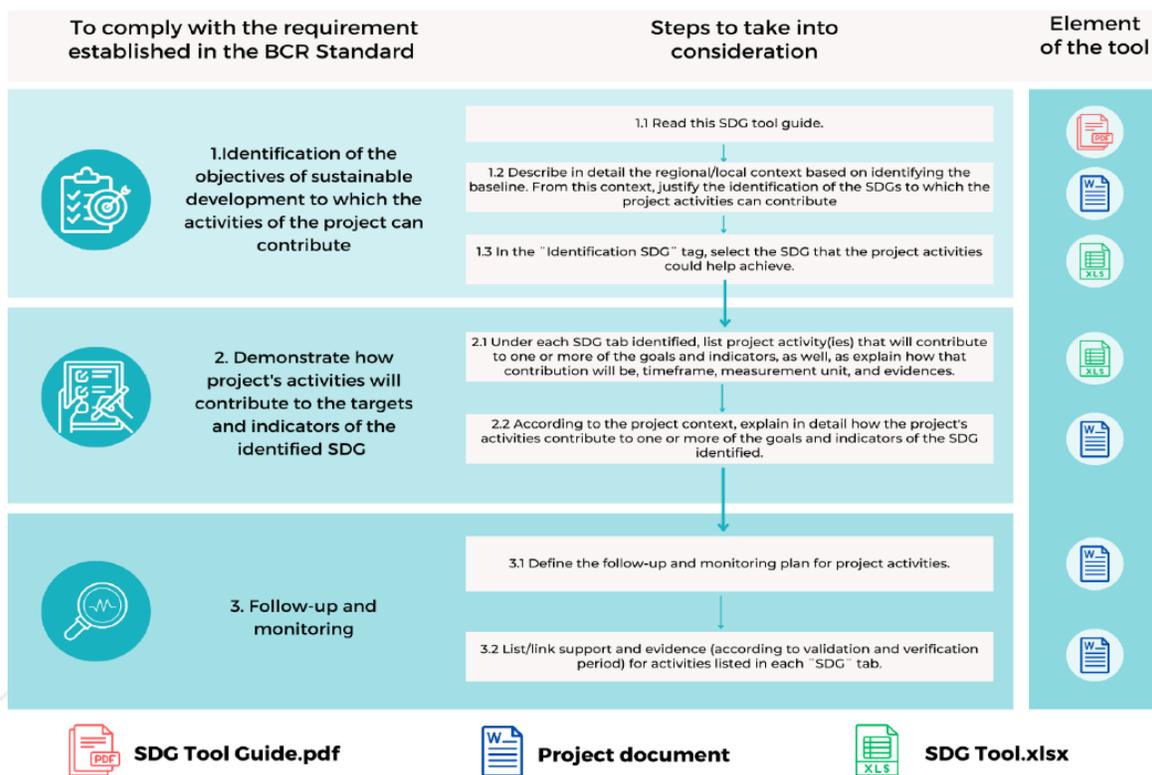


Figure 2. Workflow steps to take into consideration

The project indicates the activities of the project that will contribute to the indicators, their unit of measurement and in the column Verification of the completed Tool they indicate the activity that demonstrates their compliance. On the other hand, in the PDA in section 17.8.1 in table 61, the supports of each of the SDGs are listed. However, SDG 4 does not relate the corresponding support or its location in the documentation. Regarding SDG 6, deforestation rates for the years 2017 and 2018 of -0.09% and -0.04% respectively are indicated, values that are also not cited or referenced within the project documentation, this same data is related to Target 15.2. Target 13.3 also does not list or cite within the documentation the support of the results of 926 and 649 beneficiaries.

In accordance with the above, it is requested to clarify in the documentation the references of each of the supports mentioned in the DdP.

In addition to the above, the standard is clear that the proponent must define the follow-up and monitoring plan for the project activities that contribute to the defined SDGs. Clarification is requested on each of the SDGs, since Annex 10 does not provide information in section 16.8.1.

Clarification is sought on Annex 10 which states the following:

2.5.2 Cumplimiento

El Proyecto es un instrumento financiero que contribuirá al desarrollo de medidas, que permitan fomentar procesos de conservación, y mantenimiento de los servicios ecosistémicos a nivel local.

Las actividades contempladas en el proyecto tienen como fin último el control y disminución de la deforestación del Bosque Amazónico, el fortalecimiento de las iniciativas tradicionales de conservación y aprovechamiento de la biodiversidad local, y el apoyo continuo a la provisión de los servicios ecosistémicos asociados a estos, así como el acceso regulado por parte de las comunidades que dependen de ellos. La implementación de las actividades en ningún momento incentivará el reemplazo de bosques naturales por plantaciones o cultivos agrícolas, ni tampoco la introducción de especies exóticas que amenacen la biodiversidad local.

El proyecto tiene una importante contribución a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible **(ODS)10** dado que busca garantizar la conservación, restauración y uso sostenible de los ecosistemas terrestres y de aguas dulces continentales, por medio de la administración de áreas protegidas, ecosistemas estratégicos y la incorporación de políticas y regulaciones en el reglamento interno indígena, que están relacionadas con el control y manejo de los recursos naturales; se busca intensificar esfuerzos para proteger y salvaguardar el patrimonio cultural y natural por medio de la inversión en las actividades de proyecto. Para garantizar el éxito del proyecto se prevé realizar un seguimiento y vigilancia forestal con el monitoreo de los cambios en las coberturas boscosas en cada periodo de verificación, de manera que se pueda establecer la efectividad de las actividades llevadas a cabo y hacer ajustes en su diseño e implementación a partir de información primaria.

OPEN SA

Project Developer's Response

Fecha: 10-08-2023

Within the framework of this requirement, on July 7, information was shared regarding the compliance and contributions of the project on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Thus, considering the updates on the tools of the BioCarbon Registry Standard (BCR) available on the website, and applicable to the current version of the project's development to date; adjustments were made to the format of the documentation submitted, in order to align the design information in harmony with the design criteria of the BCR standard. In this period of time, the BCR standard had not presented the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) v 1.0 document. that accompanies the "Tool for the determination of contributions to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) projects" or SDG Tool of SDGs, therefore, all the detailed guidelines were followed, even in the absence of the description of the steps to be followed for the application of the tool, description that was published after the submission of the information (July 13, 2023), and therefore, in accordance with the new updates to the standard, set forth in the BCR Standard document its version 3.1 of July 2023 section 29 on transition plan, the use of these updates is subject to a period of 3 months from the date of publication; Thus, the additional steps are not considered appropriate, since within the framework of the audit process, the 3 months provided for the transition to these requirements have not been met.

On the other hand, in relation to section 17.8.1 of the Ddp and specifically in table 62, for SDGs 4 and 13.3, the corresponding support and its location have been related under footnote numbers 138, 144 and 145, it is clarified that the data of the people benefited in the processes of the meeting "Ancestral thoughts for times of change", and the project "Strengthening self-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 benefited 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. However, for monitoring periods subsequent to the present, the tracking and management of information regarding these participation supports will be ensured, so that it is possible to clearly evidence the beneficiaries of the activities that generate contributions to the SDGs and others. Regarding SDGs 6 and 15.2, the results of deforestation rates for the years 2017 and 2018 of -0.09% and -0.04% respectively, have been supported in footnotes 139 and 151. Finally, with respect to Target 15.1, the supports are listed in footnotes 147, 148, 149 and 150.

On the other hand, in relation to section 17.8.1 of the Ddp and specifically in table 62, for SDGs 4 and 13.3, the corresponding support and its location have been listed under

footnotes numbers 138, 144 and 145. Regarding SDGs 6 and 15.2, the results of deforestation rates for the years 2017 and 2018 of -0.09% and -0.04% respectively, have been supported in footnotes 139 and 151. Finally, with respect to Target 15.1, the supports are listed in footnotes 147, 148, 149 and 150.

In relation to the follow-up and monitoring plan for project activities that contribute to the defined SDGs, sections 11 (Table 39) and 12⁴⁸ of the Ddp establish each of the associated goals that the project will evaluate, as well as the indicators that it will monitor through the project activities, in addition to the expected contribution.

It is clarified that in section 16.8.1 of the Ddp and Annex 10 indicated, it is presented as a support to evidence the analysis of safeguards carried out, as well as the monitoring plan of these, but does not constitute a document with the SDG monitoring plan.

