

### **REDD+ Project Document**

Basic Project Information				
Project Title	Aire de Vida Project " Kai KOMUYA			
Floject Illie	JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos			
Version	6			
	Country: Colombia			
<b>Project Location</b>	Department: Caquetá			
,	Municipality: Solano			
	PUERTO ZÁBALO Y			
	LOS MONOS INDIGENOUS RESERVATION			
	COEMANI COMMUNITY			
	Fidel Ortiz Joikategedo			
<b>Project Proponents</b>				
and Representative	LOS ESTRECHOS COMMUNITY			
	Herminso Safirekudo			
	IFRUSALEM COMMUNITY			
	Milenco Emanuel Safirekudo			
	EL QUINCHE COMMUNITY			
	Elpidio Capera Riecoche			
Other Project	CARBO SOSTENIBLE SAS			
Proponents and	Juan Andrés López Silva			
Representatives				
	TERRA COMMODITIES SAS			
	Federico Ortiz Mejia			
	YAUTO SAS			
	Pedro Posada Arango			







BioCarbon Registry	REDD+ Project Document		
Basic Project Information			
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	Jorge Giron		
	CARBO SOSTENIBLE SAS		
	Juan Andrés López Silva		
Prepared by	<b>TERRA COMMODITIES SAS</b> Federico Ortiz		
	YAUTO SAS Podro Posada		
Validation Body			
and Verification	AENOR		
Project duration	17-Jan-2018 to 16-Jan-2048; 30 years		
Accreditation Period	17-Jan-2018 to 16-Jan-2048; 30 years		
Methodology	ProClima 2021		
	Methodological Document AFOLU Sector		
	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions		
	or Removals from REDD+ Projects		
	Version 2.2.		
	05-February-2021		
	Deforestation:		
	1,023,028 tCO2e/year		
	30,690,863 tCO2e for 30-year crediting period		
Estimated GHG reduction	Degradation: 26,389 tCO2e/year 818,086 tCO2e for an accreditation period of 30 years		







BioCarbon Registry	REDD+ Project Document	
Basic Project Information		
	Project total	
	1,049,418 tCO2e/year	
	31,508,950 tCO2e for an accreditation period of 30 years	
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#### 1. Project description

#### 1.1. Project summary

The objective of the Puerto Zabalo and Los Monos indigenous reserve REDD+ Project is to contribute to the sustainable development of the communities and preserve the existing forests in the reservation's territory. This community initiative seeks to conserve the forest through a comprehensive strategy that strengthens the community's territorial governance (implementation of the Life Plan and Safeguards Plan, updating of the Environmental Management Plan, implementation of the Monitoring Plan, and strengthening of the community's capacities and culture), develops sustainable productive activities compatible with nature that contribute to food security and income generation, implements biodiversity monitoring actions, and improves social investment in the territory. The project is mainly oriented to the national carbon market through the commercialization of carbon credits for carbon tax exemption, as well as the eventual commercialization in international instances.

The territory of the Indigenous Reserve covers 624,590 hectares, of which 609,025 hectares correspond to the forest that makes up the project area that is eligible under the REDD+ mechanism. The reserve is located in the municipality of Solano (department of Caquetá), on the northern bank of the Caquetá River and is made up of the communities of Los Estrechos, Quinché, Jerusalén and Coemaní. These communities are home to approximately 244 families, which represents at least 1092 people belonging to the Uitoto ethnic group. Most of them speak the Minika dialect variation, except for Puerto Zábalo and Coemaní, which speak Uitoto. The Indigenous reserve was constituted by Resolution 032 of 1988 of INCORA and was modified by Agreement 026 of 2017 of the National Land Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to expand the area of the reserve and manage to connect the Chiribiquete National Park with the Predio Indigenous reserve in Putumayo and thus create one of the largest conservation corridors in the Amazon (PID Amazonía, 2017).

The territory of the Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos reserve has experienced a reduction in forest cover mainly due to land use changes associated with the expansion of the agricultural frontier, timber extraction for subsistence and commercialization, establishment of illicit crops, colonization processes, and alluvial mining activities. The forest cover has also been affected by landslides and soil erosion. Project activities are aimed at reducing deforestation and unplanned forest degradation in the reserve's territory, which is expected to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The project falls under the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, in the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) category. The ProClima methodology (Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions or Removals from REDD+ Projects, v.2.2 of 2021) is used and is expected to avoid the emission of about 31,508,950 tCO2 during the 30-year crediting period, with an annual average of 1.049418 tCO2. Emission reductions result from the implementation of an integrated strategy that includes improving governance, developing sustainable production systems, increasing social investment, and monitoring biodiversity. Through the trading of carbon certificates (Verified Carbon Credits -VC), economic resources will be obtained to ensure compliance with the activities necessary to achieve sustainable development objectives in the long term.

The formulation and implementation of the project has been the responsibility of the communities of the reserve and the project developers, involving the active participation of all community members, their leaders and legal representatives. Work has been done continuously to strengthen the interest, commitment to participation and orientation of all participants so that the objectives conceived from the project design to the implementation of the activities are achieved. The participation of community members in all stages of project development has facilitated the understanding and appropriation of the initiative at the reserve level, noting that the results and expectations continue to grow over time.

By accessing the REDD+ mechanism, communities can consolidate their efforts to protect forests and strengthen territorial control and cultural adhesion activities, as well as satisfy the economic needs that arise from voluntarily renouncing activities that compromise the stability of the forests in the reserve.

#### 1.2. Project objectives:

The project has the following general objective:

• Contribute to the sustainable development of the communities and reduction of deforestation and forest degradation in the territory of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, in the department of Caquetá.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- **Climate objective:** Mitigate climate change by reducing forest degradation and deforestation and restoring degraded areas.
- **Biodiversity objective**: Contribute to the conservation and monitoring of the biodiversity present in the indigenous territory.
- **Objective for the community:** To promote the sustainable development of local communities and improve living conditions, considering the following elements:
  - a. Strengthen self-government, ancestral knowledge and spirituality of the communities.
  - b. Develop productive systems compatible with nature conservation and community welfare.
  - c. Strengthen land-use planning.
  - d. Strengthen mechanisms to guarantee food security for the communities living in the reserve.
  - e. Contribute to improve the living conditions of the communities living in the reserve.

On the other hand, the actions developed within the framework of the project are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals as presented below:

Category	Unit of measure	Sustainable Development Goal
Reduction	Reductions reductions	
of emissions	emissions	SDG 13 - Climate Action
of GEI	reductions in the area of the project.	
Coverage	Area of preserved forest	SDG 13 - Climate Action
wooded	in indigenous territories.	SDG 15 - Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems
	Area of forest with improved management practices.	<ul><li>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</li><li>SDG 13 - Climate Action</li><li>SDG 15 - Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems</li></ul>
Land use	Area of agricultural systems with improved management practices.	<ul> <li>SDG 2 - Zero Hunger</li> <li>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</li> <li>SDG 13 - Climate Action</li> <li>SDG 15 - Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems</li> </ul>
Capacity building	People who benefit from training and training in production systems management, biodiversity strategies for biodiversity monitoring and territorial governance mechanisms. Women benefiting from	SDG 1 - End povertySDG 2 - Zero HungerSDG 8 - Decent work and economic growthSDG 10 - Reduced inequalitiesSDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communitiesSDG 12- Responsible productionand consumptionSDG 13 - Climate ActionSDG 15 - Life of Terrestrial EcosystemsSDG 1 - End poverty
	training and training in management of productive systems, biodiversity strategies for biodiversity monitoring and territorial governance mechanisms.	<ul> <li>SDG 2 - Zero Hunger</li> <li>SDG 5 - Gender</li> <li>equality</li> <li>SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth</li> <li>SDG 10 - Reducing Inequalities</li> <li>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</li> </ul>

Table 1. Sustainable Development Goals with which the project activities are aligned.



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Category	Unit of measure	Sustainable Development Goal
		<b>SDG 12-</b> Responsible production
		and consumption
		SDG 13 - Climate Action
		SDG 15 - Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems
		SDG 1 - End poverty
	Persons who are employed or	SDG 2 - Zero Hunger
	receive economic incentives	SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth
	within the framework of project	<b>SDG 10 -</b> Reducing inequalities
	activities.	<b>SDG 11</b> - Sustainable cities and communities
		SDG 1 - End poverty
Employment		SDG 2 - Zero Hunger
Employment	Women who are employed or	<b>SDG 5</b> - Gender
	receive economic incentives as	equality
	part of project activities.	SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth
		SDG 10 - Reducing Inequalities
		SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities
		<b>SDG 1</b> - End poverty
	People who improve their	SDG 2 - Zero Hunger
	livelihoods or income as a result	<b>SDG 8</b> - Decent work and economic growth
	of project activities	SDG 10 - Reducing Inequalities
	of project activities.	<b>SDG 11</b> - Sustainable cities and communities
		SDG 1 - End poverty
		SDG 2 - Zero Hunger
Livelihoods	Women who improve their	<b>SDG 5</b> - Gender
	livelihoods or income as a	equality
	result of project activities.	<b>SDG 8</b> - Decent work and economic growth
		<b>SDG 10</b> - Reducing inequalities
		<b>SDG 11</b> - Sustainable cities and communities
	Individuals who obtain or	SDG 3 - Health and well-being
	improve access to health	<b>SDG 11</b> - Sustainable cities and communities
Health	services as a result of the	
	project activities.	
	women that obtain o	SDG 3 - Health and well-being
	improve access to health care services	SDG 5 - Gender equality







Category	Unit of measure	Sustainable Development Goal
	health as a result of the	SDG 11 - Cities and communities
	project activities.	sustainable
Education	Individuals gaining access to or improvements in the quality of education services as a result of the activities of the project. Women gaining access to or improvements in the quality of education services as a result of the activities of the project	<ul> <li>SDG 4 - Quality education</li> <li>SDG 10 - Reduced inequalities</li> <li>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</li> <li>SDG 4 - Quality education</li> <li>SDG 5 - Gender equality</li> <li>SDG 10 - Reducing Inequalities</li> <li>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</li> </ul>
Water and	People gaining access to safe drinking water or improving the quality of their drinking water as a result of project activities.	<ul> <li>SDG 1 - End Poverty</li> <li>SDG 2 - Zero Hunger</li> <li>SDG 3 - Health and</li> <li>Well-being</li> <li>SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation</li> <li>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</li> </ul>
basic sanitation	Women gaining access to safe drinking water or improving the quality of their drinking water as a result of project activities.	<ul> <li>SDG 1 - End Poverty</li> <li>SDG 2 - Zero Hunger</li> <li>SDG 3 - Health and</li> <li>Well-Being</li> <li>SDG 5 - Gender equality</li> <li>SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation</li> <li>SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities</li> </ul>
Welfare	People whose well-being is improved as a result of project activities. Women whose well-being improves as a result of project activities.	<ul> <li>SDG 3 - Health and well- being SDG7 - Affordable, clean energy</li> <li>SDG 11 - Cities and communities sustainable</li> <li>SDG 3 - Health and well- being SDG 5 - Gender equality SDG7 - Affordable and clean energy</li> <li>SDG 11 - Cities and communities</li> </ul>

carbo		Commodities Brokers
Biodiversity conservation	Intervention area in which management measures are implemented for the	<b>SDG 11</b> - Sustainable cities and communities <b>SDG 15</b> - Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems
	conservation of biodiversity.	







Category	Unit of measure	Sustainable Development Goal
	Species in any category of risk of extinction that are protected under the project activities.	<b>SDG 11</b> - Sustainable cities and communities <b>SDG 15</b> - Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems

#### 1.3. Project location

The project is located in the territory of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reserve in the municipality of Solano, department of Caquetá, where the communities of Jerusalén, Quinche, Los Estrechos and Coemaní are located. The reserve is located in the western part of the municipality, bordered to the south by the Caquetá River and to the north by the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Park.

The spatial location of the project area is presented below:



Map 1. Location of the REDD+ project area Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos. Source: Own elaboration







Map 2 Zoning of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation in 2016. This map includes areas on the southern bank of the Caquetá River that are not part of the reserve. This zoning was done before the expansion in 2017, so the northern boundary does not match the current boundary that borders the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Natural Park. Source: (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

#### 1.4. Project duration

The project start date is 17-Jan-2018 and extends for a period of 30 years, which indicates that the project will end on 16-Jano-2048.

#### 1.5. Accreditation period

The accreditation period corresponds to the period from January 17, 2018 to January 16, 1948, for a total of 30 years.

#### 1.6. Initiative holder

The owners of the project correspond to the project proponents, i.e. the four communities that make up the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, and CARBO Sostenible S.A.S., Terra Commodities S.A.S., Yauto S.A.S. and VISSO Consultores S.A.S. The holders are responsible for the formulation, implementation, follow-up and registration of the initiative. The following is the information of each holder:

Name of organization	Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation Coemani Community
Contact Person	Fidel Ortiz Joikategedo
Occupation	Governor
Address	Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, Solano municipality, Caquetá department.
Phone	+57 316 2046132 +57 321 2044735







Email	Not applicable
Role	Participatory joint project development
	Implementation of activities

Name of organization	Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation Los Estrechos Community
Contact Person	Herminso Safirekudo
Occupation	Captain
Address	Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, Solano municipality, Caquetá department.
Phone	+57 316 2046132 +57 321 2044735
Email	Not applicable
Role	Participatory joint project development Implementation of activities

Name of organization	Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation Jerusalem Community
Contact Person	Milenco Emanuel Safirekudo
Occupation	Governor
Address	Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, Solano municipality, Caquetá department.
Phone	+57 316 2046132 +57 321 2044735
Email	Not applicable
Role	Participatory joint project development Implementation of activities







Name of organization	Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation
	El Quinche Community
Contact Person	Elpidio Capera Riecoche
Occupation	Governor
Addross	Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous
Address	Reservation, Solano municipality, Caquetá
	department.
Phone	+57 316 2046132
rnone	+57 321 2044735
Email	Not applicable
Role	Participatory joint project development
	Implementation of activities

Name of organization	Carbo Sostenible SAS
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Email	jlopezsilva@carbosostenible.com
Dele	Project Developer
	Support in the implementation of carbon credit
KOIE	trading activities.
	Financing of activities

Name of organization	Terra Commodities SAS
Contact Person	Federico Ortiz
Occupation	Director
Address	CALLE 70 No. 6-55 AP2 Bogotá, Colombia
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Email	fortiz@terracommodities.net







	Project Developer
	Support in the implementation of
Role	activities Carbon credit trading Financing
	of activities

Name of organization	Yauto SAS
Contact Person	Alicia Micolta
Occupation	Legal Representative
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Phone	+57 316 831 2367
Email	amicoltac@gmail.com
Role	Project developer Coordination of field work Support in the implementation of activities Financing of activities







Name of organization	VISSO CONSULTANTS SAS
Contact Person	Jorge Giron
Occupation	Legal Representative
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Phone	+57 315 345 9581
Email	asociado@vissoconsultores.com
Role	Project developer Activity financing

# 2. Applicability of the methodology

Condition of applicability	Compliance
a) The areas within 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.	Compliant. Based on the cartographic analysis, it can be determined that the project area corresponds to forest that was present ten years prior to the start date of the activities.
<ul> <li>b) The identified causes of deforestation include: expansion of the agricultural frontier, mining, timber extraction, and infrastructure expansion.</li> <li>c) The causes of degradation include: selective logging, firewood extraction, forest fires, forest grazing and expansion of the</li> </ul>	Complies. The expansion of the agricultural frontier (including illicit crops), mining, and timber extraction for self-consumption and sale were identified as the causes of deforestation in the project area. Compliant. In the project area, selective logging, mining, and the expansion of the agricultural frontier - illicit crops - were
agricultural frontier - illicit crops.	identified as causes of forest degradation.
d) No reduction in deforestation or degradation is expected to occur in the absence of the project.	Compliant. The trend of deforestation and degradation has historically been maintained and may continue in the absence of the project.
e) It is possible that in deforested areas the carbon stocks in organic matter	Complies. In deforested areas the reserves carbon in soil organic matter, litter and dead wood decrease.







Condition of applicability	Compliance
soil, litter and dead wood decrease or remain	
stable.	
<ul> <li>f) The quantification of GHGs other than CO2 must be included in the quantification of emissions caused by forest fires during the monitoring period.</li> </ul>	Compliant. During the monitoring period, if forest fires are detected, GHG emissions will be quantified and included in the associated emissions estimates to the project.
(g) The activities constituting the REDD+ project shall not result in the violation of any applicable law.	Compliant. REDD+ activities comply with national regulations.

### 3. Normative references

During the structuring of the project, the applicable legal framework was taken into account in order to address each of the required elements. As a compliance verification mechanism, the *QC-QA Procedure Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos vi.pdf* (located in Annex 7 folder) was defined, which includes a follow-up format called *Matriz Cumplimiento Legal\_Proyecto REDD+ Pto Sábalo Los Monos vi.xlsx* (located in Annex 6). In order to highlight the regulatory framework that applies to the projects and that was taken into account in the development of the project, the following is a list of the standards and reference documents:

**Resolution 1447 of 2018:** issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), regulates the system for monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions at the national level referred to in Article 175 of Law 1753 of 2015.

**Resolution 831 of 2020:** issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), which modifies Resolution 1447 of 2018, and establishes the requirements for registration in RENARE and the validity of projects to report and cancel in RENARE. It establishes guidelines to save and demonstrate the methodological consistency of the baselines of sectoral projects.







Law 1931 of 2018: issued by the national government, establishing guidelines for climate change management in the country.

**Resolution 471 of 2020:** issued by the reserveInstituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (IGAC), it indicates the minimum technical specifications that must be included in the official basic cartography products of Colombia, as well as their scope of application, scope, among others.

**Resolution 370 of 2021:** issued by the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (IGAC), which establishes the official cartographic projection system for Colombia.

**Integral Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management:** approved in 2020 (CONPES Document 4021), its main objective is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, to the extent that forest management is promoted in Colombia, under an integral sustainable rural development approach.

**National REDD+ Strategy:** defines the REDD+ policies and measures that will reduce GHG emissions associated with the forestry sector. It outlines the "roadmap" that establishes the activities that can be carried out, how they can be carried out and the economic resources required. It is part of the actions on Climate Change contemplated in the National Development Plan 2018-2022.

National Interpretation of Social and Environmental Safeguards for REDD+ in Colombia: provides guidelines regarding social and environmental safeguards, which must be taken into consideration to ensure respect for the rights of communities and mitigation of social and environmental risks.

**Conceptual and methodological guidelines for the characterization of causes and agents of deforestation in Colombia:** issued in 2018, presents a methodological and conceptual guide to adequately characterize the causes and agents of deforestation, so that the information is comparable and interoperable, at different spatial and temporal scales.







**Proposed reference level of forest emissions from deforestation in the Amazon Biome of Colombia for REDD+ payment for results under the 2019 UNFCCC:** presents the reference values to evaluate Colombia's performance in the implementation of REDD+ activities. The proposal presents reference levels by biome (Amazon, Andes, Caribbean, Orinoco and Pacific).

**Estimation of forest degradation in Colombia through fragmentation analysis:** elaborated in 2018, presents the results of one of the methodologies prioritized by the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC), to estimate forest degradation in Colombia.

The guidelines established by the IPCC in 2006 and 2019 for national greenhouse gas inventories - Volume 4. Agriculture, forestry and other land uses: define guidelines for estimating and reporting GHG emissions and removals, incorporating good practices and uncertainty management in national GHG inventories.

Law 1819 of 2016: Through which the structural tax reform is adopted, the mechanisms for the fight against tax evasion and avoidance are strengthened, and through which the National Carbon Tax is created in response to the country's need for economic instruments to incentivize compliance with greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation goals at the national level.

**Decree 926 of 2017:** Establishes the procedure for the Non Causation of the National Carbon Tax. Its purpose is to stimulate the formulation and implementation of mitigation initiatives that generate GHG emissions reductions or removals in exchange for the non-causation of the tax.

**Nationally Determined Contribution:** Colombia signed and ratified the commitment acquired by the Paris Agreement in 2015 to strengthen its efforts to regulate its emissions to avoid global temperature increase. Within the framework of this agreement, Colombia subscribed in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) an initial target of 20% reduction of its emissions with respect to a baseline scenario to 2030. In 2020, Colombia updated its NDC, by making a commitment to







reduce emissions by 51% by 2030 with a clear focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

**Resolution 032 of 1988:** Issued by the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform - INCORA, through which the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reserve is constituted.

**Agreement 026 of 2017**: issued by the National Land Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, whereby Resolution 032 of 1988 is amended and the territory of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation is expanded.

**PROCLIMA® Program:** Program for Certification and Registration of GHG Mitigation Initiatives and other Greenhouse Gas Projects, corresponding to the latest published version.

### 4. Carbon sinks and GHG sources

#### 4.1. Carbon deposits

The carbon reservoirs included in the project are:

Carbon Deposit	Is it included?	Justification	
Aerial biomass Arboreal vegetation	Yes	Represents the largest carbon reservoir derived from the implementation of project activities.	
Aerial biomass Non- tree vegetation	No	This deposit is not included considering that it is planned to develop productive activities based on agricultural species. and annual.	
Subway biomass	Yes	It is a representative carbon pool derived from the implementation of the activities of the project.	
Dead wood and leaf litter	No	See excludes this deposit from at conservative, as it is not expected to increase in the post-deforestation scenario.	

Table 3. Carbon Deposits.







Carbon Deposit	Is it included?	Justification
Soil organic carbon	Yes	It is a deposit whose carbon content is expects it to change in the scenario with the project.

#### 4.2. Sources of GHG

The emission sources and GHGs associated with project activities are presented below: *Table 4. Sources of GHGs.* 

Source	GEI	Is it included?	Justification
	CO2	No	No project activities involving biomass burning are generated.
Combustion of woody biomass	CH4 No activities, the estimated piomass definition of correspondin		In the event of fire during the monitoring period of activities, the emissions of the activities will be estimated methane and will be included in the emissions of the corresponding period.
	N2O	No	In the event of fire during the monitoring period of activities, the emissions of the activities will be estimated nitrogen dioxide and shall be included in the emissions for the corresponding period.

## 5. Spatial and temporal limits of the project

#### 5.1. Eligible REDD+ project areas

Eligible project areas correspond to the stable forest found within the boundaries of the Indigenous Reservation in the municipality of Solano for at least a period of ten years prior to the project start date, according to the definition of forest adopted by Colombia and used by the SMByC, namely, land occupied land occupied mainly by trees that may contain shrubs, palms, guaduas, herbs and lianas, in which tree cover predominates with a minimum canopy density of 30%, a minimum canopy height in







situ of 5 meters at the time of identification and a minimum area of one hectare (IDEAM, 2014a).







The Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation comprises a titled area of 211,480 hectares as established in Resolution 032 of 1988, issued by INCORA and was expanded by 413,110 hectares through Agreement 026 of 2017, thus obtaining a total area of the reserve of 624,580 hectares and 6,246 square meters. The project area corresponds to the forest that remains stable for the last 10 years prior to the start date, which for this case amounts to 609,025 ha, all located within the boundaries of the Amazon biome.



Map 3. Delimitation of the indigenous reservation and the forest area corresponding to the project area. Source: Own elaboration.

#### 5.2. Land cover and land use

The reserve area is located in the Amazon region in the municipality of Solano, which has close to 90% forest cover. The natural or semi-natural areas of the municipality are mainly made up of native or exotic tree species. The trees are woody perennial plants with







a single main trunk, which has a more or less defined crown. This cover includes natural forests and plantations, including palm and guadua (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019).

Land cover and land uses include (Gobernación del Caquetá, 2012):

- Urbanized: Includes the territories covered by urban infrastructure and all those green spaces and communication networks associated with them, which make up an urban fabric and includes the discontinued urban fabric.
- **Pasture:** Comprises land covered with dense grass devoted to permanent grazing for a period of two or more years.
- **Clean pastures:** This cover includes land occupied by clean pastures with a percentage of cover greater than 70%.
- Weeded pastures: These coverages are represented by land with grasses and weeds forming associations of secondary vegetation, mainly due to poor management practices or the occurrence of abandonment processes.
- Heterogeneous agricultural: These are units that bring together two or more types of agricultural and natural coverages, arranged in an intricate pattern of geometric mosaics that make it difficult to separate them into individual coverages.
- **Pasture and crop mosaic:** Includes land occupied by pasture and crops.
- **Secondary or transitional vegetation:** That vegetation cover originated by the process of succession of natural vegetation that occurs after the intervention or by the destruction of primary vegetation, which can be found in recovery tending to the original state.
- **Dense forest:** Cover consisting of a vegetation community dominated by typically arboreal elements, which form a more or less continuous canopy stratum whose tree cover area represents more than 70% of the total area of the unit.
- **High dense upland forest:** Corresponds to areas with arboreal vegetation characterized by a more or less continuous stratum whose tree cover area represents more than 70% of the total area of the unit, with a canopy height of more than 15 meters and located in areas that do not present periodic flooding processes.







- **High dense heterogeneous flooded forest:** Corresponds to areas with arboreal vegetation characterized by a more or less continuous stratum whose tree cover area represents more than 70% of the total area of the unit, with a canopy height of more than 15 meters and located in the strips adjacent to water bodies (lotic and lentic), which correspond mainly to the floodplains and floodplains with periodic flooding processes lasting more than two months.
- Lowland lowland dense forest: Corresponds to areas with arboreal vegetation characterized by a more or less continuous stratum whose tree cover area represents more than 70% of the total area of the unit, with a canopy height between 5 and 15 meters, and which are located in areas that do not present periodic flooding processes.
- **Dense low flooded forest**: Corresponds to areas with arboreal vegetation characterized by a more or less continuous stratum whose tree cover area represents more than 70% of the total area of the unit, with a canopy height between 5 and 15 meters and located in the strips adjacent to bodies of water (lotic), which correspond mainly to the floodplains and floodplains with periodic flooding processes lasting more than two months.
- **Fragmented forest with secondary vegetation:** Includes areas covered by natural forests where there has been human intervention and forest recovery, so that the forest maintains its original structure. The areas of intervention are represented in zones of secondary vegetation, which are observed as patches of various shapes that are irregularly distributed in the forest matrix. The intervention patches should represent between 5% and 50% of the total area of the unit. The distance between intervention fragments should not be greater than 250 meters.
- **Dense grassland:** Cover consisting of a plant community dominated by typically herbaceous elements developed naturally on different substrates, which form a dense cover (>70% occupancy). There are also coverages associated with dense non-forested dry land grassland, dense forested dry land grassland, dense dry land grassland with shrubs, dense non-forested flooded grassland, dense flooded flooded grassland with trees, open grassland, open rocky grassland.







• Other cover: Includes Shrubland, Dense shrubland, Open mesophytic shrubland, Open areas, Natural sandy areas, Inland waters, Lagoons, lakes and natural marshes, Swampy areas.



Map 4. Land use coverages in the territory of the RI Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos. Source: Own elaboration.

#### 5.3. Biodiversity

Due to its location, the municipality of Solano has a great natural wealth, in addition to having 73.7% of the Chiribiquete National Park (2,060,217 hectares), the largest natural reserve of its kind in its territory. In addition, the municipality has 36.4% of the Forest Reserve area of Law 2 of 1959 of the Amazon, with the character of "Protective Forest Zones" and "Forests of General Interest", especially type A zones. In other words, areas that guarantee the maintenance of the basic ecological processes necessary to ensure the provision of ecosystem services, mainly related to water and climate regulation; the assimilation of air and water pollutants; soil formation and protection; landscape protection; and the protection of the environment.







and cultural heritage; and support for biological diversity (CORPOAMAZONIA, 2015). The reserve area was expanded to connect the Chiribiquete National Park with the El Predio Indigenous Reserve in Putumayo and create one of the largest conservation corridors in the Amazon (PID Amazonía, 2017).

The region is characterized by the presence of arboreal vegetation abundant in woody leguminous plants. There are *Cesalpinacéas*, of the *Dimorphandra*, *Peltogyne*, *Eperua and Elizabetha* type; type rich in endemics such as *Dicoryna*, *Macrolobium and Swanrtzia*, and families such as *Euforbiácea*, *Guttifera and Vochisiácea*. Fruit trees include *Sapotaceae*, *Rapataceae*, *Myristicaceae*, *Malpigiaceae and Rutaceae*, among others. In palms, *Leopoldina piassaba and Mauritia vinifera* are abundant (CORPOAMAZONIA, n.d.).

Of special importance are the species *Carapa guianensis*, *Cedrela odorata*, *Cariniana micrantha*, *Peltogyne spp. and Mimusops huberi and* species of *Calycophyllum*, *Eperua and Caryocar* (CORPOAMAZONIA, n.d.).

Among the most representative flora families of the Colombian Amazon are Mimosaceae, Arecaceae, Caesalpinaceae, Monimiaceae, Cecropiaceae, Ulmaceae, Violaceae, Bombacaceae, Clusiaceae, Piperaceae, Flacourtiacea, Fabaceae, Myrtaceae, Nyctaginaceae, Apocynaceae, Hippocrateceae, Dichapetelaceae and Bignoniaceae. Among the most abundant genera are Inga, Siparuna, Ampelocera, Bahuinia, Leonia, Piper, Pouruma, Matisia, Neea, Oneocarpus, Iriartea, Tapura and Dendropanax (CORPOAMAZONIA, n.d.).

Among the most commonly used timber species are Achapo or Guamo Blanco or Guamo Cerindo (*C. cateniformis*), Perillo (*Couma macrocarpa*), Cedro (*C. odorata*), Sangretoro (*Virola spp.*), Carrecillo (*Bombacopsis quinatum*), Bilibil (*Guarea sp.*), Guamo Cerindo (*Inga cf. cylindrica*), Guamo Diablo (*Inga sp.*), Capirón (*Calycophyllum spruceanum*), Ahumado (*Buchenavia cf. congesta Ducke*), Marfil or Papelillo (*Simarouba sp.*), Fono Cabuyo (*Eschweilera sp.*), Canelo (*Ocotea sp.*), Chocho (*Parkia cf. Panurensis*), Laurel Comino (*Protium sp. y Nectandra sp.*), Madura Plátano (*Sterculia sp.*) (CORPOAMAZONIA, s.f.)







The species used as green firewood for cooking are Huesito, (*Memora cladotricha Sandwith*), Bizcocho (*Siparuna decipiens*), Golondrino, (*Guatteria megalophylla and Oxandra xylopioides, Diels*), Capirón, (*Calycophyllum spruceanum*), Costillo (*Aspidosperma excelsum Benth*), Aceituno Blanco (*Vitex sp.*), Maíz Tostado (*Hirtrella sp.*), Cobre (*Apuleia leiocarpa*) and Vara Limpia or Resbalamono (*Capirona decorticans*). The species used as dry firewood are Guamo (*Inga spp*), Sangretoro (*Virola sp.*), Maíz Tostado (*Hirtrella sp.*) and Perillo (*Couma macrocarpa*). (CORPOAMAZONIA, n.d.).

The region where the project is located is characterized by high biological biodiversity, including birds, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and plants. The reserve territory is located near the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Natural Park in an area of high importance for ecological connectivity. More than 1,429 species have been identified in this area, 44 of which are endemic. Some of these species are vulnerable, endangered, and critically endangered, according to the classification defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The following are the species of the region that are included in the red book of reptiles of Colombia (Morales-Betancourt, Lasso, Páez, & Bock, 2015), red book of freshwater fish of Colombia (Mojica, Usma Oviedo, Álvarez León, & Lasso, 2012), red book of birds of Colombia (Renjifo, Amaya-Villarreal, Burbano- Girón, & Velásquez-Tibatá, 2016), red book of plants of Colombia (Calderón-Sáenz, 2006; Cárdenas L. & Salinas, 2007), red book of amphibians of Colombia (RUEDA- ALMONACID, LYNCH, & AMÉZQUITA, 2004). All of these species are of special interest in the project area and it is expected to contribute to their protection through actions aimed at the conservation of the territory:

Distances in the read books for the project area.			
Common name Scientific name		Ranking	
Reptiles			
Charapa Turtle	Podocnemis expansa	Critical Danger	
Terecay Turtle	Podocnemis unifilis	Danger	
Morrocoy Turtle	Chelonoidis carbonarius	Vulnerable	
Black cayman	Melanosuchus niger	Vulnerable	
Amphibians			

Biodiversity identified in the red books for the project area.







Common name	Scientific name	Ranking	
Rain frog with hooked hooks	Eleutherodactylus fallax	Vulnerable	
Inger Poison Frog	Epipedobates ingeri	Vulnerable	
Johnson's horned frog	Hemiphractus johnsoni	Vulnerable	
	Freshwater fishes		
Pirarucú	Arapaima gigas	Vulnerable	
Plumita or Lechero	Brachyplatystoma filamentosum	Vulnerable	
Striped	Brachyplatystoma juruense	Vulnerable	
Striped catfish	Pseudoplatystoma punctifer	Vulnerable	
Striped catfish	Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum	Vulnerable	
Flemoso or Saliboro	Brachyplatystoma platynemum	Vulnerable	
Dorado	Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii	Vulnerable	
Pirabuton or capable	Brachyplatystoma vaillantii	Vulnerable	
Arawana or arahuana or aroana.	Osteoglossum bicirrhosum	Vulnerable	
Gambitana	Colossoma macropomum	Near threatened	
Duck bill or Charuto	Sorubim lime	Near threatened	
ax handle	Sorubimichthys planiceps	Near threatened	
Birds			
Black duck	Netta Erythrophthalma	Critical Danger	
red-breasted peacock	crax globulosa	Vulnerable	
Tufted eagle	Morphnus guianensis	Near threatened	
Plants			
Epiphytic orchid	Coryanthes bruchmuelleri	Near threatened	
Epiphytic orchid	Coryanthes leucocorys	Near threatened	
Lily	Cattleya schroederae	Vulnerable	
Cedar	Cedrela odorata L.	At risk	

The following list of species present in the project area are listed as Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in the project area (IUCN, 2021).

Table 6. Species identified in the IUCN Red List in the project area (IUCN, 2021).

**Category: Endangered** 







Sosteninilidad + o	arbono	CONSULTORÍA SOCIAL	
Animalia	Mammalia	Giant otter	Pteronura brasiliensis
Animalia	Mammalia	Tucuxi	Sotalia fluviatilis
Animalia	Mammalia	Common spider monkey	Ateles belzebuth
Animalia	Birds	Paujil Moquirrojo	Crax Globulosa
Category: Vulnerable			






Animalia	Mammalia	Amazonian tapir or tapir	Tapirus terrestris
Animalia	Mammalia	Humboldt monkey, choyo monkey, or	Lagothrix lagothricha
		gray woolly monkey	
Animalia	Mammalia	Giant Armadillo	Priodontes maximus
Animalia	Mammalia	Tigrillo or tiger leopard	Leopardus tigrinus
Animalia	Mammalia	Giant anteater	Myrmecophaga tridactyla
Animalia	Mammalia	Bearded peccary	Tayassu pecari
Animalia	Mammalia	Calimico	Callimico goeldii
Animalia	Mammalia	Pygmy Marmoset	Cebuella pygmaea
Animalia	Mammalia	Sword-nosed bat	Lonchorhina marinkellei
Animalia	Mammalia	Primate	Pithecia milleri
Animalia	Mammalia	Tití de Manos negras	cheracebus medemi
Animalia	Birds	Yellow furrowed toucan	Ramphastos culminatus
Animalia	Birds	Wine pigeon	Patagioenas subvinacea
Animalia	Birds	White-winged curassow or turkey curassow guayanese	Crax alector
Animalia	Birds	Gara agami	Agamia agami
Animalia	Birds	Red-winged Parakeet	Touit huetii
Animalia	Birds	Spiny swift or swift of fireplace	Chaetura pelagica
Plantae	Magnolipside	American Cedar	Cedrela odorata
Plantae	Magnolipside	Majagua	guatteria maguirei
		Category: Near threatened	
Animalia	Mammalia	Short-eared fox	Atelocynus microtis
Animalia	Mammalia	Margay or tiger cat	Leopardus wiedii
Animalia	Mammalia	Mountain dog	Speothos venaticus
Animalia	Mammalia	Jaguar	Panthera onca
Animalia	Mammalia	Spectral bat	Vampyrum spectrum
Animalia	Mammalia	Giant otter or water dog	Lontra longicaudis
Animalia	Birds	Harpy eagle	Harpia harpyja
Animalia	Birds	Goshawk ventrigris	Accipiter poliogaster
Animalia	Birds	Pibí oreal or colicorto	Contopus cooperi
Animalia	Birds	Common corcovado or codornis redhead	Odontophorus gujanensis
Animalia	Birds	Crested eagle	Morphnus auianensis
Animalia	Birds	Culicolored curassow	Mitu tomentosum
Animalia	Birds	Striated warbler or chipe sparrow	Setophaga striata
Animalia	Birds	Zebra heron or little egret	Zebrilus undulatus





Animalia

Birds

Orinoco goose or duck cartwright

Neochen jubata







Animalia	Birds	Orange-faced parrot	Pyrilia barrabandi
Animalia	Birds	Golden crested eagle	Spizaetus ornatus
Animalia	Birds	Red Knotted Sandpiper	Calidris subruficollis
Animalia	Birds	Tinamú grande or tinamú	Tinamus major
Allinalia	Dirds	olive	Thamas hajor
Animalia	Birds	Green parrot	Amazona farinosa
Animalia	nalia Birds	Inambú hen or tinamú	Tinamus auttatus
Anniana		gorgiblanco	Thumas yuttutus
Animalia	Reptilia	Gray ground snake	atractus occipitoalbus

### 5.4. Characteristics of the indigenous reserve communities

<u>Cultural Management Principles:</u> Indicate the decision-making processes within the social structure of the Indigenous Reserve, which corresponds to a process linked to both cosmological and organizational visions of the authorities. Under the mythical and material form of the maloca, the different issues concerning the community are dealt with. In this place humans enter into communion with their spiritual guides (through the ambil, the mambe and the manicuera) and with other men. Specifically, in the dance, agreements regarding the use of the territory are produced. The management principles represented in the four main dances that serve as symbolic pillars supporting the maloca are: Yadiko dance (protection from diseases produced by aquatic animals such as boa or fish and land animals); Fruit dance (ward off epidemics, prevent diseases and to collect seeds, purification of nature); Charapa dance (prevent water and air diseases such as scratching and smallpox. Also to protect people's life and life in society, to harmonize women.