However, in relation to the request for clarification on Annex 10, made by the CAB, and on which an image capture of section 2.5.2 of the Annex is attached, in order to comply with the requirements demanded by the standard and the methodology, the purpose of what is expected to be clarified is not understood. since a specific concern has not been detailed, but the mention of the SDGs and footnote number 10 are highlighted in the section. In this sense, this part of the finding is not understood as no specific concern or detailed motivation was expressed, but it is mentioned that the footnote involved presented an error in the format that was corrected (adopting the superscript function that had been altered), thus solving any inconvenience or misinterpretation of the content. if this is the concern or difficulty that was intended to be expressed, and in turn the numbering of the sections cited in the footnote is corrected, in relation to the most recent update of the DdP document (Version 4.0), in accordance with the guidelines and formats suggested by the BCR standard.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

⁴⁸ Table 39. Sustainable development objectives and indicators considered by the project

<p><i>DdP version 4: Latest version of the Project Document which includes the settings of SAC 2, 21, 22 and HS 11 Available in the following route DdP/ 20230808_DdP_Vaupés Colombia REDD_BCR_V4</i></p> <p><i>Annex 10: Analysis of the Safeguards of the REDD+ project of the indigenous peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and others. Application of the Biocarbon tool for the interpretation of Safeguards. Available in Annexes/ Annex 10_ Safeguards Analysis</i></p>	
<p>Evaluation of the audit team</p>	<p>Fecha: 08-09-2023</p>
<p><i>The adjustment of the references of the supports with the footnotes listed for Table 62 of the DdP is requested.</i></p> <p><i>According to what was pointed out by the proponent, for monitoring periods after the present, the tracking and management of the information regarding these participation supports must be ensured, so that it is possible to clearly evidence the beneficiaries of the activities that generate contributions to the SDGs and others.</i></p> <p>OPEN SA</p>	
<p>Project Developer's Response</p>	<p>Fecha: 11-09-2023</p>
<p><i>Footnotes to Table 62 of the DdP were adjusted.</i></p>	
<p>Documentation submitted by the project developer</p>	
<p><i>DdP version 6: Latest version of the Project Document which includes the adjustments of SAC 2, 21, 22 and SA 11 Available in the following route DdP/ 20230908_DdP_Vaupés Colombia REDD_BCR_V6</i></p>	
<p>Evaluation of the audit team</p>	<p>Fecha: 14-09-2023</p>

The proponent of the project clarifies the pertinent request and presents the required supports to close the finding.

SA CLOSED

SAF No.	1	Requirement No. 8	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1	Fecha: 01-08-2023
		37	Resolution 1447 of 2018	
		10.7	Standard for the voluntary carbon market V.3.2	
Description of the SAF				
<i>It is requested that in the next verification period the proponent notifies and reports the response issued by the CDA on the communication sent by the South Pole company about the PES made to the communities that are part of the Yutucu REDD+ project, considering the traceability of SAC 5 of this report.</i>				
Project Developer's Response				Fecha: 10-08-2023
<i>In the next verification period, the response issued by the CDA related to the consultation on the PES that are part of REDD+ Yutucu will be notified.</i>				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
N/A				
Evaluation of the audit team				Fecha: DD-MM-AAAA

Project Developer's Response	Fecha: DD-MM-AAAA
Documentation submitted by the project developer	

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. *The presence of the South Pole team in the territory must be intensified, given that there is evidence of a marked weakness in terms of the presence and accompaniment of the technical team in each of the communities that are part of the project.*
2. *The requests for modifications of personnel requested by the communities and all the agreements reached must be in writing and comply with the autonomy of the communities and the documents that were developed for this type of procedure and always guarantee the transparency and traceability of the information and for all parties.*
3. *It is necessary to constantly train the staff for the collection of evidence in the field, so that the information can be presented in the best way.*
4. *It is evident the need for the company to reinforce its controls and support for attendance at events as important as assemblies, spaces where decisions are made for the AATI.*
5. *The maps presented to the community must have a deeper level of detail to give a complete spatial understanding of the territory and improve communication and assimilation of information with the communities.*
6. *In accordance with SAC 7 and in accordance with the REDD Safeguards through Safeguards 2, 3, 4 tool, stresses the importance of the project having methodologies for free access to information, taking into account the realities of the territories and the people who inhabit them, in terms of*

language, customs, access to technology and communications, level of education, among others, the project developer (SouthPole) must manage the translation of Annex 5 Document "Agreement for the development of a REDD project" into the predominant languages of the communities that are part of the project.

This is enhanced and necessary given that, although the owners of the project are the communities through the AATIS, the project manager or formulator also acquires a responsibility for the implementation and maintenance of actions aimed at improving or at least maintaining mitigation rates, given that their future income will be based on the percentage defined as management value. If mitigation values are not maintained or increased, the proposer will also be affected. In accordance with this, it is necessary for the project developer to demonstrate the relevant management in the next verification period with respect to the improvement opportunities raised above.

South Pole Response to Opportunities:

South Pole is committed to accompanying the implementation of the project, however, it is important to highlight, as we have done during the general assemblies, the owners of the project are the AATI through their governance structures, therefore, we hope that over time the leaders of the communities and administrative committees of the project will remain at the forefront of the management in the territory. The accompaniment and guidance provided by South Pole for the project is maintained, but it is important that the project committees have a greater presence and accompaniment in the communities, that they validate their governance structures and share the progress of their efforts at the community level. South Pole has designed a relationship and communication strategy to accompany this process, but we understand the relevance of the appropriation of the project by the communities.

Regarding the constant training of the staff for the collection of evidence in the field, it is noted that this is one of the main purposes of the project, to be able to keep a record of all the information, however, this is part of the learning curve of the people who are linked to the project committees, since culturally the

communities do not usually make written records. It is noted that it is within the commitment to make as much record as possible of the actions within the project.

11.3 Annex 3. Documentation review

ID	FILE NAME	AUTHOR	ORGANIZATION	DOCUMENT PROVIDER	REFERENCE
/1/	1 Informe de hallazgos YUTUCU 01-08-2023_Rev_SP.docx	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/2/	1 Informe de hallazgos YUTUCU 08_09_2023 CC.docx	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/3/	1 Informe de hallazgos YUTUCU 18_09_2023 CC_CRI_CCfinal.docx	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/4/	230830_SAC No 23_RevCRI.docx	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/5/	Leeme_REDD+ Yutucu.docx	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/6/	20230825_PDD_Vaupes Colombia REDD_BCR_V5.docx	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/7/	20230914_PDD_Vaupes Colombia REDD_BCR_V7.docx	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/8/	20230914_PDD_Vaupes Colombia REDD_BCR_V7.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/9/	Anexo 10_Analisis de salvaguardas.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/10/	Anexo 11_Risk Tool_Proyecto REDD_YUTUCU y Otros.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/11/	Anexo 12_Emisiones HWP, incendios y ganaderia.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/12/	Anexo 13_Estrategia.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/13/	Anexo 14_Acuerdos derechos carbono.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/14/	Anexo 15_Riesgo doble contabilidad.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/15/	Anexo 1_Condiciones previas region de expansion.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/16/	Anexo 2_Informe de Socialización.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/17/	Anexo 3_Sistema de distribución de beneficios.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/18/	Anexo 4_Información adicional.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole

ID	FILE NAME	AUTHOR	ORGANIZATION	DOCUMENT PROVIDER	REFERENCE
/19/	Anexo 5_ Acuerdo para el desarrollo de un proyecto REDD+.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/20/	Anexo 6_Procedimiento area de proyecto y cinturón de fugas.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/21/	Anexo 7_Factor maps of the location of future deforestation (Dinamica EGO).pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/22/	Anexo 8_Gestión de la información en proyectos de mitigación.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/23/	Anexo 9_Plan de monitoreo.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/24/	Monitoreo de Salvaguardas.xlsx	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/25/	Acta Socialización Previa_Bella Vista_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/26/	Acta Socialización Previa_Guamal_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/27/	Acta Socialización Previa_La Sabana_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/28/	Acta Socialización Previa_Los Cerros_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/29/	Acta Socialización Previa_Mandí_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/30/	Acta Socialización Previa_Namu_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/33/	Acta Socialización Previa_Puerto Limón_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/34/	Acta Socialización Previa_Santa Rosa_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/35/	Acta Socialización Previa_Tierra Grata_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/36/	Acta Socialización Previa_Villa Nueva_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/37/	Acta Socialización Previa_Virabazú_AATIVAM.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/44/	Lista de Asistencia_Arara Cuduyarí_ASOUNDIC.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/151/	Comunicado Cercarbono - Traslapes con Proyecto REDD YUTUCU.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/152/	Communication Verra - Area overlaps with Project REDD YUTUCU (1).pdf.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/230/	Administracion departamental_2001.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole

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/236/	ASATRAIYUVA_2008).pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/237/	AZATIAC_2017.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/238/	Bayrak & Marafa, 2016.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/239/	Benavides, 2019.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/241/	Cairns, Helmer, & Baumgardner_1997.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/253/	Defensoría Delegada para los Derechos Colectivos y Ambientales_2014.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/296/	MININTERIOR_2014_a.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/315/	Prem, M_Saavedra, S_&_Vargas, J. F. _2019.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/321/	Salonen, M., Toivonen, T., Cohalan, J. M., & Coomes, O. T. _2012.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
/322/	Smith & Bustamante_2014.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/324/	Trinidad Carrero & Céspedes Ávila_2016.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/328/	Vaupés_ los Acuerdos de Paz, el territorio y la deforestación _ PID AMAZONIA.html	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/331/	Wirth et al_2013.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/509/	Priorizacion_Actividades_AATIVA M.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/511/	Cartas de invitación a entidades ambientales.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/696/	ICAA-Proyecto-Vaupes-Colombia-Fundacion-Natura.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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/745/	Mapa documentación del proyecto.pdf	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole	South Pole
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11.4 Annex 4. Abbreviations