-woman reproduction and life/territory reproduction and life-); and, Hunting dance (strengthening health, education and transmitting traditional knowledge) (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016). Given their cultural importance the project aims to conserve and contribute to the strengthening of these cultural practices.

<u>Principle of word:</u> it is related to the form of communication and manifestation. It is of special interest for protection because it contains the word of coca and tobacco (spirit of protection, legacy that comes from the ancestors), and sweet cassava (refers to the oral tradition and the knowledge of grandfathers and grandmothers who are the basis for the strengthening of culture for the good management of tradition, courage, and the knowledge of their grandfathers and grandmothers, who are the











and tolerance). Given its cultural importance, the project aims to conserve and contribute to the strengthening of this cultural practice (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

# 5.5. Values to be conserved

The definition of the Values under Conservation (VOC) in the project area is based on the identification of biological, ecological, social and cultural attributes that stand out for the goods and services they provide to the communities of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reserve.

The values under conservation (VOC) were identified based on the community workshops and the biological information available for the reserve (see workshops 1, 2 and 3 in the Workshops folder, and the documents Environmental Management Plan Puerto Zabalo\_10\_11\_2016.pdf located and Safeguard Plan 2012 Pueblo Uitoto *Araracuara.pdf* located in Annex 3). All sources of information point to the importance of the selected VOCs from a social, cultural and ecological point of view. In addition, the activities that help protect these COVs favor other cultural and biological elements of interest, thus fulfilling a function known as "umbrella". This means that by conserving the chagra, traditional medicine and the jaguar and tapir, multiple additional elements that are closely related to these will be favored and protected. The chagra is the center of life of the communities. Ancestral medicine must be strengthened in order to preserve its characteristics and be transmitted to the next generations. Fauna species such as the jaguar and the tapir are indicators of the state of the ecosystems and require vast healthy extensions of territory in order to live, so the activities that protect these species will favor all the biodiversity that the forests of this region harbor.

The VOCs of the project correspond to:

• <u>Fauna species under conservation:</u> jaguar and tapir. These species can be observed in the reserve and are an indicator of the good conservation status of the territory. In addition, these species are of high cultural importance because they are immersed in the beliefs, worldview and







ritual practices (dances) of the indigenous communities. The tapir is also a source of food of special importance for the indigenous people. For these reasons, the project activities promote the protection of these species and actions will be developed for their conservation.

- <u>Traditional medicine:</u> As part of the cultural richness of the indigenous communities of the reserve, there is traditional medicine based on the relationship between man and his natural environment. Protecting this knowledge of the traditional doctors and guiding the younger generations in the procedures and identification of medicinal plants for ethnocultural healing is fundamental to preserving the identity and knowledge of the ethnic communities. However, this knowledge is continually threatened by the interaction with other cultures, by the lack of a good internal health service and by the State and the increase of vices, drug addiction and alcoholism by the young population of the communities.
- <u>Traditional subsistence agricultural production systems (Chagras)</u>: Traditionally, the communities of the indigenous reserve have been dedicated to hunting, fishing and gathering forest resources. They grow rotational crops combined with slash-and-burn agriculture (chagra). The Amazonian soils contain few nutrients and the minerals in the ash, spread before the rainy season, improve their growing conditions. They also have a reforestation system with fruit trees (such as cucuy, chontaduro, laurel, umarí, caimo, grape, yarumo and others) and the natural recovery of the forest cover in the stubble area. Given the economic situation of the communities, they have resorted to the commercialization of chagra products. Given their cultural and food importance, the project aims to conserve and contribute to the continued development of these production systems (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

# 5.6. Reference region for baseline estimation

The reserve's area is located in the Amazon region in the municipality of







Solano, which has a forest cover of close to 90%. The natural or semi-natural areas of the municipality where it is located are mainly made up of tree elements of native or exotic species. This coverage includes natural forests and plantations, including palm and guadua (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019).

To select the boundaries of the reference region, in accordance with the methodology and the context of the project's indigenous territory, the forest areas located in the area neighboring the reserve participating in the project were selected, taking into account the definition of forest adopted by the country. The Proclima methodology establishes that *"The REDD+ project holder must demonstrate that the areas in the geographical boundaries of the project correspond to the forest category (according to the SMByC definition, at the beginning of the project activities, and ten years before the project start date, defined as stable forest)".* For the case of the project, the SMByC territory data was downloaded and the change in forest cover that was present 10 years prior to the project start date was analyzed. In 2007, 1,154,982 ha of forest were identified, moving to 1,105,550 ha in 2017.

The boundaries of the reference region were defined as follows: the first thing that was identified was the regional context of deforestation where the project will take place, determining that the location of the project is close to a national protected area and that it plays an important role as a conservation and buffer zone.









Map 5. Biological corridors between national protected areas (taken from USAID, 2021).

The parameters required by the Proclima methodology were also taken into account, namely: i) access to the area, ii) agents and drivers of deforestation, iii) land tenure, iv) post-deforestation land uses, v) forest and ecosystems present, vi) political context, and vii) enforceable standards.









Map 6. Spatial location of the project area and reference region. Source: Own elaboration.

The department of Caquetá and the municipality of Solano are considered areas that have shown a great loss of forest in the last 10 years, with a significant increase in the historical average deforestation rate starting in 2016. The latter is due to national circumstances such as the signing of the peace agreements, absence of control and government presence and the expectation of land titling, among other reasons. The main causes of deforestation in the reference region and the project area are associated with the expansion of the agricultural frontier, the introduction of illicit crops, timber extraction and mining activities, according to regional reports and primary information provided by the communities of the reserve (See Annex 2.1 - Workshop 1 Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos).

Taking into account the similarity of the aforementioned characteristics of the reference region and the project area, in addition to sharing climatological variables













geomorphologic features mentioned below, it can be concluded that the reference region (see Map 6) is a representation of the conditions and pressures faced by the project area, and that the deforestation agents operating in the reference region are regional in scope and access the territories of the indigenous reservation involved in the project.

- a) Access to the area: Access to both the reference area and the project area is mainly by river transport using the main Caquetá and Orteguaza rivers. The strategic location of the project area is due to the fact that it is geographically adjacent to Guaviare, Vaupés, Amazonas and Putumayo. There is no means of land transportation that would allow the population to move around. In the project area, agricultural and livestock production and trade of goods is done via waterways. There are few tertiary land routes in the region that allow access to the area. There are two airports in the municipality of Solano: one is located at the Tres Esquinas Base, which, as a military base, is directed and managed by the Colombian Air Force (FAC). This airport i s strictly for military use, and the second airport is located in Inspección de Araracuara, where the Satena airline offers a public service approximately every week.
- **b)** Agents and Causes of deforestation/degradation: The main deforestation agents identified in the reference region and in the project area are similar, among the following:
  - i. Agricultural producers for self-consumption and sale (indigenous community and settlers)
  - ii. Livestock producers for self-consumption and sale (Indigenous community and settlers)
  - iii. Intermittent agricultural producers of illicit crops (coca) for sale (External actors).
  - iv. Extractors from wood for selfconsumption (construction, firewood, tools, canoes).
  - v. Timber harvesters for commercialization (Indigenous community and settlers)







vi. Extractors of mineral resources (External Actors).

vii. New families and settlements

The direct causes of deforestation present in the project area and in the reference region are as follows:

- i. Livestock production for sale and self-consumption.
- ii. Subsistence agricultural production (chagras) and generation of surpluses for sale.
- iii. Timber extraction for self-consumption and sale.
- iv. Mining activity
- v. Presence of illicit crops.
- vi. Settlements.
- c) Land tenure: There are indigenous reserves in the region that have the same land tenure as the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos reserves. There are also special protection areas that correspond to forest reserves established under the Second Law of 1959. Tenure in the project area corresponds to areas titled as collective property. For the case of the project area, Resolution 032 of 1988 issued by INCORA grants collective property title for the territory of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous reserve, which was extended by Agreement 026 of 2017 of the National Land Agency.
- **d)** Land uses: The main land uses in the project area and in the reference region are dense forests, fragmented forests, heterogeneous areas, and areas with herbaceous and/or shrub vegetation.
- e) Forest and ecosystems present: The forests and ecosystems belong to the following biomes: i) Tropical Rainforest Zonobiome, ii) Amazonian-Orinoquia Peinobiome iii) Amazonian-Orinoquia Helobiome, and iv) Amazonian-Orinoquia Lithobiome.
- **f) Political context and required standards:** The project is located within the administrative boundaries of the Department of Caquetá.







The environmental authority is the responsibility of the indigenous communities, who are in charge of administering and managing the lands in accordance with their traditions, customs and needs. Outside of the indigenous territories, the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon - CORPOAMAZONIA is the environmental authority responsible for structuring and implementing policies, plans, programs and projects that promote the conservation, protection and recovery of the environment and renewable natural resources.

**g) Climate:** The climate of the region where the project area is located corresponds to a tropical rainforest climate, which has a significant amount of rainfall during the year (annual precipitation of 1,588.0 mm). The average temperature in Solano is 25.7 ° C (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019).



Map 7. Climate in the project area and reference region. Source: Own elaboration







# h) Hydrology

The water wealth of the department of Caquetá is due to geographical conditions and the influence of factors such as atmospheric circulation, the physiographic characteristics of the relief and the influence of the jungle zone under the dominance of trade winds from the northeast and southeast converge in a strip called "Intertropical Confluence Zone" that contributes to the formation of cloudiness, a phenomenon that is reinforced by being located in the equatorial zone and is responsible for the heating of the earth's surface by the almost vertical incidence of solar radiation. The interaction of the ITCZ with the Eastern Cordillera and the effects of low pressure from the Amazon interact with the movement of the sun and the characteristics of the relief are responsible for generating the highest frequency of rainfall between the months of March and November, generating convective precipitation throughout the municipality given the predominance of hilly landscapes (Gobernación del Caquetá, 2012).

For the municipality of Solano there are different weather stations, Coemaní, Araracuara and Tres Esquinas. The rainfall regime is bimodal, with two periods of higher rainfall interspersed by two periods of lower rainfall during the year. The period of lower rainfall begins in December and lasts until mid-March, followed by a long period of abundant rainfall that begins in mid-March until July, with a slight decrease in the months of August and September that practically lasts u n t i l November (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019). Annual precipitation is around 1,588 mm. For the rainiest months the average precipitation ranges between 337 mm and 387 mm and for the driest months the precipitation varies between 136 mm and 183 mm.

According to what is reported by the IDEAM stations, the highest frequency of rainfall occurs in the afternoon and evening hours, with a trend where it occurs with greater intensity (torrential) and shorter duration, which causes greater damage due to its high erosive power and greater runoff that drastically raises the flows of water sources and provides them with a large amount of sediment (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019).









Map 8. Precipitation in the project area and reference region.

#### i) Hydrography

The hydrographic network of the municipality is formed by the streams that descend from the Eastern Cordillera. In the municipality of Solano there are 8 basins that correspond to the Apaporis, Caguán, Caquetá, Cuñare, Luisa, Orteguaza, San Jorge and Yari rivers. There are also several water tributaries that feed basins, sub-basins and micro-basins in the municipal territory. Some of the watersheds present in the municipality of Solano share the area of influence with other departments such as the Rutuya River, the Peneyita River and the Angosturas River (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019). Similarly, the streams that descend from the eastern mountain range flow into the different tributaries of the Orteguaza River, such as the Peneya River and the Potreros, Diamante, El Quince, Hericha and Sevilla streams. The final collector of all the water sources that surround Solano's territory is the Caquetá River (Gobernación del Caqueta, 2012).







Great Caquetá River Basin. The Caquetá River originates in the Colombian Massif, in the Páramo Del Letrero (Puracé National Natural Park), approximately 2.5 km from the source of the Magdalena River, in the department of Cauca. In its upper course, it flows in a southerly direction, crossing the southern part of the department of Cauca and forming the natural border between Cauca and the department of Putumayo. Then in a southeasterly direction, it enters the dense Amazon jungle, also forming the border between Putumayo and the department of Caquetá, in a long stretch of more than 400 km, in which it first crosses the municipalities of Solita and Solano, and in which near the town of Tres Esquinas, it receives the Orteguaza River. In this same section, further on, it also receives the Caguán River. In its easternmost stretch, it forms the border between Caquetá and the department of Amazonas, in another long stretch of about 500 km in which there are numerous rapids and waterfalls. Near the Munoir hills it forms the Araracuara rapids and receives one of its most important tributaries, the Yarí River, from which point the river enters the department of Amazonas and receives the Cahuinari River and the Miritiparaná River (Gobernación del Caquetá, 2012).

**Orteguaza River Basin:** The Orteguaza River rises in the Eastern Cordillera east of the municipal capital of Florencia. It flows through the department from north to south and empties into the Caquetá River near the municipality of Solano. It is one of the most important rivers in the department of Caquetá, since it is 130.6 kilometers long and is of great economic importance because it allows navigability between Puerto Arango in Florencia and other towns such as Puerto Milán, San Antonio de Getuchá and Solano.









Map 9. Hydrography of the project area and reference region.

#### j) Geology

Much of the territory of the municipality of Solano is part of the provinces: Paleoproterozoic Amazonian Continental Lithospheric Paleoproterozoic - PLCPA and the Mesoproterozoic Mesoproterozoic Grenvillian Continental Lithospheric - PLCMG, with the following geological structures:

• Alluvial terraces (Q1-t): these are found on the Caquetá River where small sedimentary platforms or tables have been formed in the river valley by the river's own sediments that are deposited on the sides of the riverbed in places where the slope of the river becomes less steep, which also reduces its dragging capacity (Gobernación del Caquetá, 2012).







- Alluvial deposits (Q-al): They consist of a mass of detrital sediments that accumulate or have been transported by the activity or flow of rivers such as the Orteguaza and Caquetá, and also involve other processes such as gravity sliding associated with their banks. These deposits also have economic importance, as they become suppliers of construction material, containers of mineral deposits and groundwater. Alluvial deposits are considered to be of very recent origin (geological age millions of years), when the deposit is broad and flat and can be called alluvial plain. It presents a more varied relief that is concealed under the dense Amazon rainforest and the floodable alluvial bottom is found with an average width of 70 kilometers. The floods have caused seasonal lagoons to form and the rivers tend to divide into numerous branches or meander in meanders. At some distance from the main courses, extensive terraces of sands, clays and debris are developed, which constitute the non-floodable dry land (Gobernación del Caquetá, 2012).
- **E<sub>3</sub>N<sub>1</sub>-Sct:** For the municipality of Solano they are classified in the Paleogene period, between the ages called Chatian and Rupelian and correspond to the conformation of: Lodolites, lithic arenites, and intercalations of ferruginous conglomerates, also presents gypsum crusts and coal layers.









Map 10. Soils in the project area and in the reference region. Source: IGAC, 2021.







Lanuscape	Kener	Litilology	ocs	ocs_r	Area (na)	
Body of water	Body of water	Water body		CA	21864,22	
Lomerío	Lomas	Tertiary sandstones, claystones and conglomerates continental		LEc	1,64	
Lomerío	Lomas	Tertiary sandstones, claystones and conglomerates continental	LF	LFd	2,59	
Lomerío	Lomas	Tertiary sandstones, claystones and conglomerates continental		LGe	0,23	
Lomerío	Lomas	Tertiary sandstones, claystones and conglomerates continental	LH	LHf	3,64	
Lomerio	valiectios	conuviai-anuviai deposits	Livi	Livia	0,05	
Lomerío	Hills and hills	Variegated clays of the Orito and Upper Tertiary formation	LVA	LVAb	137,24	
Lomerío	Hills and hills	Variegated clays of the Orito and Upper Tertiary formation	LVA	LVAc	441041,61	
Lomerío	Lomas and hills	Claystones	LVA	LVAc	33922,37	
	Hills	Variegated clays of the Orito				
Lomerío	and hills	and Upper Tertiary formation	LVA	LVAc2	3879,32	
Lomerío	Hills and hills	Variegated clays of the Orito and Upper Tertiary formation	LVA	LVAd	324530,08	
Lomerío	Lomas and hills	Claystones	LVA	LVAd	134154,95	
Lomerío	Hills and hills	Variegated clays of the Orito and Upper Tertiary formation	LVA	LVAd2	506,50	
Lomerío	Hills and hills	Variegated clays of the Orito and Upper Tertiary formation	LVA	LVAe	337268,64	
Lomerío	and hills	Claystones	LVA	LVAe	5928,77	
Lomerío	Depression	Poorly decomposed organic deposits on clays gleizadas	LVB	LVBai	338,55	
Lomerío Lomerio	Tables vanectios	Highly claystones and mudstones altered rme anuvial deposits		LVCa	6104,02 10453,08	
Lomerío	Tables	Highly claystones and mudstones altered	LVC	LVCb	84550,18	
Lomerío	Tables	Highly claystones and mudstones altered	LVC	LVCc	37262,89	
Lomerío	Hillock s and tables	Alternating claystones and mudstones with ferruginous sands of the Orito formation	LVD	LVDa	3696,37	
Lomerío	Hillock s and tables	Alternating claystones and mudstones with ferruginous sands of the Orito formation	LVD	LVDb	55949,65	
Lomerío	Hillock s and tables	Alternating claystones and mudstones with ferruginous sands of the Orito formation	LVD	LVDc	3240,71	
Lomerío	Hillock s and tables	Claystones and mudstones alternating with ferruginous sands from the Onto training	LVD	LVDd	12832,36	
Lomerío	Hillock s and tables	Claystones and mudstones alternating with ferruginous sands from the Onto training	LVD	LVDe	14507,39	
Lomerío	Vallecitos	Colluvial alluvial sediments heterometrics	LVE	LVEai	47928,21	
Alluvia l plain	Flood plans	alluvium from the eastern cordillera and the landscape of the amazonian lomerio	RA	RAa	944,82	
Plain alluvia l	Plans of flood	Fine alluvium and materials organic	RB	RBa	112,75	-
Alluvia I plain	Flood plans	Sub-receding alluvium f r o m t h e eastern cordillera and from the lomério landscape Amazonian	RC	RCa	2,53	
Alluvia l plain	Flood plans	Heterometric subrecent alluvium, predominantly coming from the lomerio Amazonian	RD	RDb	2,94	
Valley	Plan of flood	Heterogeneous alluvial deposits	VVA	VVAai	18374,80	
Alluvia l valley	Plan of flood	Deposits of alluvial materials coarse to fine	VVA	VVAai	185426,27	
Alluvia l vallev	Flood plane	Organic deposits with alternation of alluvial materials fine	VVB	VVBai	563,89	
Alluvia l valley	Middle terrace	Fine to moderately fine alluvial sediments, in sectors sand and gravel deposits	vvc	VVCa	16176,73	
Valley	Terrace level 2	Heterogeneous alluvial deposits old	VVC	VVCb	1151,20	
valley	righterrace	rine and medium anuviar deposits	vvD	v v Da	0991,29	
Valley	riigii terrace	The and medium andviar deposits	***	**55	247,00	













Tectoni c massif	Plateaus	Sands from the quartzites and quartz-sandstones of the Chiribiquete massif or Serranía de Chiribiquete	ZVB	ZVBf	15179,11	
Tectoni c massif	Plateaus	Sands from the quartzites and quartzoarenites of the Chiribiquete massif or mountain	ZVB	ZVBg	441,04	







# k) Geomorphology

The relief of the municipality of Solano can be grouped into four major units or landscapes: mountain, piedmont, lomerío (undulating plain) and alluvial valleys. There are also denudation surfaces:

- **Mountain Landscape:** It is located in the upper part of the basins and microbasins, and includes the catchment and accumulation areas. It is characterized by its abrupt and steep relief, with broken angular slopes and unequal alignments in its crests or watersheds. The surface of these mountain slopes is very fragile and mass movements play an important role on them, the most frequent being solifluxion and graben blows (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019).
- Lomerio Landscape: This landscape unit comprises the lower and some of the middle part of the micro-watershed, its surface is undulating to flat dissected, resulting from convex slopes, corresponding to torrential cones; the underlying materials are generally blocks, gravel and clasts of larger diameter, heterogeneous and angular embedded in a matrix of fine silts and clay at the base of the torrential cones (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019).
- **Denudation surfaces:** Corresponds to relief forms originated predominantly by climatic events that have acted directly on the rock over long periods of time and have caused a slow and continuous weathering process. These events have a notorious influence on pedogenetic processes, giving rise to soils with a high degree of evolutionary development. In this unit there are almost no mass movements and the resulting forms are characterized by undulating reliefs with relatively smooth topography. Natural erosive processes are of low intensity, but given the fragility of the ecosystems, once deforested these places have a great tendency to rapid and progressive degradation, giving way to gullies and sectors with concentrated runoff, highly eroded (Gobernación del Caquetá, 2012).







- Piedemonte Landscape: This large landscape has a flat to slightly sloping relief with slopes of less than 7% and is mostly represented by the alluvial-colluvial fan formed by the different tributaries of the Caquetá and Orteguaza rivers, on the left bank of the Caquetá River, where the urban area of the municipality of Solano and most of the towns and valleys formed by the same rivers are located (Gobernación del Caquetá, 2012). This landscape has steep slopes and particularly active watershed dynamics; this, together with the intense human activity in this area of the watersheds and micro- basins. It is highly prone to destabilization (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019).
- Landscape surfaces, plains or alluvial valleys: Alluvial valleys associated with the Caquetá and Orteguaza rivers with variable stoniness and effective depth. Some are integrated by fine sediments that result in better conditions for the development of agricultural activities related to rice, corn and livestock crops, but due to the intensity of rainfall, they are considered vulnerable areas (Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019). It is also considered as the orographic part that contains the bed of these rivers and that can be flooded before the ordinary and extraordinary floods of the waters of these rivers. Often the topography of the floodplains of these rivers is in the form of cones, called dejection cones, which means that the riverbed could move quite easily, flooding areas far from the main riverbed (Gobernación del Caqueta, 2012).









Map 11. Relief in the project area and in the reference region.

#### 1) Ecosystems

As described by the Governor's Office of Caquetá based on the Ecosystems of Colombia map developed by IDEAM, the project area and the reference region contain terrestrial (forests and rocky mountain complexes) and continental aquatic ecosystems, as shown below:







<b>P</b> :omo Trmo	Features	Weather	Ecosystem / unit	
biome rype	reatures	weather	geomorphological	
Tropical Humid Zonobiome of the Amazon - Orinoquía	Zonal biome delimited by climatic conditions with a determined vegetation type	Warm humid (40%) Warm very humid (60%)	- fluviogravitational and erosional structural lomeria - Alluvial plains	
Peinobioma of the Amazon - Orinoco region	Slow soil formation. Rocky outcrops may be present	Warm humid (85%) Warm very humid (15%)	- Erosional structural plateau - Alluvial plain - Alluvial and colluvio- alluvial piedmont	
Amazon Helobiome	Poor drainage, permanent waterlogging or with prolonged periods of waterlogging. flood	Warm humid (65%) Warm very humid (35%)	- Alluvial plain - Alluvial valley	
Amazonian - Orinoco lithobiome	Incipient soil on hard rock	Warm humid (24%) Very warm wet (76%)	- Fla ttening surfaces	









Map 12. Ecosystems present in the project area and in the reference region.

#### 5.7. Leakage area

The leakage area comprises the forest area to which deforestation and degradation agents and activities may be displaced, but which is outside the project boundaries. The leakage area was defined taking into account the mobilization tendency of deforestation agents in the territory, as well as the characteristics of relationships and development of activities that were identified in the territory and with the help of the communities (see Annex 2). The mobilization of members of the Indigenous Reserve to other regions of the department occurs mainly through the Caquetá River.

Taking into account that the Monochoa reserve REDD+ Project is being developed on the eastern side of the reserve, it was agreed with the developers of the other project that the boundaries of the leakage area should not overlap in order to avoid the risk









To avoid double carbon accounting. For this reason, the boundary of the leakage area on the eastern side reaches the eastern boundary of the reserve Pto. This also implies that monitoring reporting activities are also confined to this boundary. Activity indicator A-15.4 shows the forest cover in the project leakage area.

The following criteria were also applied to determine the leakage area of the project:

Criteria	Compliance
All the areas in forest that are are within the mobility range of t h e identified agents.	Compliant. The total area of forest included is the total area of forest that is is within the range of mobility of deforestation agents.
Exclude areas of restricted access to the	Compliant. Park areas are excluded.
agents of deforestation and degradation.	National Parks of Colombia.

Table 8. Criteria for defining the leakage area and its compliance.

The leakage area has a total area of 120,408 ha, of which 111,907 ha were forest in 2007 and 110,715 ha remain stable at the time of project initiation, observing a loss of cover equivalent to 0.11% per year. The change in forest cover during 2007 and 2017 can be seen in the following illustration:









Map 13. Leakage area of the project. Source: Own elaboration.

Leakage management and monitoring is based on three elements: i) Monitor the forest cover present in the leakage area (indicator A-15.4). ii) Involve community members in the productive activities of the project, to reduce t h e need to participate in deforestation processes inside and outside the territory and contribute to project ownership (Activities A- 2 and A-3, follow-up to Safeguards 8 and 10, through indicators SVG-8.1 and SVG-10.1).

iii) Articulate land-use planning exercises, sectoral regulatory framework and carry out control and surveillance actions as appropriate (follow-up through indicators SVG-11.1, SVG-13.1, SVG-14.1, SVG-15.1).

# 5.8. Time limits and analysis periods

The time limits of the project are presented below:







#### 5.8.1. Project start date: 17-Jan-2018.

The start date of the project corresponds to the moment when a Letter of Intent and Exclusivity was signed by the representative of the reserve and the project developers, an event that occurred on January 17, 2018 (see *Letter of Intent reserve Pto. Zábalo v1.pdf*, located in *Annex 11.*) After a process of management and community consultation, the interest and commitment of the community to develop a REDD+ project was formalized, with the understanding of receiving economic resources as an incentive to protect the forest and reduce deforestation. From this moment on, a series of activities directly motivated by the community's commitment to participate in the REDD+ project continue. These implemented activities are reported in the Monitoring Report according to the schedule, actors, follow-up methodologies and other planning parameters defined in t h e monitoring plan, which is based on the requirements of the ProClima methodology.

It is important to highlight that the oral tradition characterizes these communities of the REDD+ Project Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, which implies that they transmit their knowledge and guidance on land management orally and respecting the knowledge and wisdom of grandfathers and grandmothers. This makes it difficult to have the record of the initial reforestation actions that they carried out since 2018, so it is necessary to verify the activity from the testimonies of the community and field observation of the trees and planted areas (see *Annex 2*).

Map 14 presents the forest loss that occurred for the period between 2007 and 2017, in the reference area, which amounts to a total of 193,735 hectares of forest cover, and is equivalent to a deforestation rate of 0.43% per year.









Map 14. Forest loss in the project reference area for the period from 2007 to 2017. Source: Own elaboration.

Map 15 presents the loss of forest cover for the period from 2018 to 2021 in the project area, showing a significant reduction in the deforestation rate compared to that estimated for the reference area (2007-2017). For the period after the start date, the loss o f 1,444 hectares of forest was recorded, equivalent to a deforestation rate of 0.06% per year.









Map 15. Forest loss in the project area for the period from 2018 to 2021. Source: Own elaboration.

#### 5.8.2. Emission quantification period

January 17, 2018 to January 16, 2048 (30 years).

#### 5.8.3. Monitoring periods

The first period corresponds to 17-January-2018 to 30-June-2021. Subsequently, monitoring reports are expected to be conducted on a biannual basis.

5.8.4. Historical period of deforestation







To estimate the deforestation trend in the reference area and the leakage area, the forest cover changes observed during the historical period 2007-2017, which corresponds to the ten-year period before the start of the project, were analyzed. The estimation of forest degradation was performed based on three historical dates to analyze the trend in two reference periods, between the years 2007-2014 and 2014-2017.

#### 5.8.5. REDD+ project emissions estimation

Yea r	Dates	Estimated GHG reductions from deforestatio n (cco2)	Estimated cumulativ e GHG reductions from deforestatio n (1C02)	Estimate d GHG reductions from degradatio n (rco2)	Estimated cumulativ e GHG reductions by degradatio n (1c02)	Estimate d total GHG reduction s (1CO2)
1	17/01/2018 a 31/12/2018	1.275.569,9	1.275.569,9	26.172,15	26.172,1	1.301.742,1
2	01/01/2019 a 31/12/2019	1.397.570,3	2.673.140,3	27.365,25	53-537,4	1.424.935,5
3	01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020	1.452.202,3	4.125.342,5	27.358,16	80.895,6	1.479.560,4
4	01/01/2021 - 31/12/2021	1.496.496,1	5.621.838,6	27.351,08	108.246,6	1.523.847,2
5	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022	1.529.381,1	7.151.219,7	27.344,01	135.590,7	1.556.725,1
6	01/01/2023 - 31/12/2023	989.458,7	8.140.678,4	27.336,93	162.927,6	1.016.795,7
7	1/01/2024 - 31/12/2024	985.202,9	9.125.881,4	27.329,86	190.257,4	1.012.532,8
8	01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025	980.965,4	10.106.846,7	27.322,78	217.580,2	1.008.288,1
9	01/01/2026 - 31/12/2026	976.746,0	11.083.592,7	27.315,71	244.895,9	1.004.061,7
10	01/01/2027 - 31/12/2027	972.544,6	12.056.137,3	27.308,64	272.204,6	999.853,3
11	01/01/2028 - 31/12/2028	968.361,3	13.024.498,6	27.301,58	299.506,2	995.662,9
12	01/01/2029 - 31/12/2029	964.195,9	13.988.694,6	27.294,51	326.800,7	991.490,4
13	01/01/2030 - 31/12/2030	960.048,4	14.948.742,9	27.287,45	354.088,1	987.335,8
14	01/01/2031 - 31/12/2031	955.918,6	15.904.661,5	27.280,39	381.368,5	983.199,0
15	01/01/2032 - 31/12/2032	951.806,5	16.856.468,1	27.273,33	408.641,8	979.079,9
16	01/01/2033 - 31/12/2033	947.712,1	17.804.180,1	27.266,27	435.908,1	974.978,3
17	01/01/2034 - 31/12/2034	943.635,2	18.747.815,3	27.259,21	463.167,3	970.894,4
18	01/01/2035 - 31/12/2035	939-575,7	19.687.391,0	27.252,16	490.419,5	966.827,9
19	01/01/2036 - 31/12/2036	935-533,7	20.622.924,7	27.245,11	517.664,6	962.778,8
20	01/01/2037 - 31/12/2037	931.509,0	21.554.433,7	27.238,06	544.902,6	958.747,0
21	01/01/2038 - 31/12/2038	927.501,5	22.481.935,2	27.231,01	572.133,6	954·732,5
22	01/01/2039 - 31/12/2039	923.511,2	23.405.446,4	27.223,96	599.357,6	950.735,2
23	01/01/2040 - 31/12/2040	919.538,0	24.324.984,4	27.216,92	626.574,5	946.754,9

Table 9. GHG emission reductions resulting from project implementation.







24	01/01/2041 -	915.581,8	25.240.566,3	27.209,87	653.784,4	942.791,7
25	31/12/2041 01/01/2042 - 31/12/2042	911.642,6	26.152.208,9	27.202,83	680.987,2	938.845,5
26	01/01/2043 - 31/12/2043	907.720,3	27.059.929,2	27.195,79	708.183,0	934.916,1

27	01/01/2044 - 31/12/2044	903.814,8	27.963.744,0	27.188,75	735.371,8	931.003,5
28	01/01/2045 - 31/12/2045	899.926,0	28.863.669,9	27.181,72	762.553,5	927.107,7
29	01/01/2046 - 31/12/2046	896.053,9	29.759.723,8	27.174,68	789.728,2	923.228,5
30	01/01/2047 - 31/12/2047	892.198,3	30.651.922,1	27.167,65	816.895,8	919.366,0
31	01/01/2048 - 16/01/2048	38.941,8	30.690.863,9	1.190,60	818.086,4	40.132,4
Total Reduction of Estimated GHG emissions (tCO2e)		30.690.863		818.086		31.508.950
A	ccreditation period (years)	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years	30 years
Emissions Reduction GHG annual (tCO2e/year)		1.023.028		26.389		1.049.418

# 6. Baseline scenario and additionality analysis

For the identification of the baseline scenario, the criteria considered were the changes in carbon stocks in the project boundaries, establishing the most probable land use at the beginning of the project and according to the steps established by the methodological document for the AFOLU sector, PROCLIMA REDD+ projects version 2.2 of 2021.

The following steps are used to identify the baseline scenario:

# 6.1. Step o. REDD+ project start date

The project start date, January 17, 2018, was defined based on the letter of intent signed by the community for the development of a REDD+ project in their territory. From this moment on, a series of activities that contribute to reducing emissions from avoided deforestation and degradation of the forests located in the area of the reserve will begin. These activities include strengthening the territorial governance that the communities and their leaders undertook with the formulation of the Environmental Management Plan, the development of nurseries for passive assisted forest restoration, care of the diversity of species in the chagras, development of events and dances that are part of their community plan and forest restoration actions, among others.






# 6.2. Step 1. Identification of land use alternatives

In accordance with the provisions of the Methodological Document AFOLU sector, ProClima REDD+ Projects, the identification and selection of alternatives for land use in the absence of the project and that can be defined as baseline.

# 6.2.1. Sub-step 1a. Identification of likely land use alternatives in the project areas

The following land use scenarios were identified taking into account the conditions present in the project area:

# Scenario i: Continuation of previous land use (pre-project)

Historically, activities have been carried out in the territory of the indigenous reserve that put pressure on the region's natural and forest resources. The trend of deforestation and forest degradation in the territory has increased in recent years and threatens the sustainability of the territory, local communities, and biodiversity. These pressures are due to land management practices that include timber extraction for self-consumption and commercialization, the expansion of the agricultural frontier, mining activities, and the presence of illicit crops, all of which are pressured by the communities and external actors. The socioeconomic conditions faced by the indigenous communities in their territory make it difficult to effectively control activities that threaten the forests and reduce the availability of other natural resources. Likewise, pressure from external actors and behaviors far removed from their culture and tradition have compromised their capacity for governance and management of their territories.

Consequently, the trend of forest loss would continue in the future and the community's capacity to control and manage the territory in a sustainable manner would continue to be undermined by conditions of low governance and few opportunities to generate income and provide wellbeing for the population.







Based on the observations and workshops conducted with the members of the Indigenous Reserve and the multi-temporal analyses of land use, the continuation of existing practices involves the following activities:

- Subsistence agriculture (chagras): this is a traditional agricultural production system of the communities living in the indigenous reserve, and is the basis for food production. The chagras correspond to a system in which several transitory and perennial species (pineapple, cassava, grapes, fariña, sugar cane, plantain, chili, tubers, among others) are cultivated in a cyclical manner. This system is complemented by activities such as fishing, hunting and gathering of available forest products.
- Colonization and clearance zone: since the 1990s, colonization processes have been developed, understood as a form of social construction that manifests itself in the occupation of territories for the development of productive activities. The colonization process has been influenced by dynamics associated with the displacement caused by illegal armed groups that force the local population to migrate to other areas or the entry of young people from indigenous communities into the insurgent ranks. After the signing of the Peace Agreement in 2016, some members of these communities have returned; in turn, settlers from other regions have seen an opportunity to enter this region and settle. The colonization of new areas involves the clearing of forested areas to establish housing and a subsequent expansion of cleared areas for the development of productive activities.
- *Expansion of the agricultural frontier:* Development of crops and livestock activities.
- *Timber extraction:* this activity is a cause of historical forest degradation. The harvesting and commercialization of timber species is an opportunity to generate economic resources for some members of t h e community.

# Scenario ii: REDD+ projects without certification of emission reductions







This scenario consists of community members voluntarily controlling the activities that generate forest loss in their territories: they avoid timber extraction and the establishment of new areas for agricultural and livestock systems. In this scenario, these activities are progressively replaced by productive activities that do not affect forest cover. The communities of the Indigenous Reserve could implement REDD+ project activities without registering the project with a carbon market. The community is interested in preserving its territory and protecting its culture, so the community is willing to move forward with activities that contribute to avoiding forest loss.

REDD+ activities include efforts to maintain livelihood strategies that do not threaten the integrity of the forests, development of nurseries, constant presence in the territory and greater control over its natural resources to avoid the extraction of forest resources and reduce pressures on the forest, either by external or internal actors of the reserve. These activities are also coordinated with the municipal strategies to control deforestation (see Annex 3.2), the environmental determinants and the municipal development plan (see Annex 3.3 and 3.5).

By not registering the project with the REDD+ mechanism, the members of the indigenous reservation do not have access to economic income associated with the reduction of GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in their territories.

# Scenario iii: Improvement of agricultural systems and increase of forest economy

This scenario consists of the establishment of agricultural systems above the historical trend, and is based on the promotion currently being carried out by municipal and departmental authorities in the region. Taking into account the land use vocation and the most promising activities, there is an interest in promoting an economy based on the use of forests, together with the national forest policy and the national forest development plan, which seeks to promote the competitiveness of timber and non-timber forest products in the market.







(Alcaldía Municipal de Solano, 2019). Although to date the participation of indigenous communities in these initiatives has been incipient, the process can be strengthened if budgetary restrictions are overcome and the geographic scope includes the indigenous reserve.

An economy based on sustainable forest products would progressively displace activities that result in deforestation of the territory and counteract the population's economic dependence on these activities; however, it would also increase the establishment and expansion of agricultural activities, which could intensify and accelerate forest loss in the project area. Considering these elements, and analyzing the dynamics of forest loss in the project area, the third scenario envisages productive development promoted by the national government and limiting the unsustainable use of forests and counteracting the population's economic dependence on these activities.

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

The scenarios that have been considered can be implemented based on records and historical trends in the region. According to municipal and departmental planning instruments, these territories have a vocation for forest conservation, the establishment of agroforestry systems and subsistence production systems. In addition, the reality of the territory also offers the possibility that activities that involve deforestation and are not approved by national regulations may be maintained, such as deforestation for the expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier and illegal timber extraction.