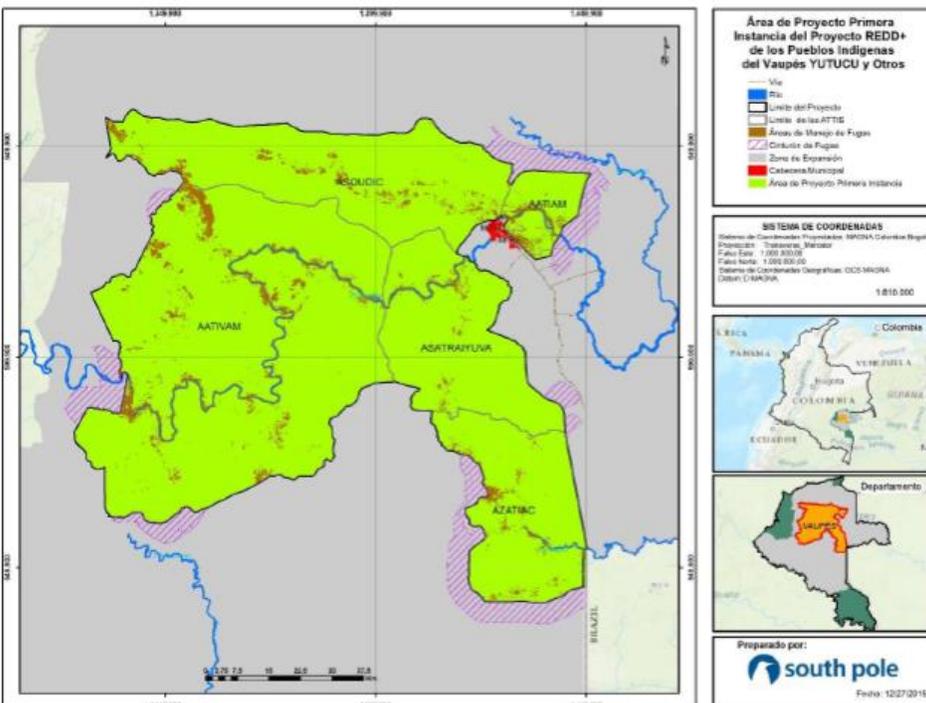
Abbreviations	Full texts
<i>CO_{2e}</i>	<i>Carbon dioxide equivalent</i>
<i>REDD</i>	<i>Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation</i>
<i>GHG</i>	<i>Greenhouse Gases</i>
<i>tCO_{2e}</i>	<i>Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent</i>
<i>CAB</i>	<i>Conformity Assessment Body</i>
<i>PIV</i>	<i>Integral Indigenous Life Plans</i>
<i>BCR</i>	<i>Biocarbon Registry</i>
<i>AATIAM</i>	<i>Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities Surrounding Mitú (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas Aledañas a Mitú)</i>
<i>AATIVAM</i>	<i>Association of Middle Vaupés Authorities (Asociación de Autoridades del Vaupés Medio)</i>
<i>ASOUDIC</i>	<i>Cubeo del Cuduyarí Indigenous Union (Unión Indígena Cubeo del Cuduyarí)</i>
<i>ASATRAIYUVA</i>	<i>Association of Traditional Yurutí Indigenous Authorities of Vaupés (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas Yuruties del Vaupés)</i>
<i>AZATIAC</i>	<i>Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities of Acaricuara (Asociación de Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de Acaricuara)</i>
<i>AATI</i>	<i>Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities</i>
<i>UNFCCC</i>	<i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>
<i>REM</i>	<i>REDD Early Movers</i>
<i>INCORA</i>	<i>Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform</i>
<i>INCODER</i>	<i>Colombian Institute of rural development.</i>

11.5 Annex 5. Audit Plan

GHG Mitigation Project Initiative Title	<i>REDD Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés YUTUCU and Others</i>
Full name and job title of the	<i>Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATIAM), (AATIVAM), (ASATRAIYUVA), (ASOUDIC) and (AZATIAC). South Pole Carbon Asset Management S.A.S</i>

project manager				
Email	info@southpole.com nbs_latam@southpole.com aatiame1@gmail.com azatiacredd@gmail.com ativam.2022@gmail.com asatraiyuva20@gmail.com apamivaudic@hotmail.com	Cellular	+57 (604) 520 5000	
Address, including the Country.	Carrera 46 # 7-59, Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia Carrera 14 N° 13-96 Mitú			
Details and job title of the contact person	Mary Luz Villa - Senior Coordinator of REDD+ projects in Colombia Cel: +57 (604) 520 5000 m.villar@southpole.com			
Type of audit	Validation	x	Verification	X
	Fully remote		Partially remote	X
<p><i>With cordial greetings, I am writing to you to submit the proposal for the audit plan to be carried out on the GHG mitigation project presented by your organization. Also, for the opening and closing meeting of the audit, I would like to thank you for inviting the relevant people from the areas that will be audited.</i></p> <p><i>For the daily balance of information of the audit team, I thank you for having an agenda and a physical or remote space to hold the meeting, as well as access to the basic documentation of the GHG mitigation initiative.</i></p> <p><i>Regarding the occupational health and safety conditions applicable to your organization, please inform them before making the on-site visit so that the audit team can request the necessary personal protection elements from ICONTEC.</i></p> <p><i>The information that becomes known from the execution of this audit will be treated confidentially by the audit team and Icontec. The language of the audit and its report will be in Spanish.</i></p> <p><i>The conditions of this service are indicated in R-PS-012 REGULATIONS FOR VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION SERVICES.</i></p>				
Audit Criteria	-ISO 14064-2:2019 -BioCarbon Registry			

	<p>- Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions in REDD+ Projects BCR0002 Version 3.1</p> <p><i>Tools Used:</i></p> <p>-Tool for determining contributions to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) projects</p> <p>-Tool for the interpretation and assessment of REDD+ Safeguards</p> <p>-Biocarbon Registry's REDD+ Safeguards Interpretation Tool completed.</p> <p>The verification of the GHG mitigation project will be carried out by:</p> <p>- Auditing with the support of technological means, partially remote</p>
<p>Objectives of the audit</p>	<p><i>For validation:</i></p> <p>Assess the likelihood that the implementation of the planned GHG project will result in the GHG removals declared by the project manager, considering the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with applicable validation criteria, including the principles and requirements of relevant GHG standards or programs within the scope of validation. • The establishment, justification, and documentation of the GHG mitigation project. • The relevance of the planned GHG project controls. <p><i>For verification:</i></p> <p>Verify compliance in the implementation of mitigation project activities, including those associated with the methodology selected for the project, considering the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with applicable verification criteria, including the principles and requirements of relevant GHG standards or programs within the scope of verification. • Information and documentation of GHG project planning, including procedures and criteria for the project, baseline, quality control and assurance, risk management, and GHG verification documents. • The emissions, removals, emission reductions, and removal increases that are reported in the GHG baseline and project.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any significant changes in emissions, removals, emission reductions, and increases in GHG removals since the last reporting period, or since project validation, • Compliance with the actual principles and controls of the project and the monitoring, verification and reporting system necessary to comply with its documented procedures and current legislation in accordance with the audit criteria.
<p>Scope of the audit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project boundaries including project scenarios and baseline scenarios. <p>The REDD project is in the department of Vaupés (southeastern Colombia) within the Amazon Biome. In its first instance, the project is made up of 74 indigenous communities located in the territories of the Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities AATIAM of the Municipality of Mitú (AATIAM), Association of Authorities of the Middle Vaupés (AATIVAM), Association of Traditional Indigenous Authorities Yuruti of Vaupés (ASATRAIYUVA), Association of Traditional Authorities – PAMIJABOVA of the Cuduyarí River for a Proper Government – UDIC (ASOUDIC) and Zonal Association of Authorities Traditional Indigenous Peoples of Acaricuara (AZATIAC); these five Associations of Traditional Indigenous Authorities (AATI) are part of the Great Indigenous Reservation of Vaupés.</p>  <p>Área de Proyecto Primera Instancia del Proyecto REDD+ de los Pueblos Indígenas del Vaupés YUTUCU y Otros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vía Río Límite del Proyecto Límite de las AATI Áreas de Manejo de Fugas Circuitos de Fugas Zona de Expansión Cabecera Municipal Área de Proyecto Primera Instancia <p>SISTEMA DE COORDENADAS Sistema de Coordenadas Proyectadas: MDCNA, Colombia Bogotá Proyección: Transversa, Métrica Falso Este: 1.000.000,00 Falso Norte: 1.000.000,00 Sistema de Coordenadas Geográficas: ODS-MAGNA Datum: CTRAPDA Escala: 1:810.000</p> <p>Preparado por:  Fecha: 12/27/2016</p>

These resguardos correspond to a territorial entity recognized by the State as collective property, which constitutes a mechanism to guarantee the ownership of communities and peoples over ancestral territories.

The REDD project has a project area of 853,280.23 ha (jurisdiction of the 5 AATI), of which 805,986.30 ha correspond to the forest category and make up the project area (eligible area).