Although there are laws that regulate the use of natural resources and changes in land use, it is important to consider the limited capacity of the State to enforce regulations that protect natural resources in these areas far from urban centers. Non- compliance with regulations does not necessarily result in legal or penal consequences that discourage those involved from correcting their actions.







practices. The scarce, and in some cases nonexistent, presence of government representatives in the area makes it impossible to guarantee compliance with the laws.

Taking into account that the legal constitution of the reserve grants autonomy to the indigenous communities for the management and development of the territory, the scenarios that have been proposed are aligned with the possibilities and vocation of the territory and in line with national regulations, and therefore can be developed without inconvenience within the reserve.

Scenario	Description
	It involves the continuation of historical land use (colonization, chagras, timber
	extraction, and illicit crops). Although these activities are not aligned with current
	regulations, they are carried out by the population established in the project area
1	and in the reference region. Therefore, it is assumed that this scenario could be
	maintained over time and constitute an important source of income for the project.
	probable alternative land use.
ii	Involves all REDD+ project activities but without registering the project with a
	carbon market to certify emission reductions. It involves a reduction in practices
	that have deteriorated the forest through the implementation of productive
	alternatives that are friendly to the natural environment (cucuy, yucca, chili,
	pineapple, peanuts, sustainable forest products) and greater territorial control.
	These activities comply with current regulations. Considering that the community
	seeks to improve its living conditions and its capacity to manage the territory in a
	sustainable manner, this scenario is configured as an alternative that the community
	can seek.
	using its own resources.
iii	It consists of the development and improvement of sustainable forestry activities,
	agriculture and livestock farming, production in chagras, timber species systems,
	and productive linkages. These activities are aligned with the interests of municipal
	and departmental authorities. Therefore, it is considered a
	probable future land use alternative.

# 6.3. Step 2. Barrier analysis

Barriers that may prevent the implementation of the REDD+ project, but do not prevent the implementation of the land use alternatives considered in the scenarios













# 6.3.1. Sub-step 2a. Identification of barriers to project implementation

#### Investment barriers:

The indigenous communities do not have access to investment credits, and the government does not have sufficient resources to implement activities that ensure adequate land management and offer economic alternatives that do not involve deforestation and that meet the basic needs of the indigenous communities.

The sustainable production systems that can be implemented and strengthened have low profit margins and profits must be reinvested and directed to sustaining them and paying salaries. The other project activities (governance, monitoring and social investment) will not generate any profitability and their implementation depends entirely on resources that are not currently available to the indigenous people.

Activities to control deforestation do not offer a financial return that allows them to be sustained over time. For this reason, a viable instrument for financing activities consists of accessing the REDD+ mechanism, which offers the possibility of trading carbon credits associated with the forest that is being protected and receiving resources to make investments to implement the activities necessary to ensure its conservation. This mechanism also covers the costs of the formulation, validation and verification stages of the project, which could not be financed in the absence of carbon credit trading.

# Social barriers:

The social conflict between the indigenous community and settlers and external actors (e.g. illegal armed groups) associated with immigration processes, illegal occupation of indigenous territory and the development of widespread illegal practices, are part of the situations that affect the implementation of actions to change the trend of historical land use. In the area of the







The project identified a relationship of economic dependence between the indigenous and non-indigenous populations. The non-indigenous population offers work to expand the agricultural frontier and the establishment of some productive systems, which represents an opportunity for the indigenous people due to the general absence of job offers in the region. This relationship encourages the development of practices that can result in deforestation.

# 6.3.2. Sub-step 2b. Analysis of barriers to the implementation of the scenarios.

The following is the analysis of barriers identified in sub-step 2a, with respect to the land use scenarios presented in sub-step 1a.

Alternatives	Type of barrier			
of land use	Investme nt	Condition Social	Scenario analysis and implementation	
i	No	No	None of these barriers prevent the continuation of the activities that have been developed historically. in the territory.	
ii	Yes	Yes	<ul> <li>activities that have been developed historically.</li> <li>in the territory.</li> <li><b>Investment:</b> Without the availability of investment capital, there is no transition from current productive activities to those that do not affect forest cover.</li> <li><b>Social:</b> Considering the economic dependence among the population groups present in the reserves and th fact that this promotes the development of activitie that generate deforestation, if the population does no have a financial mechanism to counteract this dependence, it is unlikely that economic alternative that offer opportunities will be developed.</li> </ul>	

Table 10. Analysis of barriers with respect to the identified land use scenarios.

carbo			YAUTO COMULTORIA SOCIAL
iii	Yes	No	<b>Investment:</b> Although there are plans and programs in place by the Mayor's Office of Solano and the Governor's Office of Caquetá to control deforestation and forest degradation, these entities have limited investment resources. Therefore, it is considered that there is little These institutions are likely to have resources at their







			disposal.	
Alternatives	Type of barrier			
of land use	Investmen t	Condition Social	Scenario analysis and implementation	
			for invest in the the project area to achieve counteract activities that cause deforestation in the area.	

According to the results presented in Table 10, the most probable and conservative land use alternative to define the project baseline (different from the project activity), is the continuation of the use that was present at the time the project was initiated, which corresponds to Scenario i.

# 6.4. Impact of project registration

The economic benefits derived from the commercialization of carbon credits are a source of investment resources that allow the implementation of project activities, which are necessary to address practices and factors that represent a threat to forests. REDD+ activities represent job opportunities and income generation, which reduces dependence on activities that involve deforestation of the territory.

The resources from the registration of this REDD+ project are configured as working capital available to materialize the interests and opportunities identified by the community members, who seek the sustainability of their culture and territory. It is also true that REDD+ activities do not offer significant profitability and the focus of the project is on territorial and cultural conservation. REDD+ project activities can only be sustained and increase their impact if resources are obtained through the sale of carbon credits. The indigenous community does not have access to bank credits or financial support from the government or banking entities, so the resources derived from the sale of carbon credits constitute a unique opportunity to finance REDD+ activities. These resources will also help strengthen territorial management and governance capacity, resulting in a cultural strengthening of the communities and an improvement in their quality of life.







By accessing the REDD+ mechanism, the benefits associated with the reduction of GHG emissions translate into direct economic income for the community, which ensures the continuity of actions to reduce deforestation.

Considering the above, it is evident that the project does not correspond to the baseline scenario, therefore, the project is additional.

# 7. Causes and drivers of deforestation and degradation

The identification of the causes and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the project area is fundamental to: i) design the relevant actions and measures of the REDD+ project to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation and ii) delimit the reference region.

The following is the identification, description and analysis of the causes and agents of deforestation, from which measures and actions were designed to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation in the project area. This identification was made by based on the workshops held with the communities and the consultation of documentation, including the Environmental Management Plan of the Indigenous Reserve (See Annex 3.1).

# 7.1. Spatial and temporal dimensions

Deforestation and degradation present in the reference region were characterized spatially and temporally. The analysis was also conducted for the project area. For this, a period of analysis was taken for deforestation between 2007 and 2017, and f o r degradation the periods 2007-2014 and 2014-2017 were taken.









Map 16. Forest loss in the indigenous reservation for the period between 2007 and 2017. Source: Own elaboration.









Map 17. Degradation in the project area, reference region and leakage area between 2007-2014. Source: Own elaboration.









Map 18. Degradation in the project area, reference region and leakage area between 2014 and 2017. Source: Own elaboration.

#### 7.2. Context

#### 7.2.1. Territorial context

The territories in which the communities belonging to the reserve are settled have been occupied in an ancestral manner, so it is owned, appropriated, awarded and granted from the law of origin, natural law and higher law. These ancestral territories are appropriated by knowledge and practices framed within the cosmology and cosmogony of the ethnic community, based on their cultural practices, uses and customs (Agencia Nacional de Tierras, 2017).







For the communities of the reserve Indígena Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, the territory is the center of life and is conceived as their mother. In it, Moo Buinaima (the creator father) left the Word of Life, the Word of Advice (yetára úai/yeđára úai) for good living. The management of the territory is carried out from the maloca, particularly from the mambeadero (masculine and nocturnal space), where the present is reflected based on the past, the future is planned and its knowledge is transmitted. The maloca is complemented by the chagra (mainly feminine space), where women transmit the knowledge of territorial management to young women during the day.

The territory of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reserve is characterized by its dense forest cover, which requires clearing for the establishment of houses and farms. In addition to the presence of indigenous communities, there are external actors including settlers, resource extractors (foresters and miners) and illegal actors.

For the communities of the reserve, respect for coca and ambil is sacred and is a legacy that comes from their ancestors. For them, it is necessary to resolve and define the issue of territorial management and the boundaries between the communities, and the limits that correspond to them. It is also necessary to define the issues of timber management, flora and fauna, and fishing for ornamental fish.

The reserve has a territorial vision (supported by the knowledge and vision of the grandfathers and grandmothers) that is segmented into the ancestral, current and future territory, as expressed in the Environmental Management Plan prepared by the Community:

- Ancestral territory: the territory on the banks of the Caquetá River, by experience itself, is considered ancestral territory of this generation (grandparents). From the beginning, in the management of the territory, there have always been limits, landmarks, or symbolic routes of belonging that allowed the identification of a territory for a clan, a village, a family or a macro-territory.
- Current territory: Current territory is the form of the experience that has emerged as the communities of the reserve are located. Thus, each of the







existing communities have their control and surveillance zones.







in mutual agreement and under the respect of the word. It is here where the mandate of grandmothers and grandfathers who have already died and those who are still alive, to have a global thought and territory without limits of departments, municipalities, rivers, mountains, cannot be changed or supplanted. In this sense, this traditional mandate must be respected, remembered and continuously revitalized (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

- Future territory: refers to the future life of children and grandchildren who will govern the territory with changes in form, but not in substance, and the need to achieve a unified territory or global territory ordered from tradition.

For the communities of the reserve, it is essential to strengthen their culture and make good use of the territory and there is a willingness to work on strengthening governance, control, use and management of natural resources. For this purpose, the following management zones have been defined in the territory of the Indigenous reserve (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

- Special Management Zones: For the communities there are two forms of special management, spiritual and material. Spiritual management refers to what is done from the point of view of thought, thus this management is done by the wise people from the mambeadero space. The material is seen from the respect for sacred sites, intangible zones and conservation zones for the management of the entire territory.
- Gathering areas: Corresponds to places used by members of the reserve for selfconsumption and income generation activities. It includes the chagras, fishing, hunting, fruit gathering, and gathering of materials for handicrafts and wood. These gathering sites correspond to rivers, streams, lagoons, lakes, beaches, hills, meadows, rasatrojo and the chagra.
- Intangible or Shield Zone: Places of spiritual contact, where any type of exploration and exploitation is prohibited.
- Conservation Zone: Corresponds to the territory that is conserved for the use of future generations. These areas protect species of flora, fauna and other ecosystem services.
- Vega zones: These zones depend on the level of fertility perceived by the







community. Based on this, a distinction is made between the river vega (semifertile) and the river vega (fertile). Short-term crops are grown in the



river floodplain zones (corn, rice, peanuts, tobacco, cassava, watermelon), medium-term (banana, corn, papaya, sugarcane) and long-term (cocoa, chontaduro, canangucho, orange).

The presence and establishment of settlers in the territory began in the 1970s with the economic opportunities associated with the boom in illicit crops (bonanza coquera). In the 1990s, a U.S. military base was installed and was erected towards the end of the decade. Later, in the 2000s, the coca boom began in the indigenous communities and the area was taken over and controlled by illegal armed groups, which have been present in the territory ever since. The interaction between the indigenous people, the colonists and these groups has been mediated mainly by the fear and limitations of the indigenous people to defend their culture and territory. As of 2003, there is a presence of the Colombian military base Araracuara.

The reserve has undergone the process of expanding its territory as a strategy for conservation and ecological connectivity with the increased area of the Chiribiquete National Natural Park.

# 7.2.2. Socio-cultural context

The communities of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation belong to the Uitoto ethnic group. The middle Caquetá region has a high mobilization of people associated with economic dynamics, mobilization of armed groups, health and education. Prior to the signing of the Peace Accord, there was a period where the population fluctuated significantly in the territory. In 2012 the population was close to 111 families (CRIMA, 2012), in 2016 it was around 244 families, and after 2018 it decreases again to approximately 110 families. With the implementation of the REDD+ project, it is expected that part of the population will be able to return to the territory as they generate new opportunities.

According to the information gathered in the workshops conducted with the communities, the number of individuals and families recorded are approximately as follows:







Community of the RI Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos - Department of Caquetá	# families	# people
Coemaní	77	292
Jerusalem	14	59
Quinche	5	30
Narrow	15	145

\*Approximate values. Source: Own elaboration based on (Ministerio del Interior & Consejo Regional Indígena del Medio Amazonas (CRIMA), 2012) and (DANE, 2018).

Historically, there have been interethnic unions in the region and there is a preeminence of *Minika* dialectal variation of the Uitoto language, and dialectal variations are a differentiating factor within the ethnic group, although Spanish has been used as the lingua franca. In general, 40% of the population reports that they understand the language. Thirty percent report speaking the language and 30% report reading and writing it.

For the communities of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, grandfathers and grandmothers are the central axis of the culture. They are the basis for the strengthening of the culture for the good management of tradition. Courage and tolerance also depend on them.

The oral tradition is fundamental for the community, where the voice of the grandfathers and grandmothers (the voice of the yucca) is primordial since they have the greatest knowledge about the management of the territory and are the ones who transmit the word of advice as fathers and mothers do to their daughters and sons. Their advice should be followed and taken care of. Based on the knowledge acquired through experience, myths, stories of origin and by observing changes in the environment, trees, animals and their behavior, water levels, clouds, the wise men and women recognize the appropriate way to manage the territory and its resources.

As for the social structure and its limits of government, they go according to the occupation of space, which are indicated by the thought of the indigenous mythologies. The communities of the reserve are structured through clans, which have a cultural meaning of origin. Likewise, these clans define hierarchies and social











cohesive element of the indigenous peoples. For the internal organizational level, the cabildo structure has been adopted, which is as follows structure: Traditional Authority, Governor/Captain, Secretary, Treasurer and Fiscal. The principal chief or traditional authority is the visible head to coordinate work and relations with other peoples; normally the maloqueros and dance owners. The functions of the principal chief were and are the management and control of the sacred sites so that there is peace and tranquility in their territory. The clan chiefs were and are in charge of maintaining harmony between man and nature through the management of the ecological calendar, rituals and dances. Each chief has his secretary-counselor and work coordinators; these are appointed in public ceremonies and the positions are inherited from fathers to sons. The governors are the spokespersons to the outside world, appointed in assemblies by the communities.

Figure 1 Social organization. Source: (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

ORGANIZACION SOCIAL



Decision-making in the territory in question is based on the triangulation consisting







of Governors, Caciques and the Association. Under the mythical and material form of the maloca, the different issues concerning the community are dealt with.

In this place, humans enter into communion with their spiritual guides (through the ambil, the mambe and the manicuera) and with other men. Specifically in t h e dance, agreements are made regarding the use of the territory. Such arrangements follow two fundamental instances: first, the principles of the word that contain the word coca, tobacco and sweet yucca. Second, the principles of management that are represented in the four main dances that serve as symbolic pillars supporting the maloca.

They have two kinds of cultural principles of management, those of speech and those of management itself, as illustrated below:



The dances are given when a disease (physical, emotional, social, spiritual or product of desecrating the sacred) is resistant and its origin is identified, so the owner







dance organizes one to prevent it. According to the time of the year and the origin of the disease, four main dances are performed: Yadiko dance (protection against diseases produced by aquatic animals such as boa or fish and land animals); Fruit dance (to ward off epidemics, prevent diseases and to collect seeds, purification of nature); Charapa dance (to prevent water and air diseases such as scabies and smallpox. Also to protect people's life and life in society, to harmonize women.

-woman reproduction and life/territory reproduction and life); and, Hunting dance (strengthening health, education and transmitting traditional knowledge). According to their vision, by performing the dances, the harmful substances become good, suitable for the consumption of the people and the purification of the being. Although part of this traditional knowledge and identity still survives, much has been lost with the death of many knowledgeable people during the cauchería era (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

The dance rituals are performed to enter into harmony with nature. They intervene on the spiritual (the cosmovision) and material (the people, the village) levels. Territorial management is articulated through the dialogue of those who organize the dances, when they take turns performing them. The dance rituals are the good word left by the father creator for the good of humanity. In addition, they are a way of bringing together families scattered throughout the territory, thus strengthening the unity and coexistence of the communities.

#### Indigenous associations

They also have an association, Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas Del Bajo Caquetá - ACIBAC, which represents all the communities, coordinating the cacique with the governor and the governor with the association. In this way, everything that is done, raised and reviewed, is coordinated between the parties so that it is done in front of everyone. ACIBAC is defined in its statutes as a special public law association with legal status, its own assets and administrative autonomy, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of Decree 1088 of 1993 and has its territorial scope in the Department of Caquetá, especially in the reserves of Monochoa and Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos.







The members of the ACIBAC, headed by its president, from the human and cultural condition, seek ways for the economic support of the indigenous community to live in the context of current development, preserving the culture and an integrated society according to the mandate of the grandparents. Likewise, they watch over the preservation, conservation and education on how to have a firm nature, water and pure air. Their role is based on the pillars of culture, justice, life and indigenous government.

Likewise, its purpose is to strengthen the organization and representativeness of the indigenous government of the indigenous communities of the region and the development of social works to be carried out in these communities. In function of this, they develop activities related to:

- To advance projects of social, economic, self-government and collective environmental interest.
- Ensure the preservation of the environment and natural resources, taking into account and through life plans, municipal, departmental and national development plans and the Conpes de la Amazonia.
- To promote adequate control and surveillance of the territory under its jurisdiction, as well as the use of soil and subsoil.
- Promote public investments and ensure their proper execution, guaranteeing social and cultural economic development, as well as direct and indirect commercial and industrial activities.
- To defend the constitutional and legal rights in favor of the indigenous communities and the procedures for citizen participation.
- Enter into inter-administrative agreements or contracts with public and private entities to develop projects for the benefit of the communities within the framework of competencies and suitability.
- Incorporate Health Promoting Entities and/or Health Providing Institutions.
- Enter into public and/or private contracts to administer education, health, safeguarding plans and guarantee programs, within and for the communities.
- Enter into agreements for the logistical development of public and/or private activities.







• To legally represent the communities affiliated to the association before the Colombian state, public and private entities at local, national and international levels.

The Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Bajo Caquetá has the following governing, administrative and supervisory bodies:

- Congress
- Council of Authorities
- Executive Committee
- Prosecutor

The congress is the highest authority of the association and is made up of 10 delegates from each affiliated community designated by the general assembly of the cabildos or by the governor of each community, who shall have voice and vote. In addition, other members of the communities that consider pertinent may attend, who will have voice, but no vote.

The council of authorities is made up of 5 delegates from each affiliated community, and are those people who have the connotation of Caciques who manage the spiritual part, the Governor and the leader who are the basis of political authority of the indigenous peoples, the representation of the youth and the representation of women, as a symbol of the sweet word.

Finally, it should be noted that the executive committee will be elected by the congress for a period of three years and will be composed of a president, a treasurer, a secretary and a member. It will also be supported by coordinators representing the areas of coordination: Culture, Territory and Environment, Education, Health, Women, and Recreation and Sports.

Indigenous leaders, associations and national organizations are delegates of the authority of governors and grandfathers or caciques and captains, as representatives and managers or favors for the communities, they are not authorities.

#### Education, health and public services









Source: taken from (DANE, 2018).

In terms of education, there are some institutions such as the Fortunato Really school and some schools affiliated with and belonging to the communities of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos reserve. However, the infrastructure has deteriorated and communication has been established with the Ministry of Education requesting immediate attention supported by the summit of grandmothers and grandfathers of the reserve.

In terms of health issues, there are deaths of children and grandparents due to malnutrition, anemia, gastrointestinal diseases and lung diseases. Also, among the ailments that affect community members are headaches, body aches, earaches, high blood pressure, rheumatism, arthritis, cholesterol, and diabetes. The health infrastructure is almost nonexistent and the communities rely on traditional medicine; however, this has been weakening over the years and the lack of knowledge of the new generations (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

In recent years, there has been growing concern about the need to combat the problem of psychoactive substance use by part of the young population of the reserve. The use of these harmful elements is generating disorder in the new generation. They emphasize the importance of appropriating the traditional knowledge transmitted through the word of the leaders.







Regarding public services, there is no access to electricity, drinking water or basic sanitation. They present high discomfort in rest areas and manifest the poor condition of the houses (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).



Source: taken from (DANE, 2018).

Currently, communities are dealing with the appropriation of other cultural practices, both forced and voluntary, which has resulted in the weakening of language and traditional seeds.



Source: taken from (DANE, 2018).







Similarly, given the dynamics of the economic market, new needs have arisen for the members of the reserve in terms of education and professional training to increase their competitiveness and job opportunities, access to communication networks and access to non-traditional health services.

This situation is aggravated by the location and difficult access to the Indigenous reserve area and the scarce presence of the State. For this reason, they have resorted to the commercialization of the territory's resources to meet their needs (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

# 7.2.3. Economic context

In the municipality of Solano, economic activity is centered on the agricultural exploitation of products such as plantains, cassava, sugarcane and corn. Cattle ranching is also being developed and there is fish production in Bocachico and Cachama. Access to the municipality is via the Orteguaza and Caquetá rivers.

In the case of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, subsistence agriculture (chagras) is developed, which mainly produces yucca, plantains, sugarcane, corn, peanuts, and chontaduro. These products are complemented by chicken farming and fishing, as well as fruit gathering. As these are subsistence activities, none of them are a representative source of income; when there are surpluses in agricultural production volumes, they are exchanged and traded.

There are also timber extraction and mining activities for commercial purposes in unregulated markets, as well as illicit crops due to the lack of income-generating opportunities; these activities become sources of economic resources for some members of the communities.

Despite the national government's interest in promoting the strengthening of viable economic alternatives for these territories, limited resources and capacity have not allowed them to successfully reach these geographic zones. It is also identified that the cost of goods and services is high due to the spatial location of the reserve, since







that the logistics required for the transportation of these elements involve the use of expensive fuels or transportation.

#### 7.2.4. Historical context

The first contact between the indigenous inhabitants and "non-indigenous" people in the Caquetá-Putumayo river basins dates back to the 17th and 18th centuries, when the slave trade burst into the northwestern Amazon region, mainly from groups of slave traders coming from Brazil during the expansion of the Portuguese-American empire. During this period, inter-ethnic wars took place in the region, where elements such as steel axes were introduced. This introduced changes in the socioeconomic organization of the indigenous groups that inhabited the Caquetá and Putumayo river basin region (Ministerio del Interior & Consejo Regional Indígena del Medio Amazonas (CRIMA), 2012).

One of the most significant changes was the reduction of work time in the process of clearing the forest for the cultivation of food and the production of surplus agricultural products, which became a sign of power for the owners of the steel mills. Then from the end of the 19th century, the presence of "whites" or other actors external to the indigenous communities, who continue to inhabit the territory today, intensified.

Subsequently, the territory and the indigenous communities were submerged in the rise and prosperity of the rubber industry, mainly at the hands of the Arana Hermanos Company (later Peruvian Amazon Rubber Company), which imposed competition for resources in the territory and subdued the indigenous communities by force. This system of rubber boom was based on the exploitation of indigenous labor, who were given goods, merchandise and food in exchange for rubber, under a system of indebtedness. (Ministry of the Interior & Regional Indigenous Council of the Middle Amazon (CRIMA), 2012). This period of rubber exploitation was considered genocide and ethnocide, as it led to the extermination of entire clans and ethnic groups. Authors such as Pineda (1989) estimated that the indigenous communities in the region reached a population of the region had reached 100,000.







Caquetá - Putumayo amounted to only 8,650 people (Ministry of the Interior & Consejo Regional Indígena del Medio Amazonas (CRIMA), 2012).

Different ethnic groups converge in the Caquetá-Putumayo river basins, including the Uitoto, Muinane, Andoque, Nonuya, Bora, Ocaina, Resígaro and Miraña. These groups occupied their ancestral territories, differentiating themselves as peoples and according to existing clans within multi-family malocas, under the leadership of a clan chief and their authority was based on the management of rituals and mythology. In these territories they cultivated chagras under the modality of "slash and burn" due to the fertility characteristics of the soils of the Amazon region. They were also dedicated to fruit gathering, hunting and fishing.

The territories in this region were long considered wastelands, denying the historical presence of indigenous peoples where the Colombian government did not exercise its "sovereignty" before Peru and had no presence in such territories far from the centers of power, which since then demonstrates the abandonment and absence of the Colombian State in this region.

Subsequently, there was a conflict over the Capuchin religious missions, which extended their presence in the region of the Indigenous Reservation. In 1933 an orphanage was founded where orphans of the rubber holocaust were taken in and was later converted into a boarding school. Later, other boarding schools were opened in Araracuara where the indigenous people received Christian education. As a result, many clans changed their structure and place of settlement. Several of these groups resettled around the Capuchin schools, the settlements created by the civil authorities and others created multi-ethnic or multi-ethnic communities on the large rivers such as the Caquetá and Putumayo. *"These communities were formed as a consequence of the cauchero hecatomb and as a strategy to be able to survive and increase the population within their ancestral territories, assuming a public discourse that recognizes their common origin as children of tobacco, coca and sweet yucca, calling themselves Gente de Centro" (Ministry of the Interior & Regional Indigenous Council of the Middle Amazon (CRIMA), 2012).* 







According to Echeverri (1997), the system of indebtedness was later replicated during the fur bonanza (1950) and the coca leaf bonanza (1970-1980) and is now said to be replicated by traders along the Caquetá River.

In the region after 1939 there was the presence of the Penal and Agricultural Colony that brought changes in the socio-cultural organization of indigenous peoples and introduced forms of wage labor, schedules and the management of money, as well as the concept of private land ownership, monoculture and venereal diseases (Ministry of the Interior & Regional Indigenous Council of the Middle Amazon (CRIMA), 2012).

In the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, the middle Caquetá River region experienced a coca bonanza. Territories in departments such as Putumayo, Amazonas and Caquetá were used by drug traffickers to grow coca leaf for illicit purposes. Some indigenous people were linked to the cultivation and collection of coca leaf for illicit purposes, seeking economic alternatives among the few that the region offers (Ministerio del Interior & Consejo Regional Indígena del Medio Amazonas (CRIMA), 2012).

In the 1980s, the indigenous organizations formed in the Caquetá axis, after various struggles for legal recognition of the territories of indigenous peoples at the regional and national level, achieved the constitution of the reserves located in the area of influence of the middle Caquetá River. Thus, the first malocas were established in Los Monos and Jerusalén and the indigenous reserves of Puerto Zábalo, Monochoa, Aduche Predio Putumayo were created and titled, and schools were founded in some of the reserves (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016).

During this same period, the army was present when the Araracuara military base was installed. Between 1993 and 1996, the U.S. Army was present in the Araracuara area (military base). By 1998, there was a clearance zone and the arrival of illegal armed groups with a high incidence in the territory, with young people from the indigenous communities joining the insurgent ranks (reserve Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, 2016). By 2003, the Colombian army retook control of the area, bombing the Araracuara airstrip, ending the presence of "anti-personnel mines". With the arrival of the President Uribe, Plan Colombia and Plan Patriota military operations were intensified in the area. The influence of the guerrilla group diminished in the region.







Parallel to this, the mining bonanza experienced a significant decline (Ministerio del Interior & Consejo Regional Indígena del Medio Amazonas (CRIMA), 2012). Towards the end of the 1990s, mining arrived in the region.







The inconvenience of dependence on economic activities resulting from illicit crops and unregulated mining has brought economic hardship to the region's indigenous communities. "*The peoples of the Middle Caquetá River region -the people of the center- remain in a dilemma between remaining in their territories strengthening and consolidating their ancestral traditions, assuming interaction with the dominant society, and resisting or perishing in the face of the onslaught of the new extractivist booms that seek to incursion into their ancestral territories and plunder what belongs to them but is not recognized" (Ministry of the Interior & Regional Indigenous Council of the Middle Amazon (CRIMA), 2012).* 

# 7.3. Key players, interests and motivations

The main deforestation agents identified in the reference region and in the project area are similar, among which are:

- Indigenous.
- Settlers.
- Armed actors outside the law.

Indigenous people clear forest areas for the establishment of chagras. Settlers are also actors that clear forest areas for the establishment of subsistence farming systems.

The establishment of small crops for surplus generation also causes forest loss. Both indigenous people and settlers participate in this activity, encouraged mainly by the opportunity to market the product and obtain income for their livelihoods.

#### Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation Community







- Agricultural producer with traditional crops for self-consumption.
  - Interest: economic self-consumption.
- Mining activities
  - Interest: economic
- Timber extraction for self-consumption.
  - Interest: economic self-consumption.

# Settlers:

- Agricultural producer with crops (licit and illicit). Interest: self-consumption and economic - accumulation of wealth in unregulated markets.
- Mining activities
  - Interest: economic accumulation of wealth in regulated and unregulated markets.

# Armed agents:

- Agricultural producer with coca crops (grows coca crops as his main source of income).
  - Interest: economic accumulation of wealth in unregulated markets.
- Exploration and extraction of resources in the territory (mining).
  - Interest: economic accumulation of wealth in regulated and unregulated markets.

With respect to the direct causes of deforestation, the following are identified:

- Expansion of the agricultural frontier Establishment of agricultural crops.
- Mining activities
- Timber extraction for self-consumption and commercialization.
- Settlements







The geographic location of the communities and the characteristics of the access roads represent a limitation to connect the territory with secondary cities and other points of commercialization of goods and services. The distances between these points are long and the main means of transportation require fuel, which implies a high cost for the mobilization of goods. The high cost of fuel affects productive development and makes most of the region's agricultural initiatives unviable. The supply of electricity in the territory is limited and in some areas nonexistent, which means that there are no refrigeration systems and products that require low temperatures to maintain their quality cannot be produced and distributed. In addition, the low availability of agricultural incentives (access to loans, low market prices, high input costs, difficulty accessing technical assistance programs, among others) and the absence of productive linkages limit the opportunity to generate income and promote sustainable development for the reserve's communities.

Actor	Scope	Motivations and	Location of the
		interest	deforestation
Agricultural producers	Direct and indirect	Economic interest for wealth accumulation in unregulated markets Subsistence economic interests	Expansion of the productive area Near the canyons and rivers Rebusque and Vega areas
Miners	Direct and indirect	Economic interest for wealth accumulation unregulated markets	Near the canals and rivers
Wood extractors for self- consumption	Direct	Subsistence economic interests	Near the canals and rivers Rebusque and Vega areas
Wood extractors for the generation of surplus	Direct	Economic interest in unregulated markets	Near the canals and rivers Rebusque and Vega areas

#### Table 11. Key actors, motivations and interests.








## 7.4. Economic activities and their importance

Activity	Importance economic	Importance sociocultural	Description
Production subsistence farming	Downloa d	High	These systems incorporate products from nutritional and food security relevance to the community.
Agricultural production for power generation surplus	Media	High	The possibility of commercializing surpluses is low, but represents a source of income for the members of the community.
Wood extractors for self- consumptio n	Downloa d	Media	This activity is developed for self- consumption y subsistence from The members of the community.
Wood extractors for the generation of surplus	Media	Media	The possibility of commercialization of surpluses is low, but represents a source of income for members of the community.
Mining for surplus generation in markets other than regulated	Media	Down load	The possibility of commercializing surpluses is low, but represents a source of income for community members.

#### Table 12. Economic activities and their importance.

## 7.5. Direct and indirect impact

Cause	Agent	Type of impact	Impact
Agricultural production for self- consumption	Agricultural producers with traditional crops for self- consumption	Direct	Low. The establishment of chagras and subsistence farming systems represents areas of less than 1 hectare and has periods of use of 3 to 4 years in the lowlands. average.

#### Table 13. Causes of deforestation and its impact.







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Agricultural production to generate surpluses	Intermitten t agricultural producers	Direct and indirect	Medium. The establishment of these crops involves the occupation of areas of <1 to 5 hectares, approximately.
Cause	Agent	Type of impact	Impact
			The increase in the area occupied by these crops is associated with the search for income on the part of the community.
Extraction of wood for self- consumption	Extractors of wood for self- consumption	Direct	Low. The practice of extracting wood is not carried out on a permanent basis.
Timber extraction for the generation of surplus	Wood extractors for the generation of surplus	Direct	Medium. Timber extraction is not a permanent practice.
Mining for surplus generation in markets other than regulated	External Actors	Direct and indirect	Environment. The development of this activity has a negative impact on ecosystems and involves the occupation of areas
Settlements	Community members	Direct	Forest area clearing is required for the installation of new settlements and members of the community

## 7.6. Relationships and synergies

To analyze the deforestation processes in the project area, surveys and workshops were conducted with the communities to identify the problems, causes of the problems and solutions regarding forest loss (See Annex 2). Based on satellite images and cover changes during the reference period, it was possible to corroborate the information obtained directly with the community.

As can be seen in the file *Matriz cambio de coberturas\_Pto. Zabalo.xlsx* and Table 17, the historical trend of change from forest to other land use is mainly to secondary vegetation in transition, crop mosaic, pastures and natural spaces (deforested and







abandoned areas). This is congruent with the drivers of forest change identified with the community, which correspond to the expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier, subsistence production systems, illicit crops and timber extraction. With this analysis of land uses after deforestation, it is possible to validate the reasons associated with forest loss.

during the reference period, which is also recorded in the records of the workshops conducted with the communities (see the files of the subfolders *Workshop 1, Workshop 2* and *Surveys*, located in the folder *Workshops - Annex 2*).

	Clean pastures	Mosaic of crops, pastures and	Mosaic of pastures with natural spaces	Secondary or transitional	Natural sandy areas	Swampy areas	Rivers (50 m)	Natural ponds, lakes and marshes	Fragmented forest with pastures and crops	Fragmented forest with secondary vegetation	Dense shrubland	High dense upland forest	Lowland lowland dense forest	High dense heterogeneous flooded	Palmares
Grass mosaic with spaces natural		18,6%		62,3%			8%					6,31%		4,1%	
Secondary vegetation or in transition	1,5%	5,68%		55,6%			3%			7,72%		24,8%		1,5%	
Sandy areas natura l		0,02%		2,76%	50 %		42%							4,3%	
Swampy areas						100 %									
Rivers (50 m)		0,05%		0,92%		5%	93%							0,4%	
Lagoons, lakes and swamps natural					8%	6%	1,9%	78,2%				5,13%			
Fragment e d forest with grasslands and crops		1,38%		12,4%			17,1%			54,9%		4,59%		9,5%	

Table 14. Land use change matrix.

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COL	<b>b</b> C	)				Y				-		ommod	ities Br	okers
Fragmente d forest with vegetation secondary			7	7,01%					57,7%		35,2%			
Dense shrublan d			7	7,61%						91%	0,98 %			
High dense groun d Forest firm	0,001 %	0,01%		0,08 %					0,06 %		99,8 %		0,01 %	
Dense lowlan d forest firm												100%		
High dense heterogen e ous flooded forest o				0,5%	0,01 %		0,10%	0,02%					99%	
Palmares														100%

# 7.7. Deforestation and degradation chain of events

Underlying cause	Agent involved	Direct cause
Communities have historically used subsistence production systems to meet food security requirements. They employ techniques of removal and burning of cover.	Agricultural producers for self-consumption.	Agricultural production for self-consumption
The low state presence in the territory facilitates the development of irregular activities. There is a market and the possibility of commercializing the products and therefore it is attractive for the population in these areas. The low availability of productive alternatives The economic potential for profitable economic activities limits the income opportunities in the communities.	Intermittent agricultural producers.	Agricultural production for surplus generation.

#### Table 15. Chain of deforestation and degradation events.



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Lack of education and policies for the conservation and adequate management of resources, as well as the lack of sanitation and decontamination systems for soil and water generate forest degradation.

Underlying cause	Agent involved	Direct cause
The low presence of the State in the territory has		
historically facilitated the presence of external		
actors that develop irregular activities such as the		
extraction of mineral resources. There is a market		
and the possibility of commercializing these	External	Mining
products, which is attractive for external actors	Stakeholders	Mining
and for some members of the indigenous	Community	
communities due to the lack of other		
profitable economic alternatives.		
The population of the indigenous communities is		
increasing and thus the need for settlements. For		
this purpose, they must clear forest areas to	Community	Settlements
establish their houses and their livelihoods.		
The communities have historically used timber		Timber
resources to build houses and canoes, as well as for	Community	extraction for
firewood. For this the forest resource of the	Community	self-
territory is used.		consumption
Indigenous communities and settlers have		
historically used timber resources to generate		Timber
surpluses in unregulated markets, given the	Community	extraction for
limited profitable productive economic activities	External	surplus
that limit the income potential.	stakeholders	generation
		-

# 8. REDD+ Activities

### 8.1. General intervention strategy







The territorial dynamics that cause deforestation and forest degradation in the territory are diverse and have effects that are difficult to foresee or counteract directly. The REDD+ strategy incorporates territorial management (governance), which is combined with activities that discourage deforestation activities and promote conservation. The project activities have been agreed with the community and are in accordance with the objectives and components of the Environmental Management Plan (see *Annex 3.1*) established by the community, the guidelines of the Safeguards Plan (See Annex 3.4) and the Action Plan against Deforestation in the Municipality of Solano (See Annex 3.2).

These activities are formulated in order to provide the community with development alternatives to overcome the territorial, economic and food sovereignty problems faced in the Indigenous Reserve, in accordance with the municipal and departmental development plans.

To address the dynamics of deforestation and develop effective solutions, participatory workshops were held with the communities to identify activities or investments that are being carried out within the framework of local and regional development plans and programs that are planned for the future, and that can generate a change in the current dynamics of forest use and contribute to its protection in the long term (see *Annex 2*).

## 8.2. Prioritization of areas for interventions

According to the community REDD+ project structuring exercises, through social mapping and project beneficiaries, potential intervention areas for productive activities and forest recovery are identified. In addition, activities that the community has been developing with its own resources, of national or departmental origin, are located.