- *Physical infrastructure, activities, technologies, and processes of the GHG project*

The REDD Project of the Indigenous Peoples of Vaupés, YUTUCU and Others is framed under the scope of the AFOLU projects. It is classified as an "Avoided Unplanned Deforestation and Degradation" project and includes activities aimed at reducing emissions from unplanned deforestation and forest degradation, as well as promoting the conservation of carbon stocks associated with aboveground tree biomass, groundwater biomass and soil organic carbon. sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

The reduction of deforestation will be achieved through the implementation of four strategic lines called FRES (see definition below), which have been identified in the local consultation process, with the five partnerships that make up the first stage of the project:

- *Strengthening local governance*
 - *Ecological and cultural restoration*
 - *Economy and production systems*
 - *Traditional knowledge and self-education*
- *GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs*

Sinks and/or reservoirs: Aboveground tree plant biomass, groundwater biomass, and soil organic carbon, for both the baseline scenario and the project scenario

<i>Sink</i>	<i>Included?</i>	<i>Justification/Explanation</i>
<i>Aboveground tree biomass</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>The change in carbon storage from this sink is always significant. Mandatory according to the</i>

			<i>methodology. Considered by the subnational NREF.</i>						
	<i>Underground biomass</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Considered by the NREF subnational. It accounts for 20% of the carbon stored in aboveground biomass.</i>						
	<i>Soil Organic Carbon</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>A gross emission is assumed where the soil carbon content (SOC) is emitted in equal proportions for 20 years once the deforestation event occurs.</i>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of GHGs <p>GHG: CO₂</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined time periods to execute the project activity <p>The credit period runs from October 29, 2016 to October 28, 2036, corresponding to a project duration of 20 years. At the end of this period, it will be renewed for 10 more years.</p> <p>Ex-ante GHG reductions = 13,148,093.00 tCO₂e (11,175,868.00 tCO₂e with the 15% discount).</p> <p>Average annual GHG Emission Reduction of the project = 626,100 tCO₂e</p> <p>During the first monitoring period (1st verification), from October 29, 2016 to December 31, 2018, the project avoided the emission of 1,243,928 tCO₂e (1,057,338.00 tCO₂e with the 15% discount).</p>								
Level of Assurance	Resolution 1447 of 2018 – 95%	Materiality -	Resolution 1447 of 2018 – 5%						
Sampling Plan / Evidence Collection Plan	<p>Information and documentation of GHG mitigation project planning, including procedures and criteria for the project, baseline, quality control and assurance, risk management, and verification documents, are listed in the following table:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameters</th> <th>Sampling (%)</th> <th>Assurance Level (100%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Methodologies and tools used for the calculation of removals</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Parameters	Sampling (%)	Assurance Level (100%)	Methodologies and tools used for the calculation of removals	100	100
Parameters	Sampling (%)	Assurance Level (100%)							
Methodologies and tools used for the calculation of removals	100	100							

	<i>Formulas for Calculating Removals</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
Name of Lead Auditor	<i>Carolina Carreño Cucaita (CC)</i>	Email	<i>acarrenoc@icontec.org</i>
Auditor		Technical Expert	<i>Víctor Nieto</i>
Opening meeting	<i>24/02/2023</i>	Hour	<i>10:00 AM</i>
Closing Meeting	<i>10/03/2023</i>	Hour	<i>02:30 PM</i>
Date on which the audit plan was completed	<i>12/02/2023</i>		

ON-SITE ACTIVITY PLAN

DATE	HOUR	REQUIREMENT TO BE AUDITED	AUDITOR	NAME & TITLE OF THE AUDITEE
<i>08/02/2023 to 12/02/2023</i>	<i>08:00 - 17:00</i>	<i>Desktop Planning & Review</i>	<i>CC</i>	
<i>24/02/2023</i>	<i>10:00</i>	<i>Opening Meeting</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>Mary Luz Villa - Senior Coordinator of REDD Projects in ColombiaSouth Pole</i>
		<i>Presentation of the South Pole Team</i>		
		<i>Presentation of the ICONTEC Team</i>		<i>Carlos Guillermo Mora</i>

		<i>Mitigation Services Presentation</i>		
<i>23/02/2023 to 04/03/2023</i>	<i>07:00 – 17:00</i>	<i>Site Visit Conducting Interviews</i>	<i>CC, AT</i>	<i>South Pole Field Professional Field Logistics Support</i>
<i>10/03/2023</i>	<i>14:30</i>	<i>Closing meeting and socialization of findings</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>Mary Luz Villa - Senior Coordinator REDD Projects in Colombia South Pole</i>

Remarks:

During the interviews, the audit team will review the documentation referenced in the project description and/or in the monitoring report.

This business plan is flexible and can be modified in agreement with the project owner.

All project owner personnel related to the GHG mitigation initiative must be available if requested by the audit team for the purpose of assessing any requirements.

During any phase of this evaluation process (document review, prior to the site visit, site visit, drafting of the audit report or technical review) findings may be declared, which must be resolved before the relevant documentation (project description, monitoring report, spreadsheets, audit reports, among others) is sent to the GHG program.

The schedule of Validation/Verification activities is described in document F-GV-o86 NOTIFICATION OF SERVICES VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

11.6 Annex 6. Interviews



LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red de los Pueblos Indígenas del Vaupés, Yutuco y otros Facilitador: Concejo Comunal
 Lugar: Oficina MIV Fecha: 24-02-2023 Duración (hrs):

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Salvador Fernando	18201297	Pte. Legal 2020/21			Macaquiro	<i>[Firma]</i>
2	Leandro Romero A	18202729	AT. Legal ANTIHAI			Yacayasa	<i>[Firma]</i>
3	Rubiano Alvaro Luis M	18204315	Reservista y Legal AETIAK			Aconawa	<i>[Firma]</i>
4	Gonzalo Jesús Rodríguez	18204763	Legal Asistencial			San Esteban	<i>[Firma]</i>
5	Georgina Yerrina E.	18205242	PL U.D.I.C			San Esteban	<i>[Firma]</i>
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red. Umape, Yuturu y Otros
 Lugar: Comunidad Acontuoroc
 Zona: ABATINAC
 Fecha: 25-02-2023
 Facilitador: Caroline Garmen
 Duración (hrs): 4 horas

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				In-xmo	PHS		
1	Juan O. Navejillo	18'202'699	Docente			Comunidad Acontuoroc	[Firma]
2	Ernesto Soto	18'205'218	cafe purista			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
3	Orlando Furo	112756428	dirig			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
4	Franklin Gustavo Navej	119551888	lider			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
5	Jonny Navej	1125465225	Vecedor			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
6	Ant Luz Navej	69801673	Tesorero J.R.			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
7	Adrian Alvarado	18'215'038	Chargado			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
8	David Melendez	18'204'898	Lider			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
9	Yuly Obe Gonzalez	112547129	lider			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
10	Elva Ines Gonzalez	69800441	lider			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
11	Basilio Barrera Rojas	5208358	Asesora			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
12	Rafael Felix Ramos	18'203'211	lider			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
13	Elva Ojeda	18'204'337	Aux. Cargo			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
14	Hilary Padua	18'201'91	Asesora			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
15	Bethy Patricia Parin	18'205'80	Comptroller			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
16	Rebiano Enrique Ruzia	18'204'810	Asistente P. Legal			Acontuoroc	[Firma]
17	Mos de Villa		South Pole			South Pole	[Firma]
18	Bollos Guillermo Mora	18189494	South Pole			South Pole	[Firma]
19	Tosie Roberto Toledo	18'203'936	captan			South Pole	[Firma]
20	Ilva Felya Castellano	18'205'240	lider			South Pole	[Firma]
21	Daniel de Jesus Trujillo	18'205'376	Cepitain			South Pole	[Firma]

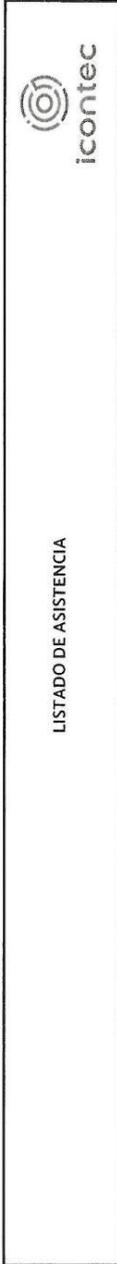


LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red Vías de Acceso, Justicia y Oportunidad
 Lugar: Comunidad Agrícola Acariacuro
 Fecha: 25.02.2023
 Facilitador: Carolina Camero
 Duración (hrs): 4 horas

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Sergio Lopez Castro	1007829114	Lider de la comunidad			Belen mambi	Sergio Lopez
2	Felny Rodríguez	117736130	Estudioso			Belen mambi	Felny Rodríguez
3	Tomás Alberto Torres	18203551	Lider			Belen mambi	Tomás Torres
4	Demmy Torres	18201616	Organizador			Belen mambi	Demmy Torres
5	Hilola Inez Chacel	113624993	Representante H.			Acariacuro	Hilola Inez
6	Teresa Noza	87011822	participante			Acariacuro	Teresa Noza
7	Peinado Castro	18203255	Miembro Espiritual			Acariacuro	Peinado Castro
8	Luz Mary Madrid	69801144	Secretaria de la comunidad			Terra papari	Luz Mary Madrid
9	Rubiel Pintado	1125469465	Area mayor			Terra papari	Rubiel Pintado
10	Leicio Tirado	21.246.188	participante			Terra papari	Leicio Tirado
11	Edison Chaires	1006966125	Lider			Terra papari	Edison Chaires
12	Nector Anudo Henao	1006964900	Lider			Terra papari	Nector Anudo Henao
13	Rosa Yolima Trujillo	112812289	participante			Waracapari	Rosa Yolima Trujillo
14						Waracapari	
15	Jose Altamir C.F	100784080	Vicecapitan			Waracapari	Jose Altamir C.F
16	Felix Ernesto B.R.	1136250098	participante			San José de Uña	Felix Ernesto B.R.
17	Huelo Gonzalez	18201616	Secretario			San José de Uña	Huelo Gonzalez
18	Ernesto Torres	18201616	Secretario			San José de Uña	Ernesto Torres
19	Gala Thelma Chaves	11935491367	participante			San José de Uña	Gala Thelma Chaves
20	Florencia Torres	112362247	C-juventud			Florencia Torres	Florencia Torres
21	Yara Gabriela Peña	18201616	Lider			San José de Uña	Yara Gabriela Peña