In the participatory workshops, priorities are ratified (see Annex 2), and sustainable profitable alternatives are identified and reaffirmed (productive system); social investment (health, education and housing); strengthening governance and monitoring of the forest; in addition, each activity is prioritized. The location of the







interventions will be carried out according to the management zones established in the Indigenous Reserve's Environmental Management Plan (see Annex 3.1), the spatial location of the community members and the areas that have been recently deforested. The project's interventions aimed at establishing productive systems are concentrated in areas that present a change from forest to other land uses (pastures, crops and fragmented forests). This work scheme is aimed at containing the agricultural frontier or active deforestation fronts and recovering recently lost forest, which is congruent with the project's determinants.







environmental planning for land use planning in the Municipality of Solano (see Annex 3.3).

The deforestation maps show the sites that have been intervened in the reference period (2007-2017) and that are prioritized within the framework of the project for the process of establishing environmentally friendly production systems and restoration processes.

## 8.3. Participation of all stakeholders in the territory

As part of the project's strategy, it is essential to recognize the importance of involving those directly and indirectly responsible for deforestation in the reserves area, strengthening cultural identity and fostering community unity.

The REDD+ Project communities, within their historical context of natural resource management, have foraging and grazing areas where they have been making rational use of forest resources according to their uses and traditions (chagras, hunting, agroforestry, fruits, seeds) and maintain a division of conservation zones where they protect species of fauna and flora.

### 8.4. Contribution of the REDD+ Project to national climate change targets

In terms of land use planning, the Amazon Regional Land Use Planning Model - MOTRA (MADS and DNP, 2019) guides the implementation of concrete actions that lead to the solution of existing conflicts in this area of the country. The actions prioritized for historical conflicts in the Amazon region correspond to the following: effective articulation of territorial planning instruments, recognition of the economic and social dynamics that affect the use and occupation of the territory, the importance of protecting the main ecological structure and reducing vulnerability to climate change, strengthening territorial governance and the articulation of urban and rural areas. The Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos REDD+ Project bases its intervention strategy and the prioritization of activities on these guidelines







regional land-use planning. Recognizing that by the year 2030 the country expects to be recognized internationally for solving conflicts related to land use planning, the project contributes directly to the following achievements:

- Reduce forest loss.
- Reduce deforestation to zero.
- Increase community and ecosystem resilience.
- Stabilize the agricultural frontier within the territory.
- Strengthen the regional integration of the territory.

In addition, it should be considered that the country has set ambitious targets for the reduction of national GHG emissions. Colombia updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) at the end of 2020, setting a target of reducing projected emissions by 51% by 2030. Much of Colombia's forests, particularly in the Amazon and the Pacific, are located in indigenous reserves and Afro-Colombian collective territories and their preservation depends on the defense of ways of life appropriate to the territory. The participation of indigenous peoples is essential to protect the forests, and the participation of peasant communities is essential to transform agricultural production practices and rural development in the country, to prevent the expansion of the agricultural frontier and to safeguard food security. The Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos REDD+ Project promotes the active participation of these focal groups, contributing directly to the country's goal of reducing the annual deforestation rate to 50,000 ha/year by 2030, with a trajectory of 155,000 ha/year by 2022 and 100,000 ha/year by 2025. The historical reference rate of deforestation in the project area is equivalent to an average of 6377 ha/year, and it is expected that by 2030 the project actions will maintain it at a maximum of 637 ha/year. This represents a reduction of 5739 ha/year, equivalent to 5.7% of the national target for 2025 and 11.4% of the annual deforestation reduction target for 2030.

## 8.5. REDD+ strategy design

The REDD+ strategy consists of the development of a series of activities under four main components. Coordination of REDD+ activities







was carried out and adjusted during the development of participatory workshops 1, 2, 3 and 4 (see *Workshops* folder). The workshops were attended by almost all community members, as evidenced in the attendance lists of each workshop (see attendance lists in each sub-folder of Workshop 1, 2, 3 and 4). The following aspects were used as basic community inputs: identification of livelihoods, problem tree, solution tree and community surveys. The problem and solution trees (see files with this name in *Workshop 1*), as well as the community surveys (see file *Systematization of REDD*+ *Surveys.xlsx*, located in *Annex 2.4 Surveys*), made it possible to characterize the needs, opportunities and potential interventions to address the causes of deforestation and improve the quality of life of the communities. The livelihoods and livelihoods identification exercise allowed to illustrate the relationship and interactions of the communities with the environment (see file *Workshop 1 Coemani\_ Modes and livelihoods.pdf*, *Workshop 1 Estrecho\_modes and livelihoods 1, 2 and 3.pdf*, *Workshop* 

livelihoods.pdf, Workshop 1 1 Jerusalén Modes and Quinche Modes and *livelihoods.pdf*). With these inputs, in each community of the reserve, the grouping of possible activities and interventions mentioned in common thematic components such as governance, productive systems and monitoring was carried out (see files Workshop 1 Coemani Project Matrix.pdf, Workshop 1 Estrecho Project Matrix.pdf, Workshop 1 Jerusalén\_Project Matrix.pdf, Workshop 1 Quinche\_Project Matrix.pdf,). Workshop 2 included a fourth thematic component corresponding to social investment (see files folder Annex 2.2 Workshop 2 Puerto Zábalo). Once the activities and community intervention proposals were grouped into the four components, the budget allocation was worked on. The distribution of the investment resources was carried out with the community and was reflected in posters that include the memory of the conclusions (see files Taller\_2\_Puerto\_Sabalo\_Distribucion Presupuesto.pdf and Taller\_2\_Puerto\_Sabalo\_Presupuesto-Final.pdf). The distribution of benefits was again validated in Workshop be seen in the file 3, as can Workshop\_3\_Act\_Puerto\_Sabalo\_Los\_Monos.pdf (located subfolder in 2.3 Workshop\_3 Puerto Sabalo).

The financial model (see file *Financial Analysis Pto Zabalo Monos REDD*+ *Monos v1.xlsx* located in the folder *Annex 12*) and the management model for project implementation (*Esquema Administración Proyecto REDD*+ *Pto Zábalo\_v1.pdf* located in *Annex 9*) are the documents that summarize the execution model of the REDD+













#### 8.6. Description of REDD+ activities

REDD+ activities were agreed upon and adjusted during the development of participatory workshops 1, 2, 3 and 4 (see Workshops folder). The workshops were attended by almost all c o m m u n i t y members, as evidenced in the attendance lists for each workshop (see attendance lists in each sub-folder of Workshop 1, 2, 3 and 4). The following aspects were used as basic community inputs: identification of livelihoods, problem tree, solution tree and community surveys. The problem and solution trees (see files with this name in Workshop 1), as well as the community surveys (see file Systematization of REDD+ Surveys.xlsx, located in Annex 2.4 Surveys), made it possible to characterize the needs, opportunities and potential interventions to address the causes of deforestation and improve the quality of life of the communities. The livelihoods and livelihoods identification exercise allowed to illustrate the relationship and interactions of the communities with the environment (see file Workshop 1 Coemani\_Modes and livelihoods.pdf, Workshop 1 Estrecho\_Modes and livelihoods 1, 2 and 3.pdf, Workshop 1 Jerusalén Modes and livelihoods.pdf, Workshop 1 Quinche Modes and livelihoods.pdf). With these inputs, in each community of the reserve, the grouping of possible activities and interventions mentioned in common thematic components such as governance, productive systems and monitoring was carried out (see files Workshop 1 Coemani Project Matrix.pdf, Workshop 1 Estrecho\_Project Matrix.pdf, Workshop 1 Jerusalén\_Project Matrix.pdf, Workshop 1 Quinche\_Project Matrix.pdf). Workshop 2 included a fourth thematic component corresponding to social investment (see files folder Annex 2.2\_Workshop\_2\_Puerto Zábalo). Once the activities and community intervention proposals were grouped within the four components, t h e budget allocation was worked on. The distribution of the investment resources was carried out with the community and was reflected in posters that include the memory of the conclusions (see files

Taller 2 Puerto Sabalo Distribucion Presupuesto.pdf and Taller\_2\_Puerto\_Sabalo\_Presupuesto-Final.pdf). The distribution of benefits was validated Workshop be file again in can seen in the 3, as Taller\_3\_Acta\_Puerto\_Sabalo\_Los\_Monos.pdf, located in subfolder 2.3 Taller\_3 Puerto Sabalo.







The financial model was developed (see file *Financial Analysis Pto Zabalo Monos REDD*+ *Monos v1.xlsx* located in the folder *Annex 12*) and the management model for project implementation (*Esquema Administración Proyecto REDD*+ *Pto Zábalo\_v1.pdf* located in *Annex 9*).

The following boxes describe each of the project activities, the schedule, indicators and other relevant information in accordance with the guidance of the reference methodology:

ID Activity			A-1						
Description of the REDD+ activity	Development	Development of Project Design Document (PDD) for accessing carbon markets							
Relationshi p activity with direct or underlying	Certification i change throug of GHG emiss circle in land while at the sa community de	Certification is required for activities carried out by the community to reduce land use change through the conversion or degradation of forest cover. Documentary management of GHG emission reductions will allow the generation of income to generate a virtuous circle in land management, so that forest conservation can be sustained in the long term, while at the same time achieving a sustainable forest management system. community development and biodiversity protection.							
cause Compliance with life plans or ethnodevelopme nt plans	This activity is aligned with the programs against deforestation that are part of <i>the Action</i> <i>Plan against Deforestation of the Municipality of Solano</i> and is aligned with the land management agreements established in the <i>Environmental Management Plan</i> of the reserve, considering that it is oriented to the development of social and cultural economic activities suitable for the generation of sustainable income. It also promotes the conservation of the biological and intellectual heritage associated with the resources.								
Consultation mechanism to define the REDD+ activity	Participatory Approval at th	workshops with ne general asser	h the members of the res mbly.	erve					
Responsibility and role of actors involved in implementation	<ul> <li>Local communities: implementers</li> <li>Project Manager (Yauto)</li> <li>Carbo-Terra: developers and implementers</li> </ul>								
Schedule of Implementation	From the second year of the project.								
		Indicat	ors for reporting progress						
Name	ID Indicator	Туре	Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt				







# of people			The processes of		
participating in			identification and	Number of	Carbo-
meetings, surveys	A-1.1	Result	prioritization of	persons	Terra
or workshops			activities are carried	persons	Vauto
on tree of and			out in a		Tauto
the			participatory.		
identification					
of drivers of					
deforestation					
and production					
systems and					
the					
management of					
governance					
# of legal					
agreements to					
support the			Davalonmont		
development and	<b>A</b> = a	Dogult	and	Agroomonto	Carbo-
implementation of	A-1.2	Result	anu	Agreements	Terra
the project					Yauto
including			o n agreements		
commercialization					
of					
carbon credits					
Registration of					
projects in the					
waste	A-1.2	Result	Project registration	Registration	Carbo-Terra
reduction		leoun	1 oject registration		curbo renu
certification					
program.					
emissions					

ID Activity	A-2
REDD+ Activity Description	Develop productive systems that contribute to the wellbeing of the community and the environment. natural environment (e.g. tobacco, mambe, fishing, rice, corn, cassava, animal husbandry, handicrafts, others).
	Defining and prioritizing traditional and viable productive systems for the community is a basis for achieving adequate nutrition, economic sustainability of the communities and offering income and maintenance alternatives to offset the opportunity cost of displacing activities that involve deforestation. Involving the
Relationship activity with direct or underlying cause	Community in this exercise allows setting expectations and increasing the commitment of its members to control the activities that threaten the forest, since the availability of resources for the development of these activities depends on the care of the forest. To the extent that the technical and operational capacities of the community are strengthened for the management of the prioritized productive systems, the







probability of success and permanence of forest protection actions increases. This strengthens the confidence and capacity of the members to fight against the threats to the forest.

opportunities associated with activities involving deforestation.









Compliance with life plans or ethno- development plans	This activity is aligned with <i>Lines of Action 1 and 2 of the Plan for the control of the</i> <i>deforestation in the Municipality of Solano</i> and will be carried out in accordance with the <i>Management Agreements</i> , respecting the areas for gathering and grazing (hunting and fishing), and the activities management plan established in the reserve's <i>Environmental Management Plan. It</i> is also in line with the possible lines of action of the <i>Araracuara chapter of the Uitoto safeguard plan</i> , considering that it is oriented towards access to technical assistance and the development of appropriate social and cultural economic activities for the generation of sustainable income, and that it generates production alternatives that strengthen the food sovereignty of the reserve Indígena community.							
Consultation mechanism to define the activity REDD+	Participatory general assem Meetings with	workshops with bly. 1 entities and pi	n the members of the reser rograms	ve and approva	l at the			
Responsibility and role of actors involved in implementatio n	<ul> <li>Loca</li> <li>Yaut</li> <li>Carb</li> <li>Entit</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Local communities: implementers</li> <li>Yauto: project manager</li> <li>Carbo-Terra: implementers</li> <li>Entities and programs</li> </ul>						
Schedule of Implementation	From the second year of the project.							
		Indicator p	rs for reporting rogress					
Name	ID Indicator	Туре	Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt			
# of people involved in the development of production systems who participate in training or training sessions training.	A-2.1	Result	All people involved in the development of productive systems participate in training sessions.	# of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports			
# of women involved in the development of productive systems who participate in training or training workshops training	A-2.2	Result	All women involved in the development of productive systems participate in training sessions.	# of women	Carbo- Terra Yauto			

carbo		Y			ERRA
# Due du etime			Sustainable productive		
# Productive activities	A-2.3	Impact	for the investment of	Number of	Carbo-
identified			resources generated by	activities	Yauto







ID Activity			A-3					
Description of the	Implement or	improve priori	itized production systems (e.	g. tobacco, mai	nbe, fishing),			
REDD+ activity	rice, corn, cas	sava, animal hu	ısbandry, handicrafts, etc.).	0	C.			
Relationship	The establish	mont and immu	anoment of prioritized produ	ation quatoma	adugas tha			
activity with	The establish	community's dependence on other activities that can be associated with deforestation						
direct or	community s	and unsustainable forest use						
indirect	and unsustain	lable forest use						
cause								
underlying								
Compliance	This activity is	s aligned with t	he Management Agreements	, respecting the	gathering and			
with life plans	grazing areas	(hunting and fi	ishing) and the land manager	ment activities	established in			
or	the Environm	ental Managem	ent Plan of the reserve, consi	dering that it is	s oriented to the			
ethnodevelon	development	of social and cu	ıltural economic activities su	itable for the g	eneration of			
m ent plans	income.							
Consultation	sustainable.							
Consultation	<b>D</b>	1 1 .1	1 1 6.1		1 1			
mechanism	Participatory	workshops with	h the members of the reserve	and approval a	t the general			
to define the	assembly.							
REDD+ activity	• Carb	o Tomo implo	montors					
Responsibility	• Cart	o project man	nienters.					
and role of		l communities	implementers					
in actors involved	• Loca	nical and rosos	rsh ontitios offer technical s	IDDOPT: SENA	SINCHI			
implementatio	NGC	)s Private Secto	or	upport. SEINA, I	Sincin,			
n		oo, i iii ace beec						
Schedule of	Starting in th	e fourth year o	f the project					
Implementation	Starting in th	e rouren jeur o	i ilie projecti					
		Indicat	ors for reporting progress					
Name	ID	Type	Goal	Unit of	Responsible			
	Indicator	Турс	Goal	Measure	Measurement			
# of people from					Carbo-Terra			
the reserve			Project activities provide	Number of	Yauto			
involved in the	A-3.1	Impact	jobs for the community	persons	Representati			
activities of the				persons	ve of the			
project					community			
# of women from			The project activities		Carbo-Terra			
the reserve			provide jobs for women	Number of	Yauto			
involved in the	A-3.2	Impact	in the community	women	Representati			
activities of the			in the communey.	wonten	ve of the			
project					community			
# of people who			The project activities		Carbo-Terra			
improve their			enable community	Number of	Yauto			
income with the	A-3.3	Impact	members to improve	persons	Representati			
systems			their	F	ve of the			
productive			income.		community			

carbo		1	YAUTO		TERRA
# of women who improve their income with the	A-3.4	Impact	The project activities enable them to women members of the	Number of persons	Carbo- Terra Yauto







ID Activity			A-3		
productio			community to improve		Representativ
n systems			their income.		e of the
					community
# of hectares of					
production					Carbo Torra
systems that have			Management measures		Vauto
special	4	Dogult	are implemented in	Area (ha)	Community
management	A-3.5	Result	production systems	Area (IIa)	roprosontativ
measures to favor			that favor biodiversity.		representativ
the					e
biodiversity					
# of hectares of			Production systems are		Carbo-Terra
productive			implemented or		Yauto
systems that	A-3.6	Result	avisting production	Area (ha)	Representative
are improved			existing production		of the
or improved			systems are improved.		community
establish					-
# Surplus-			At least one surplus-		
generatin	4	Product	apporting activity is	Number	Carbo-
g	A-3.7	Tioduct	implemented	Number	Terra
activities			implemented.		Yauto
implemented					

	A
ID Activity	A-4
Description of the	Maintain and follow up on the production systems implemented
<b>REDD+ activity</b>	wantani ana fonow up on the production systems implemented.
	By carrying out maintenance and follow-up activities, positive results and continuous
Relationship	improvement of the productive activity are promoted. Successful productive activities
activity with	help to halt the advance of activities that threaten the forests and to displace the
direct or	economic dependence of members of the forest community.
underlying cause	the community towards them.
	This activity is aligned with Lines of Action 1, 2 and 4 of the Plan for the control of
Compliance int	deforestation in the Municipality of Solano and will be carried out in accordance with
Compliance with	the Management Agreements, respecting the areas for gathering and grazing (hunting
life plans or	and fishing) and the surveillance activities established in the <i>Environmental</i>
ethnodevelopme	Management Plan of the reserve, considering that it is oriented towards access to
n t plans	technical assistance, the development of appropriate social and cultural economic
	activities for the generation of sustainable income, and access to
	fair markets.
Consultation	
mechanism to	Participatory workshops with the members of the reserve and approval at the general
define the	assembly.
<b>REDD+</b> activity	







Responsibility and role of actors who participate in implementation Schedule of Implementation	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra: implementers</li> <li>Yauto: project manager</li> <li>Local communities: implementers</li> <li>Technical and research entities offer technical support: SENA, SINCHI, NGOs, Private Sector.</li> </ul> From the fifth year of the project.					
		Indicat	ors for reporting progress			
Name	ID Indicator	Туре	Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt	
# records of checks or maintenance carried out/# of checks or maintenance carried out expected	A-4.1	Result	The productive systems receive the required controls or maintenance.	Percentage (%)	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representati ve	
Total quantity of goods or services produced in the production systems	A-4.2	Product	Productive systems are implemented that provide quantifiable goods or services for the community	Units	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representati ve	
Balance of income and expenses generated in the production systems.	A-4.3	Product	At least one production system with a positive balance sheet is implemented.	Currency	Carbo-Terra Yauto Representati ve of the community	

ID Activity	A-5
Description of the REDD+ activity	Identify and prioritize the community's social investment needs.
	Identifying social investment needs and planning how they will be addressed by the project increases the degree of community ownership and commitment to the project. Planning clearly defines the expected results and expectations of the population. This
Relationship activity with	helps mitigate the risk of the community seeking additional resources from activities that may involve deforestation, as this would compromise access to the elements that are
direct or underlying cause	prioritized by all members. Resources are allocated to social investment activities that seek to improve the living conditions of the communities. Increased well-being of the
	communities, which is the reason for the reduces pressure on natural resources.
Compliance with life plans	This activity is aligned with the needs of the communities established in the <i>Plan for the Safeguarding of the Uitoto people, Araracuara chapter,</i> and the possible lines of action, as well as with the management proposed to address the issues related







ID Activity	A-5					
0	with health a	nd traditional	medicine, food sovereignty	, tradition and ec	lucation	
ethnodevelopm	proposed in the Environmental Management Plan of the reserve, considering that these					
e nt plans	strategies are oriented towards the rights over the territory and the conditions of					
	access to education and comprehensive access to health care.					
Consultation	Participatory workshops with the members of the reserve and approval at the general					
mechanism	raticipatory	workshops w	itil the members of the rese	ive and approval	at the general	
to define the	assembly.					
<b>REDD+ activity</b>	Participatory	events with in	istitutions and programs			
Responsibility	• Carl	oo-Terra: imp	lementers			
and role of actors	• Yau	Yauto: project manager				
involved in	• Loca	Local communities: implementers				
implementation	Institutions and programs					
Schedule of	From the fire	From the first score of the provident				
Implementation	From the ms	st year of the p	Jioject.			
		Indica	tors for reporting			
	ID		progress		D 11	
Name		Туре	Goal	Unit of	Kesponsible	
	Indicator			Measure	nt	
# of persons			The process of		Carbo-Terra	
participating in			identifying and	Number of	Vauto Third	
meetings or	A-5.1	Result	prioritizing social	number of	Party Poports	
workshops on			investment is carried	persons	raity Reports	
topics of			out in a			
social investment			participatory.			
# of women who			The process of		Carbo-Terra	
participate in			identifying and	Number of	Yauto Third	
meetings or	A-5.2	Result	prioritizing social	women	Party Reports	
workshops on			investment is carried	women	rarry hepoints	
womon's issues						
wonnen sissues			out in a			

ID Activity	A-6
REDD+ Activity Description	Improve transportation conditions to facilitate the movement of people and goods elements in the safeguard (e.g., vehicles for transporting people and cargo, community vehicles, ports).
Relationship activity with direct or underlying	Improving transportation conditions strengthens connectivity between communities, markets, and population centers, among others. This contributes to reducing the cost of transporting goods, improving access to markets and, consequently, can boost the local and regional economy. In this way, the prices of goods and services entering and leaving the communities become more competitive, increasing the options for
cause	economically viable activities, which allows displacing to some extent the dependence on activities that historically have been the main source of income for the

communities.
deforestation.