*Epte
du
Capitan



LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

Nombre del programa: Proyecto Redd Uaupés, Yutigu y Otavo
 Lugar: Comandancia Agrarocorona
 Fecha: 25-02-2023
 Facilitador: Carolina Corrento
 Duración (hrs): 4 horas
 Comunidad

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	José Lino Dur	10203658	Capitán			Warucapuri	José Lino Dur
2	Tijon Dario Camayquilla	100702050	capitán			San José del Uiso	Tijon Dario Camayquilla
3	Goño Estrella Condobas	100702052	Capitán			San José de Manta	Goño Estrella Condobas
4	Alfonso Nolas Obayores	15.215.077	Vice capitán			Los Angeles	Alfonso Nolas Obayores
5	Emanuel Castillo	1007455853	Vic capitán			Los Angeles	Emanuel Castillo
6	Carmelo Irma	1125468735	Los Angeles			Los Angeles	Carmelo Irma
7	Victor Tamarío	18.209.658	Vice Jor			Los Angeles	Victor Tamarío
8	Sebastián Borden	18200954	Capitán			Acarihuara	Sebastián Borden
9	José C. Chaves	15.702.004	Capitán			La Florida	José C. Chaves
10	Ester Palma	115254013	Agricultora			Araca Falca	Ester Palma
11	Amor y María	1122496	CPA			Araca Falca	Amor y María
12	Amor y María	16.648.775	V. capitán			Araca Falca	Amor y María
13	Juan Carlos Yujilla	060702050	Capitán			Yacuaboya	Juan Carlos Yujilla
14	Indolía Rosmari	1122496	Capitán			La Florida	Indolía Rosmari
15	Carmelita Rodríguez	1177357281	Chaquera			La Florida	Carmelita Rodríguez
16	Damiro Chagantes	1007455513	Propia			La Florida	Damiro Chagantes
17	Francisco C. Carayquilla	18.701.368	Feder. Comunitario			San José de Uiso	Francisco C. Carayquilla
18	Olga María Machib	09.800.410	Animadora			San José de Uiso	Olga María Machib
19	Yaira Nolas Camacho	1425467295	Vice capitán			Tamacaquí	Yaira Nolas Camacho
20	Yujilla F. Yujilla	182054977	Secretario de J. de C.			Tamacaquí	Yujilla F. Yujilla
21	Maribel Peña López Colillo	1007455.040	Profer. de Res. comu.			Belén Uruará	Maribel Peña López Colillo

12 Comunidades asistidas, de las 18.
 y una de esas 12 (San Japensis) solo vino una sola persona (Fernando Cuitandá) el no es capitán

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Redd Uruyú, Jhuw y Dito Facilitador: Caroline Carpio C
 Lugar: Acaeswoc, AZAFIAC Fecha: 15-02-2024 Duración (hrs): 4 horas

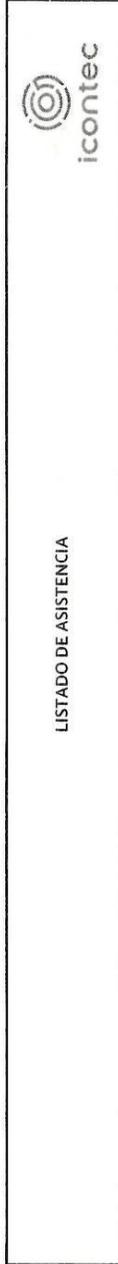
N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Juliana Feusillo	18203795	Lider			Tamayaqui	[Firma]
2	Micaela Ffructier	18204674	SOBRETOD			Zona rural	[Firma]
3	Monica Gabriela	1125410335	Lider			Acaeswoc	[Firma]
4	Guillermo Chirica	18201343	Lider			la Florida	[Firma]
5	Nelson Mantilla Corrales	1125477696	Asistente			Acaeswoc	[Firma]
6	Fidel Nervo Alvar	18204970	Asistente			la Florida	[Firma]
7	Ayuda Chagas S	18202604	Capitan			la Florida	[Firma]
8	Francisco Luis Sandoval	18200505	Lider			Acaeswoc	[Firma]
9	Francisco Sandoval	18202828	Capitan			San Nery	[Firma]
10	Francisco Sandoval	11216909	Capitan			Santander	[Firma]
11	Bernardo Hernandez	18201348	Vicecapitan			San Gerardo	[Firma]
12	Bernardo Hernandez	18202525	Fiscal			San Gerardo	[Firma]
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto de los pueblos indígenas del Valle del Cauca y otros Facilitador: Caroline Carrero
 Lugar: Valle del Cauca Fecha: 27-03-2023 Duración (hrs): _____
ARTIVAMI

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Invimo	PoS		
1	Wilson Uriel Bonveto	18720144	asesor			Comunidad	
2	Antonio Bonveto	10657247	asesor			Comunidad	
3	Jose Bonveto	18720144	asesor			Comunidad	
4	Lina Rodriguez	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
5	Diana Apudiel	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
6	Emma Catalina Bonveto	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
7	Hanairo Gomez	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
8	Diego Luis Bonveto	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
9	Gerardo Ramirez R.	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
10	Alonso Ramirez	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
11	Doris Trujillo R.	69801874	capitán			Comunidad	
13	Arif Ramirez	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
14	Dalida Hernandez	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
15	Yenny Ramirez	69801874	asesor			Comunidad	
16	Yenny Ramirez	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
17	Emilia Pedraza	69801874	asesor			Comunidad	
18	Yenny Ramirez	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
19	Jose Luis Hernandez	1125012087	asesor			Comunidad	
20	Alvaro Rodriguez	18208025	asesor			Comunidad	
21	Alvaro Rodriguez	18208025	asesor			Comunidad	



LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red de los pueblos indígenas del tipo Jatun y otro
 Lugar: Yacay yacu AATIUNAN.
 Fecha: 27-07-2023
 Facilitador: Carlos Ines Canendo
 Duración (hrs):

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Inculcación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interna	Externa		
1	Ligardo Valenzuela Flores	18201209	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comunidad	<i>[Firma]</i>
2	Yacay yacu	18-201-209	Yacay yacu	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
3	José Bartolomé FV	18202637	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
4	Manuel Ender Yáñez F	1125431913	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
5	María Mercedes Torres	1125431913	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
6	Walter Carlos Torres L.	1125431913	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
7	Miguel Ángel Rodríguez	1125431913	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
8	Gustavo Fariña	18-204-069	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
9	Patricio Ricardo Vardol	18-205-01	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
10	Claudio Valenzuela Canendo	18201687	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
11	Manuel Andrade	18201687	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
12	Marta Montaña Lo	119324834	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
13	Gabriel Hualpa	18201687	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
14	Arturo Jordano	1125431913	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
15	Juan Higuerote Berni R.	100873101	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
16	Carla Jonathan Castellanos	100873101	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
17	Hector González	19200890	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
18	Fabio Calcedo Robique	1125431913	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
19	Martina Yaneth Perez	19200890	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
20	Zenaida Padilla	100873101	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>
21	Walter Miranda	1125431913	Investigador Etnolingüístico y Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yacay yacu	<i>[Firma]</i>

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red de los pueblos indígenas del Vepes Yutu y otros Facilitador: Christian Coronado
 Lugar: Nacuypasa Fecha: 29-03-2023 Duración (hrs): _____
ARTIVAM

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Ingreso	Pi\$		
1	Sergio N. Padron	18'206.671	Tice Capitán			Villa Nueva	
2	Florencia	3004497	area mujer			Nycaya	
3	Rubela Luena	100698738	lider			Nycaya	
4	BERNARDO RESCUE P	18.201.723	vice-capitan			Sipia de losas	
5	Benjamin Roser	112547188	capitan			Yacuata	
6	Donato Acuña	18'203.568	capitan			Manasilla	
7	Thony Jaime Cabriel	1825.575.046	capitan			Nycaya	
8	Dancy Rosmery	69807589	ama de casa			Nacuypasa	
9	Yerlan Fernando Bales	1125414204	coordinador local			Nacuypasa	
10	Felipe Eusebio Silva	18.202.264	autoridad Truicoma			La Sabana	
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red de Volcanes Yurupari y Otros
 Lugar: Las Encinas
 Fecha: 27-02-2023
 Facilitador: Concepción Comens
 Duración (hrs): 1h

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Int: xno	PI: \$		
1	<u>22-10-2010 F</u>	<u>183202622</u>	<u>Sabedor</u>			<u>Comunidad yurupari</u>	
2	<u>Yuliana Montaña Lopez</u>	<u>1193398734</u>	<u>Habitante</u>			<u>Mandi</u>	
3	<u>Rubiana Rivera</u>	<u>1006981756</u>	<u>Casa Vecedor</u>			<u>Teogama</u>	
4	<u>Elor nimo Peña</u>	<u>30041522</u>	<u>area mujer</u>			<u>Pucaran</u>	
5	<u>Lucy Ilajivo Caballero</u>	<u>1195528086</u>	<u>capitana</u>			<u>Pucapari</u>	
6	<u>Jesse Luis Hernandez</u>	<u>1125227411</u>	<u>Autonómico</u>			<u>Manali</u>	
7	<u>Marta Paz Lopez</u>	<u>1006978655</u>	<u>Comuniceadora</u>			<u>Mandi</u>	
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red Unidos Ujue y Ocho
 Lugar: Docas del Yí
 ASATRAYUVA

Facilitador: Caroline Canem
 Duración (hrs): 4h

Fecha: 28-02-2023

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Beatriz Acuña		Lider			ASATRAYUVA	Beatriz A.
2	María Lourdes Cruz	69-800466				Mtzi	María Lourde
3	Patricia Acuña	112584252				Pto. Loma	Patricia
4	Daniela Silva Nilda	69 021914				Pto. Loma	Yusma Jines
5	Yvonne C.	736254702				Bocas del Yí	Henricol C.
6	Isabel Carabina	5298218				Bocas del Yí	Isabeline C.
7	Doris Romayuel R.	112546857				Bocas del Yí	Doris
8	Diana Cuatrecasas E.	69 001784				Bocas del Yí	Emilia R.
9	Emilio Romayuel	1001354171				Bocas del Yí	Emilia R.
10	Milvia Fhonso R.	69 802575				Bocas del Yí	Emilia R.
11	Muriel Díaz M.	69 507624				Bocas del Yí	Martha Díaz
12	Merys Díaz Reina S	69 507325				Bocas del Yí	Martha Díaz
13	Magdalena Sanchez R.	69 507325				Bocas del Yí	Martha Díaz
14	Rosa Mercedes	71 246 271				Pto. Loma	Magdalena S.
15	Johanna Lorena	1001404768				Bocas del Yí	Magdalena S.
16	Diana Veronandi	1006965714				Bocas del Yí	Magdalena S.
17	Yolanda Arango	1126924122				Pto. Loma	Magdalena S.
18	Alina Arceles Cruz P.	11268962053				Mtzi-cachivera	Magdalena S.
19	Beatriz Llanusa	69 807366				Mtzi-cachivera	Magdalena S.
20	Mara Acuña Jimenez	1125423769				Pto. Colombia	Magdalena S.
21	Celestina Acuña Jimenez	11 25424309				Bocas del Yí	Magdalena S.

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Radd del Ucayali, Putumayo y Otros
 Lugar: Barruz, Perú
 Fecha: 28.02-2023
 Facilitador: Carolina Corzo
 Duración (hrs): 4h

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / I.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Anderson Jalk S.	7125 4730511	Lider			Pto Inuya	Anderson Jalk S.
2	Yana Carlos Estrada Sanchez	100649065	Lider			Pto Inuya	Yana Carlos Estrada Sanchez
3	Angel Alfredo Sanchez	100248255	capitán			Pto Inuya	Angel Alfredo Sanchez
4	Wilson Estrada Sanchez	1006978505	procurador			Pto Inuya	Wilson Estrada Sanchez
5	Pedro Pablo Gomez R.	18204358	Vice capitán			Pto Inuya	Pedro Pablo Gomez R.
6	Don Juan Montaña	18204781	Lider			Muni. cachivero	Don Juan Montaña
7	Santiago Ortiz C.	18205603	Lider			San Luis	Santiago Ortiz C.
8	Amara Jimenez Montaña	18205572	Capitán			Muni. Cashivero	Amara Jimenez Montaña
9	Fabian Kodiquez Lopez	18204890	Lider			Muni. Cashivero	Fabian Kodiquez Lopez
10	Carlos P. Cordero V.	1125909754	Lider			Muni. Cashivero	Carlos P. Cordero V.
11	Daniel Estrada Corral	1006978217	Tesorero			Bocas del Y.	Daniel Estrada Corral
12	SENA J. J. J. J.	11483201	Capitán			Bocas del Y.	SENA J. J. J. J.
13	Hector Ivan Fernandez	112548298	Lider			Sanja Rosalia	Hector Ivan Fernandez
14	Stevanny Uribe Acosta	100702000	Lider			Pto. Loma	Stevanny Uribe Acosta
15	JHON P. SANCHEZ R.	18205428	Capitán			Pt Loma	JHON P. SANCHEZ R.
16	Hector E. Lopez Gomez	115469113	Bicelacion			Bocas del Y.	Hector E. Lopez Gomez
17	VERONICA ALUM SANCHEZ	100245972				Bocas del Y.	VERONICA ALUM SANCHEZ
18	Yaelle Navarro de Torres	18202161	Asesor			Puerto Naz.	Yaelle Navarro de Torres
19	Luis Bladimir E. Tamayo	11361409165				Puerto Loma	Luis Bladimir E. Tamayo
20	Almoran Estrada	1125470102	Asesor			Bocas del Y.	Almoran Estrada
21	Bernadita Caro					Bocas del Y.	Bernadita Caro

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Redés del Vaupés, Yabuyay y Otso
 Lugar: Boca del Yari
 Fecha: 28-02-2023
 Facilitador: Caroline Corrales
 Duración (hrs): 4h
Comunidad

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Región/UT.	Firma
				Ingreso	DPS		
1	FRANCISCO RAMIREZ	18205217	Lider			Pto Loma	Francisco
2	JUAN ANDRES LOPEZ	18205217	Capitán			Pto Oshemia	Juan Lopez
3	Hector Gomez	18200214	Subeador			Boca del Yari	Hector
4	Alfonso Lopez E.	18201691	Subeador			Pto Polonobia	Alfonso
5	Zuleta Martinez Unbe	182542263	vicepresidente			Hiriti-Gachvera	Zuleta
6	Francisco Andres Rodriguez	1807455245	Secretario			San Carlos	Francisco
7	Suzana Rodriguez	18254592	Lider			San Carlos	Suzana
8	Edy Estela Rodriguez	18201815	Comunicador			San Carlos	Edy
9	Daniel Lopez	18206519	San Luis Pasa			San Carlos	Daniel
10	Dominick Fernandez	18201745	San Luis Pasa			San Carlos	Dominick
11	Bernardo Tenorio	69801859	Practicante			San Carlos	Bernardo
12	Abel Lopez	101004979	Lider			San Carlos	Abel
13	Francisco Lopez	18200626	Subeador			San Carlos	Francisco
14	Carolina Gonzalez	1010049416	Lider			San Carlos	Carolina
15	Carolina Gonzalez	1125468348	Subeador			San Carlos	Carolina
16	Francisco Lopez	1125476388	Practicante			San Carlos	Francisco
17	Marcelino Rodriguez	18254246	vicepresidente			San Carlos	Marcelino
18	William Fernandez	182015140	Comunicador			San Carlos	William
19	Leonardo Puma	18201324	Lider			San Carlos	Leonardo
20	Siryon Puma	18201320	Lider			San Carlos	Siryon
21	Juan Lopez	1800647067	Lider			San Carlos	Juan



icontec

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

Nombre del programa: Proyecto Pech K'axpa Yuhuy y Otras Facilitador: Carolina Coronado
 Lugar: Boca del Y. Fecha: 28-02-2023 Duración (hrs): 4h
ASATRAYUYA

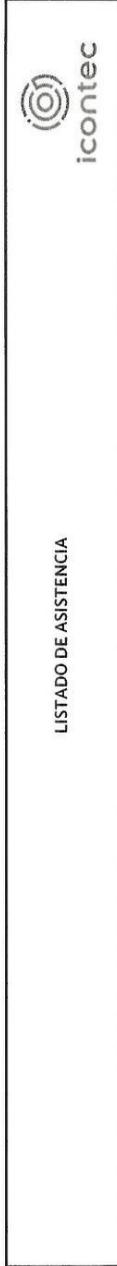
N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Martha Escamez	69 801694	Ama de casa			Bocas del Y.	Martha Escamez
2	Aida Ramirez	69 800987	Ama de casa			Bocas del Y.	Aida Ramirez
3	Ama Gonzalez		Ama de casa			Bocas del Y.	Ama Gonzalez
4	Isabel Macha Atun	172732319	Ama de casa			Bocas del Y.	Isabel Macha
5	Martha Luz Masliva	1026962074	Ama de casa			Consuelo	Martha Luz M.
6	Leidy Luz Camillon	1126524314	Ama de casa			Consuelo	Leidy Camillon
7	Samal Rojas Pablos	18-204963	12/ local			Santa Rosa Y.	Samal R.
8	Camelia Ramirez	119571378	Areaayer Zona			Santa Rosa Y.	Camelia R.
9	Wilmer Armaso F.	18204477	Verdeol			Santa Rosa Y.	Wilmer Armaso
10	Aracelis Armaso	115073483	Comunicador Comaf			Santa Rosa Y.	Aracelis Armaso
11							
12							
13							
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15							
16							
17							
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21							

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto red de los pueblos Indígenas del Campesinado del Cuzco Facilitador: Carolina Cornejo
 Lugar: Mituseño - AMTIAM Fecha: 1-02-2023 Duración (hrst): 2 h

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PI-S		
1	Carmel Néira	1125470481	Administrador proyectos Bolivia			Tucumán	
2	Estela María Estrada	18205216	Docente			Cuzco	
3	Yoge Saube	18202265	Capitán			Mituseño	
4	Rosa Angela puma	69802305	Docente			Mituseño	
5	Mon Alfonso Ramirez	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
6	Martha Rodriguez	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
7	Martha Ramirez	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
8	Roberto Ramirez	18201120	Docente			Mituseño	
9	Jesse Caceres	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
10	Raul Antonio	18200718	Docente			Mituseño	
11	Armando Ramirez	18201359	Docente			Mituseño	
12	Winton Ramirez	18202724	Docente			Mituseño	
13	Marcela Diaz Pastor	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
14	Vicente Diaz Pastor	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
15	Silviana Diaz Red.	18203983	Docente			Mituseño	
16	Juan Carlos	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
17	Joselyn Vargas	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
18	Achagua Hernandez	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
19	Carla Piedad Basso	1125470129	Docente			Mituseño	
20							
21							



LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

Nombre del programa: REDD+ YUTUCO Y OTROS
 Lugar: MITUSSEN - AATIAM
 Fecha: 07 marzo de 2023
 Facilitador: Carolina Cornejo
 Duración (hrs): _____

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Intero	PS		
1	Walterson Hernandez	1125421194	líder			Comunidad	
2	Jenny Marcela Pacheco	1010016577	Ayuda a mujer			Mitusen Uruña	
3	Olivia Arellano M	21246556	Ama de casa			Mitusen Uruña	
4	Rosa Camila Villegas	1006000189	Ama de casa			Mitusen Uruña	
5	Josefina Pacheco	64300683	Ama de casa			Mitusen Uruña	
6	Ines Ramirez	21246938	Ama de casa			Mitusen Uruña	
7	Blanca Ramirez P.	1125422319	Ama de casa			Mitusen Uruña	
8	Claudia Rodriguez	6480522	ama de casa			Mitusen Uruña	
9	Yuli Ramirez	1125420015	ama de casa			Mitusen Uruña	
10	Fredia Botero K	69800948	Agricultora			Mitusen Uruña	
11	Alex Quintero	64801372	Apa mujer Ceima			Ceima	
12	OHAR Serrano	19203599	comisariado			Ceima	
13	Amor a Milla Alvarado	64300681	Ama de casa			Mitusen Uruña	
14	Luisa Rodríguez	30092140	Ama de casa			Mitusen Uruña	
15	Rebeca Peretta	19203599	pesca			Mitusen Uruña	
16	Ma Fernanda Botero	1125420384	Ama de casa			Com. Tucunari	
17	Melide Rodriguez	21245993	Ama de casa			Com. Tucunari	
18	elba Estine Rodriguez	71251115	Ama de casa			Com. Tucunari	
19	Carmin Sanchez	21246769	ama de casa			Com. Tucunari	
20	Zsuzsanna	1					
21	Abraham Serrano	18203576	Agricultor			Macapuno	

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: REDD+ Yutoco y otros Facilitador: Carolina Corredo
 Lugar: Miñesño - APTIAN Fecha: 01 de marzo 2023 Duración (hrs):

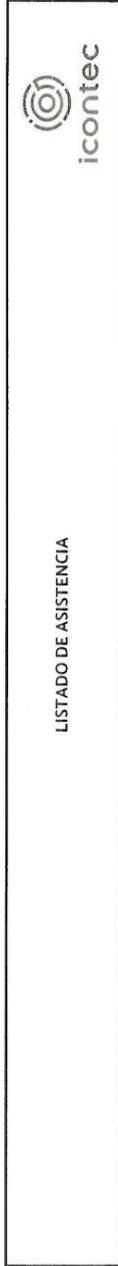
N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Intimo	pl's		
1	Herberto Lucas	18202201	Peo Cadet			Macquino	
2	William A. Barzal	1006969909	Agro cultor			Miñesño-Viñes	
3	Car Antonio Adams Quiroz	1108473562	Asesor de Producción			Miñesño	
4	Marcelo fernandez	18205175	Subgerente de Operaciones			Macquino	
5	Francoes Diaz	3299206	Peonador			Macquino	
6	Maria Teresa Rodriguez	6982014	Chaguera			Macquino	
7	Miguel Rivera	18200752	Agro			Miñesño	
8	Edward A. Hernandez	102577106	Asesor de Producción			Tucumare	
9	Carmen Barreto Ramirez	114903815	Chaguera			Macquino	
10	Motilde Sastore	21246583	Chaguera			Tucumare	
11	Aley Nery Lopez	112547159	Comite subgr			Tucumare	
12	Jaimé Diaz Pando	18200787	Manifiator			Tucumare	
13	Maricela J. P.	8561377	Asesor			Macquino	
14	Paulo Rodriguez	1006969909	Agro cultor			Cachivá	
15	Raul Ramirez	10201709	Comite de peoste			C. Cachivá	
16	Alonso Rodriguez S.	18205477	Fres. Fortalecimiento SI			C. Tucumare	
17	Andy Siza Arango	11254767	Chaguera			Macquino	
18	Nilda Lopez	6980911	Chaguera			Tucumare	
19	Esteban Sanchez	1006963285	Comite de Trabajo			Tucumare	
20	Jose Armando Fernandez	18205460	Capitan			Macquino	
21	Carolina Corredo					Macquino	

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red de los pueblos Indígenas del Uapés Utucuyó Facilitador: Carolina Coronado
 Lugar: Semio Yuta ASUDIC Fecha: 1-03-2023 Duración (hrs): Comunidad

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional/J.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Rosaquilema Chirica	69800023	Economi.			Pitund	Rosaquilema
2	Rosario Valencia	18202666	Comite. Pop. Suma			Pitund	Rosario
3	LUIS CORTIÑO	18201100	Comite. Educacion			Sta. Marta	Luis Cortino
4	ELIO BAL	18201715	As. Organiz. Top.			Itate	Elio Bal
5	Christhen Valencia	18201828	As. Organiz. Top.			Ataca	Christhen
6	Leovirto Arango	18202055	Saberes Educ. U. Op.			Arana	Leovirto
7	Roberto Gomez	18200171	Saberes			Wesmar. I. D.	Roberto
8	Alonso Gonzalez	18202424	Vegetacion			Pitund	Alonso
9	Florencia Gomez	11541104	Consejal			Wacuraba	Florencia
10	Damian Romero	11540858	Lider			Pitund	Damian
11	Johan Valencia	11254852	Lider			Pitund	Johan
12	Rafaela Gomez	48300161	Lider			Wacuraba	Rafaela
13	Pedro Jimenez	18203727	Lider			Wacuraba	Pedro
14	Yenne Hernandez	10004724	Capitán			Wacuraba	Yenne
15	Wilma Hernandez	11254628	Acc. de Parte			Wacuraba	Wilma
16	María delina Valencia	11254710	Comite. Mujeres			Wacuraba	María
17	Olivero Gonzalez	11254715	Secretario Capitania			Wacuraba	Olivero
18	Yanyu Gonzalez	18201134				Pto. Suma	Yanyu
19	Sara Gonzalez	18202851				Pto. Suma	Sara
20	José Luis Cubides	18205437	Capitán			Pto. Suma	José Luis
21	Juanma Gonzalez	18206039	capitán			Pto. Suma	Juanma



LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

Nombre del programa: Proyecto Radio de los pueblos indígenas del Uapaco Yabuy Q'eq' Facilitador: Caroline Corneo
 Lugar: Santo Hito Fecha: 1-03-2023 Duración (hrs): Comunidad
ARJ01C

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Firma
				Interno	PPS	
1	Richard Cuisano Suarez	1125468162	Lider			[Firma]
2	Renel Ramirez Rodriguez	1125468718	chayrero			[Firma]
3	Fernando Rodriguez	1125475557	lider			[Firma]
4	Abel Gal Suarez	1125471825	capitan			[Firma]
5	Stella Rodriguez Valenzuela	1125473642	Area Mujer			[Firma]
6	Dayana Gonzalez	1125472654	Area Mujer			[Firma]
7	Karen Lorena Martinez R	1125468947	lider			[Firma]
8	Luz Mary Vasquez Romo	1125477799	delegada Area Mujer			[Firma]
9	Lider Lima Valencia	18705445	delegado			[Firma]
10	Luz Ramirez E.	18201538	Lider			[Firma]
11	Eldra Doris Benitez	69802453	Area Mujer			[Firma]
12	Celia S. Vega	69801984	Comite de trabajo			[Firma]
13	Rosalba Cantarero	21246719	chayr			[Firma]
14	Walter Valencia	18201283	Lider			[Firma]
15	Luz Sarro	18715082	Lider			[Firma]
16	Ayacu Hual Reyna	18201324	Area Enfermera			[Firma]
17	Faranda Coiro	18201233	Lider			[Firma]
18	Oliver Gutierrez Gomez	1125473854	Lider			[Firma]
19	Rosclima Maximilia	69802192	Lider			[Firma]
20	Keily Valencia	1125468738	chayrera			[Firma]
21	Estrella Martinez	112547476	Area de casa			[Firma]

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto REDD+ Yutuco y otros Facilitador: Carolina Carreno
 Lugar: ASUJ, D.C. Fecha: 01-03-2023 Duración (hrs):

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Juan Castañeda	18203384	Capitán			Pto Casimiro	[Firma]
2	Alfonso Pérez Jones	18205630	Capitán			Blancos	[Firma]
3	Edwin López Sosa	18254296	Lider			Blancos	[Firma]
4	Stedip Bonales	18254296	Capitán			Pinarí	[Firma]
5	Roberto Barros Montoya	110547308	Lider Joven			Pinarí	[Firma]
6	Gustavo González	18251016	Sebedor			Pinarí	[Firma]
7	Servando Gutiérrez	18254894	Vice Capitán			Pinarí	[Firma]
8	Ornela Uteña Rodríguez	1825282	Miembro			Pinarí	[Firma]
9	Miguel Ángel Pérez	112269279	Capitán			Pinarí	[Firma]
10	Edgar A. Rodríguez	182547109	Miembro			Pinarí	[Firma]
11	Roberto González	182011					
12	Roberto González	18203733	Lider			Macana	[Firma]
13	Pablo Valencia López	18203538	Fiscal ASOVID			Pinarí	[Firma]
14	Freddy Rodríguez	18203538					
15	Roberto S. Silva		Capitán			Pinarí	[Firma]
16	Roberto S. Silva	18203733	Lider			Macana	[Firma]
17	Roberto S. Silva	112547000	Lider			Pinarí	[Firma]
18	Roberto S. Silva	18201653	Sebedor			Pinarí	[Firma]
19	Wilson Valencia Silva	112247392	Lider			Pinarí	[Firma]
20	Bentoni ENJOI	18204292	Lider			Pinarí	[Firma]
21	Roberto A. Rodríguez	112547117	Capitán			Pinarí	[Firma]
	Roberto A. Rodríguez	18202146	Capitán			Pto López	[Firma]

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Repat Yubco y otros Facilitador: Carolina Carrero
 Lugar: ASUNSIÓN Fecha: 03-2013 Duración (hrs):

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	David Vidana	18203397				Pitono	[Firma]
2	Pedro Rodriguez	1820070				Pitono	[Firma]
3	Fabian Rodriguez	12061374	Tecnólogo forestal			Pitono	[Firma]
4	Nelson Julio Mejia	10059342	Leader			Nueva Esperanza	[Firma]
5	Henry Danilo Rivera	118911485	Actividad tradicional			Pitono	[Firma]
6	Francoisco Terzi	15988387	Secretario			Pitono	[Firma]
7	Felipe Lopez B	18204642	Verificador			Pitono	[Firma]
8	Henry Rodriguez	112549825	Coord. proyecto yubco			Pitono	[Firma]
9	Alonso Lopez Rodriguez	18205161	ex Capitán			Pitono	[Firma]
10	Edgar Panamir	18205452	Agri. ex-Hor			Pitono	[Firma]
11	William Rodriguez	18203828	Flore			Pitono	[Firma]
12	Moses Valdivia	18202218	Vicapitan			Pitono	[Firma]
13	Elvira Valdivia	18200668	Hor			Pitono	[Firma]
14	Sebastian Lopez	18200062	Hor			Pitono	[Firma]
15	Sebastian Lopez	18200062	Hor			Pitono	[Firma]
16	Esteban Martinez	18200062	Hor			Pitono	[Firma]
17	Monica Estrella	6980034	Orce			Pitono	[Firma]
18	Ormaiztegui	69801410	Hor			Pitono	[Firma]
19	Yubco	18202025	Hor			Pitono	[Firma]
20	Yubco	18202025	Hor			Pitono	[Firma]
21	Yubco	18202025	Hor			Pitono	[Firma]

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red del Vaupés, Uruyú y Otros
 Lugar: Santa María ASUODIC
 Facilitador: Caroline Cornejo
 Fecha: 1-09-2023
 Duración (hrs):
 Comunidad:

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Hanneland Hainzel Gomez	1125468078	Jedex			Sta Marta	[Firma]
2	Olibia Gomez R.	69802746				Sta Marta	[Firma]
3	Patricia Gomez	69802746				Sta Marta	[Firma]
4	Maria Inmaculada Rodriguez	69802746				Sta Marta	[Firma]
5	Caro Aniel Moreno	18203391				Sta Marta	[Firma]
6	Leila Rosas Rodriguez	112547062				Sta Marta	[Firma]
7	Jane Diosa Botero	1006978880				Sta Marta	[Firma]
8	Deborah Sanchez	24247128				Sta Marta	[Firma]
9	Mónica Martínez	69802746	area mujer			Sta Marta	[Firma]
10	Yol Pedraza Hernández	1006978880				Sta Marta	[Firma]
11	Lilia Rodriguez	112547107	Area mujer			Sta Marta	[Firma]
12	Alba Marcela Estrada	1006978880				Sta Marta	[Firma]
13	Lucy Karina Ramirez	112547167				Sta Marta	[Firma]
14	Yvelin Led Suarez	112547167				Sta Marta	[Firma]
15	Geiselina Semedo Rodriguez	112547167				Sta Marta	[Firma]
16	Laura Valencia	69800397	Area de Casci.			Sta Marta	[Firma]
17	Carolina Huerta Pacheco	112547167				Sta Marta	[Firma]
18	Walter Gutierrez R.	112547235	miembro			Sta Marta	[Firma]
19	Lesly Rodriguez	15202015	El Observador			Sta Marta	[Firma]
20	Enj Fari Gutierrez	112547235				Sta Marta	[Firma]
21	Antonia Hernandez	1125468468	Area cosa			Sta Marta	[Firma]

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Peda del Uapen y Duhay y otros Facilitador: Caroline Carre
 Lugar: Santa Marta Fecha: 1-03-2023 Duración (hrs):
ASUDIC

Comunidad

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Firma
				Intero	PPS	
1	Angelo Villo		Ama casa			
2	Saida Gutierrez	100697210	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
3	Marta Mercedes J.	6980152	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
4	Alcedo Yipes R.	6980166	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
5	Luz Mary Ramirez R.	112548972	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
6	Maria Rodriguez Toro	21.248.080	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
7	Tenny Hernandez G.	106696467	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
8	Yenny Gutierrez R.	18.204.226	autonoma tradicional			Santa Marta
9	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
10	Yanios Silva Garcia	100696410	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
11	Benitez Gutierrez	100696410	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
12	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
13	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
14	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
15	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
16	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
17	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
18	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
19	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
20	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta
21	Yenny Karla Vosquez K.	115468383	Ama de casa			Santa Marta



LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red del Uruguay Urbano y Otro
 Lugar: Santa María
 Facilitador: Carolina Gomez
 Fecha: 1-03-2023
 Duración (hrs): _____
ARUDIC

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Gabriel Gonzalez	18.202.798				Sto. Herls.	
2	Teodoro Salazar	18.201.910	Señador			Santa María	
3	Miguel Silva Jaramila	18.001.006	Cons-ARUDIC			Capitán	
4	Mónica Hernández Gomez	18.001.006				Santa María	
5	David Daniel Gutierrez	1.125.48.842	Comite Subcentral			Comunidad	
6	Alexander	18.542.085	PH. del 1.			PH. del 1.	
7	Armando Chaves	18.204.775	Capitán			Pto para	
8	Georgina Pacheco	1225.48.070	V. sup. Lav.			Barraquero	
9	Nicolás Nicolás Valverde	1.136.249.094	Comite Trabajo			Puerto Pto.	
10	Adriana Valverde	19.019.608	Lider			Pto. Cabeza	
11	Teodoro Medeiros	18.201.049	Asesorista			Aracama	
12	Tomás Rodríguez	18.201.049	Lider			Poccapiling	
13	Tuan Carlos Carrero	10067.9521	Lider			Comuna	
14	Patricio Hernández	1.125.48.842	Sociedad			Itapimima	
15	Miguel Gonzalez Romero	12.541.048	Capitán			Comuna	
16	Miguel Gonzalez Romero	12.541.048	Capitán			Comuna	
17	Miguel Gonzalez Romero	18.205.470	V. capitán			paracaras	
18	Miguel Gonzalez Romero	18.207.841	Lider			Paracaras	
19	Fernando Gonzalez	18.205.470	C. capitán			Paracaras	
20	Fabian Rodriguez	18.205.470	Capitán			Comuna	
21	Leonardo Estrada	18.205.470	Capitán			Poccapiling	

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Rescate los pueblos Indígenas del Upiyo Jukuy Otros Facilitador: Consuelo Comero
 Lugar: CDA Fecha: 03-03-2023 Duración (hrs): 1,5

Comee

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de visita		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	DPS		
1	Oscar Novio Gomez CDA	4028382	P.E Recursos Naturales CDA			CDA	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Liliana Novio Quims	524051	Director de CDA			CDA	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Samuel Perez Terao	11257103	Tecnico CDA			CDA	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Humberto Alberto Lumbis	18224810	R/ Legal AZATEAC			AZATEAC	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Aracel Erazo Lopez	1125473188	Coord. Pro-forestal			AZATEAC	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Luz Mercedes Rodriguez	1225475418	Coordinadora General			AZATEAC	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Severino Martinez S.	18285412	R/L U.D.C			ASQUIC	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Henry Rodriguez	112547525	Coord / U.D.C			ASQUIC	<i>[Signature]</i>
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



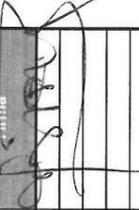
Nombre del programa: Proyecto red de los pueblos indígenas del Valle Jibico y otros Facilitador: Carolina Corzo
 Lugar: Defensa del Pueblo Fecha: 03-03-2023 Duración (hrs):

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Jean-Franco Jarama	6345370	P.E. Grado 17	de	de	de	<i>[Signature]</i>
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red de los pueblos Indígenas del Vaupés y otros Facilitador: Caroline Curcuma
 Lugar: Aiscalá Fecha: 03-03-2023 Duración (hrs): 2 horas

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interna	PS		
1	<u>Francisco Rojas</u>	<u>18205110</u>	<u>SEC. GOBIERNO</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>vaupes</u>	
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA



Nombre del programa: Proyecto Red de los pueblos indígenas U'ru y Murs Facilitador: Coxaline Comend
 Lugar: Hotel Los Payu Fecha: 3-03-2023 Duración (hrs): 1h

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Cargo	Tipo de Vinculación		Regional / U.T.	Firma
				Interno	PPS		
1	Carlos Mora A.	18189494	Profesional social			South Pole	Carlos Mora A.
2	Mary Elizabeth	10629688	Coordinadora			S r r i	Mary Elizabeth
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