Compliance with life plans or ethno- development plans	This activity is deforestation the managem in line with the Araracuara, cc integrity, to the the Environme of action of the are oriented to strengthens the	s aligned with in the Municip ent of the cor- ne possible lin considering th- ne extent that <i>ental Manage</i> ne <i>Uitoto peop</i> cowards social ne control of f	a lines of action 1, 2 and 3 of pality of Solano and will be mectivity of the territory a es of action of the Uitoto j at they are oriented towar it strengthens the contro ment Plan of the reserve, a ble safeguard plan, chapter and cultural stability and food sovereignty.	of the Plan for th e carried out in a and access to ma people safeguard ds social and cu l of food soverei and is in line wit Araracuara, cor integrity, to the	e control of the accordance with arkets. The plan is <i>plan, chapter</i> and anty established in the possible lines asidering that they extent that it
Consultation mechanism to define the activity REDD+	Participatory assembly. Meetings with	workshops wi 1 financing en	ith the members of the res	serve and approv	al at the general
Responsibility and role of actors involved in implementation	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra: implementers</li> <li>Yauto: project manager</li> <li>Local communities: implementers</li> <li>Entities and programs</li> <li>Suppliers of services and goods: technical and commercial support.</li> </ul>				
Schedule of Implementation	From the thi	rd year			
		Indicato	ors for reporting progress		
Name	ID Indicator	Туре	Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt
# of persons participating in meetings or workshops on topics of transportation	A-6.1	Result	The social investment identification and prioritization processes are carried out in a participatory manner.	Number of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports
# of activities/elements that facilitate the mobilization of the people	A-6.2	Product	Improved mobilization of community members	Number	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community representativ e

ID Activity	A-7
Description of the REDD+ activity	Improve infrastructure and education services in the reserve.







	The educatio	n of commun	ity members is essent	tial to raise av	wareness and build		
	criteria and k	nowledge that	allow for the continuit	y of the protec	tion of the territory		
Relationship	and indigeno	us culture, wh	ich strengthens the so	cial fabric and	l serves as a barrier		
activity with direct	against possi	ble extractive	and unsustainable act	ivities that ma	ay compromise the		
or underlying	natural resources of the territory. This also respects and promotes traditional						
cause	knowledge. Resources are allocated to investment activities						
	social program	social programs that seek to improve the living conditions of the communities.					
Compliance with	This activity i	I his activity is aligned with the possible lines of action of the <i>Plan</i> .					
for	tradition and	radition and education according to the reserve's Environmental Management Plan.					
ethnodevelopment	considering t	considering that it is oriented towards integral access to education					
Mechanism of	Participatory	Participatory workshops with the members of the reserve and approval at the					
consultation to	general assem	ıbly.		r)			
define REDD+	Meetings with	n institutions a	nd programs				
activity			1 0				
	• Cart	o-Terra: imple	ementers				
Responsibility and	• Yaut	to: social mana	ger of the project				
role of actors involved	• Loca	ii communities	: implementers				
in implementation	• Inst	nutions and pr	ograms	and commore	ial support		
	• Supj	pliers of service	es anu goous. technicai	and commerc	iai support.		
Schedule of	From the thi	rd year of the p	project.				
Implementation		Indicators	for roporting				
Indicators for reporting							
		pro	gress				
Namo	ID	рго	gress	Unit of	Responsible		
Name	ID Indicator	рго Туре	gress Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme		
Name	ID Indicator	рго Туре	gress Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt		
Name	ID Indicator	рго Туре	gress Goal The processes of	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt		
Name # of people	ID Indicator	рго Туре	gress Goal The processes of identification and	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra		
Name # of people participating in	ID Indicator A-7.1	pro Type Result	gress Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of	Unit of Measure Number of	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops	ID Indicator A-7.1	pro Type Result	gress Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues	ID Indicator A-7.1	pro Type Result	gress Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues	ID Indicator A-7.1	pro Type Result	gress Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues	ID Indicator A-7.1	pro Type Result	gress Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory.	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues	ID Indicator A-7.1	pro Type Result	gress Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports Carbo-Terra Yauto		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues # of educational	ID Indicator A-7.1	Type Result	Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or constructing	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports Carbo-Terra Yauto Community		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues # of educational facilities	ID Indicator A-7.1	Type Result Product	gress Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or constructing educational	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues # of educational facilities improved/constructe	ID Indicator A-7.1	Type Result Product	Goal Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or constructing educational facilities located in the resorver.	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues # of educational facilities improved/constructe d.	ID Indicator A-7.1	Type Result Product	Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or constructing educational facilities located in the reserves	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues # of educational facilities improved/constructe d.	ID Indicator A-7.1	Type Result Product	Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or constructing educational facilities located in the reserves	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs Carbo-Terra		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues # of educational facilities improved/constructe d.	ID Indicator A-7.1	Type Result Product	Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or constructing educational facilities located in the reserves	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme nt Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs Carbo-Terra Yauto		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues # of educational facilities improved/constructe d. # of instructors	ID Indicator A-7.1	Type Type Result Product	Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or constructing educational facilities located in the reserves Improving the	Unit of Measure Number of persons	Responsible Measureme ntCarbo-Terra Yauto Third Party ReportsCarbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs Carbo-Terra Yauto Community		
Name # of people participating in meetings or workshops on education issues # of educational facilities improved/constructe d. # of instructors funded	ID Indicator А-7.1 А-7.2	Type Type Result Product Product	Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or constructing educational facilities located in the reserves Improving the provision of	Unit of Measure Number of persons Number	Responsible Measureme ntCarbo-Terra Yauto Third Party ReportsCarbo-Terra YautoCarbo-Terra YautoCommunity Representative Entities or programsCarbo-Terra YautoCarbo-Terra YautoCommunity Representative Entities or programsCarbo-Terra YautoCommunity Representative Entities or programsCarbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative		
Name         # of people         participating in         meetings or workshops         on education issues         # of educational         facilities         improved/constructe         d.         # of instructors         funded	ID Indicator А-7.1 А-7.2	Type Type Result Product Product	Goal The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in the following ways participatory. Improving or constructing educational facilities located in the reserves Improving the provision of educational services	Unit of Measure Number of persons Number	Responsible Measureme ntCarbo-Terra Yauto Third Party ReportsCarbo-Terra YautoCarbo-Terra YautoCarbo-Terra YautoCommunity Representative Entities or programsCarbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or		







ID Activity			A-8				
REDD+ Activity Description	Provide faciliti o to a better q education, stre	Provide facilities for community members to access formal education. o to a better quality of education (literacy, high school, scholarships for higher education, strengthening of ancestral languages).					
Activity ratio with direct or underlying cause	The education criteria and kr indigenous cu compromise tl and unsustain	The education of community members is fundamental to raise awareness and building criteria and knowledge that allow continuity in the protection of the territory and indigenous culture, which strengthens the social fabric and fulfills the function of compromise the natural resources of the territory to be a barrier to possible extractivist and unsustainable activities that might					
Compliance with	This activity is	aligned with t	he actions of the Araracu	ara chapter of t	he Uitoto People's		
life plans or life	Safeguard Plai	n and the mana	gement proposed for trad	ition and educa	tion according to		
insurance plans	the Environm	ental Managen	nent Plan of the reserve,	considering th	nat it is oriented		
ethnodevelopme n t	towards integ	al access to the	education.				
Consultation mechanism to define the REDD+ activity	Participatory workshops with the members of the reserve and approval at the general assembly. Meetings with entities and programs						
Responsibility and role of actors involved in implementation	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra: implementers</li> <li>Yauto: project manager</li> <li>Local communities: implementers</li> <li>Entities and programs</li> <li>Companies, NGOs and educational entities: technical and professional support.</li> </ul>						
Schedule of Implementation	Starting in the fourth year of the project.						
		Indicato	rs for reporting progress				
Name	ID Indicator	Туре	Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt		
# people with access to formal education programs or improved quality of education. education	A-8.1	Result	Improving the quality of education or access to formal education programs for members of the poorest households. communities.	Number of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community representativ e		
# of women with access to formal education programs or improved quality of education. education	A-8.2	Result	Improving the quality of education or access to formal education programs for women in rural areas. communities.	Number of women	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community representativ e		

ID Activity	A-9
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REDD+ Activity Description Improve health care mechanisms for the inhabitants of the indigenous reservation (e.g., ambulance boat, health post, availability of medical supplies and health promoter, strengthening of traditional and ancestral medicine, economic incentives, etc.). for doctors and traditional midwives).















Sosteninilidad # cathono			CONSULTORIA SOCIAL		
# of health posts constructed/improve d	A-9.3	Result	The infrastructure for providing health services to community members is improved.	Number of health posts	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community representative Entities or programs
# of people who are training in traditional and ancestral medicine	A-9.4	Result	Strengthening of the knowledge of traditional medicine	Number of persons of the members of the communiti es	Carbo- Terra Yauto Community representative Entities or programs

ID Activity	A-10
REDD+ Activity Description	Improve the basic sanitation and housing conditions of the members of the communities that are part of the indigenous reservation (e.g. sanitary toilets, improvement of deteriorated houses, electrification with solar panels, water purification), integrated waste management, among others).
Relationship activity with direct or underlying cause	Resources are allocated to social investment activities that seek to improve the living conditions of the communities. By improving housing and basic sanitation conditions, the living conditions of the members are favored. The difficulties faced by the community and the scarcity of resources to meet these basic needs are circumstances that facilitate their participation in activities involving deforestation, as people are willing to do whatever is necessary to improve their living conditions. By addressing these needs with project resources, the risk of adopting practices that result in forest loss is mitigated, and it is also observed that the communities' interest in participating
	in project activities is increased, which contributes to the permanence of the entire project in the long term.
Compliance with life plans or ethnodevelopment plans	This activity is aligned with <i>Line of Action 3 of the Plan for the control of deforestation</i> <i>in the Municipality of Solano</i> and will be carried out in accordance with the <i>Management Agreements of the Environmental Management Plan of the reserve, as</i> well as with the possible actions of the <i>Plan to safeguard the Uitoto people of the</i> <i>Araracuara chapter,</i> considering that these are oriented to the right to territory (including the sites of the <i>Uitoto people) and to the right of the Uitoto people of the</i> <i>Araracuara chapter.</i> housing), and to the solution of phytosanitary problems.
Mechanism of consultation to define REDD+ activity	Participatory workshops with the members of the reserve and approval at the general assembly.
Responsibility and role of actors involved in implementation	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra: implementers</li> <li>Yauto: project manager</li> <li>Local communities: implementers</li> <li>Private companies, Mayor's Office, Governor's Office, NGOs: equipment suppliers, technical and professional support.</li> </ul>







Schedule of Implementation	From the third year of the project.					
Indicators for reporting progress						
Name	ID Indicator	Туре	Goal	Unit of Measur e	Responsibl e for Measure ment	
ID Activity			A-10			
# of people participating in meetings or workshops on housing, water, and sanitation issues sanitation	A-10.1	Result	The process of identifying and prioritizing social investment is carried out in a participatory.	Number of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Third Party Reports	
# of people with access to safe drinking water or improved water quality	A-10.2	Result	People in the community have access to safe drinking water or improved water quality.	Number of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs	
# of dwellings or infrastructure with solar electric energy systems	A-10.3	Product	Improved access to electricity from solar panels in the indigenous reservation.	Number	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs	
# of actions aimed at strengthening integrated waste management	A-10.4	Result	Actions are implemented to ensure proper waste management in the reserve.	Number	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs	
# of houses improved/constructe d	A-10.5	Result	Community members' homes are improved or built.	Number	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs	

ID Activity	А-ш
	Elaborate and support the implementation of the Safeguard Plan and community plans of
<b>REDD+ Activity</b>	the communities living in the reserve and socialize the results with all stakeholders
Description	(including the definition of the governance and management scheme with other groups).
	social)







	Strengthening of the indigenous communities own regional, traditional and ancestral
Polationshi	government mechanism in the reserve, the cabildos and the community organization so
n a stivity	that it is stable, credible and solid based on indigenous traditions and state policy.
p activity	Strengthen capacities to maintain and improve traditional production systems, rituals,
with direct	language, ancestral medicine and favor community dynamics. This activity should make a
OF	special emphasis on strengthening rituals on
underlying	which support the management and use of the territory represented in the indigenous
cause	reservation.

ID Activity	А-ш
Compliance with life plans or ethnodevelopme nt plans	The Indigenous Life Plan is an instrument of oral tradition that determines the government and policies of the indigenous communities and represents a navigation chart for the future. This oral tradition instrument includes the characterization of the community, its interests, visions, needs, expected changes, among other aspects. The implementation of the Indigenous Life Plan makes it possible to define the approach and measures that will be implemented to improve territorial governance, protection of their culture, including mechanisms to control activities that result in deforestation and degradation of natural resources in their territories. The life plan can be strengthened if it is articulated with regional territorial initiatives that contribute to achieving its main objectives, including the goals of forest conservation and protection. If necessary, the Life Plan can be translated into a document. However, the communities have stated that it is not their objective to carry out this type of initiative. activity at the present time, unless it is required for a special purpose. The communities already have a defined Life Plan, but it is managed orally. The safeguard plan and community plans of the indigenous communities will be constructed as part of the implementation of the Life Plan. It is important to clarify that in the communities of the reserve, the Indigenous Life Plan is an instrument of oral tradition that determines the government and policies of the indigenous communities and represents a navigation chart towards the future. This oral tradition instrument includes the characterization of the community, its interests, visions, needs, expected changes, among other aspects. The community has stated that they do not have the current need to write their Life Plan in a physical document. However, in case it is necessary in order to carry out some kind of management that
Consultation mechanism to define the	Socialization workshops with the members of the reserve and approval in General
REDD+ activity	Assemblies of the indigenous reserve.
Responsibility and role of actors involved in implementation	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra: Project Implementer</li> <li>Yauto: project manager</li> <li>Indigenous reservation. Implementer</li> <li>Ministry of the Interior: technical accompaniment</li> <li>Solano Municipal Mayor's Office. technical accompaniment.</li> <li>Corpoamazonía: technical accompaniment.</li> </ul>
Schedule of Implementation	From the first year of the project.
	Indicators for reporting progress







Sosterunuluran + carbono			CONSULTORÍA SOCIAL		
Name	ID	Tuno	Goal	Unit of	Responsible
	Indicator	туре	Goal	Measure	Measureme
					nt
# of people			The		
participating in	A	Pogult	construction/upgradin	Number of	Carbo-
meetings or	A-11.1	Result	g process	persons	Terra
workshops			Safeguards Plan		Yauto
on issues of			or community plans will		







ID Activity			А-ш		
governance and planning			participatory manner.		Representative of the community
# of community plans prepared or updated	A-11.2	Product	At least 1 Community Plan is prepared.	Number of Community Plans	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs
# community plans being implemented	А-и.3	Result	Actions are implemented to contribute to the fulfillment of community development plans.	Number of Community Plans	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or Programs

ID Activity	A-12
REDD+ Activity Description	To build and support the implementation of the land management plan of the reserve. indigenous people for the preparation of environmental management plans for non- timber forest resources.
Relationshi p activity with direct or underlying cause	The Land Management Plan allows the identification and planning of land uses in the area of the reserve. It defines the areas within the territory that will be used for conservation, production, settlements, among others. This instrument strengthens territorial governance and t e r r i t o r i a l planning, and helps to control land use in the reserve. forest harvesting and deterioration activities.
Compliance with life plans or ethnodevelop m ent plans	This activity is aligned with the reserve's <i>Environmental Management Plan</i> and action lines 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the <i>Plan for the control of deforestation in the Municipality of Solano</i> , considering that it is oriented towards the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, including the design and implementation of management plans and conservation and use systems that guarantee the permanence of natural resources. The Serranía de Chiribiquete National Park Management Plan and the proposed zoning will also be taken into account to ensure that the zoning and definition of the areas within the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos reserve contribute to the protection of the National Park and recognize the buffer function. that the territory of the reserve fulfills for the PNN and vice versa.
Consultation mechanism to define the REDD+ activity	Socialization workshops with the members of the reserve and approval in General Assemblies of the indigenous reserve.







ID Activity		A-12					
Responsibility and role of actors involved in implementatio n Schedule of Implementation	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra: Project Implementer</li> <li>Yauto: project manager</li> <li>Indigenous reservation.</li> <li>Governmental entities (Mayor's Office, Governor's Office, Corpoamazonía, PNN, among others): technical support.</li> </ul> From the second year of the project.						
Name	ID Indicator	Туре	progress Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt		
# of indigenous land management plans elaborated	A-12.1	Product	The Land Management Plan is in harmony with regional planning instruments, such as the Management Plan for the Serranía de Chiribiquete.	Number of Land Use and Zoning Plans	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or Programs		
# of land management plans being implemented	A-12.2	Result	The implementation of at least 1 Land Management Plan is initiated,	Number of Land Manageme nt Plans that are under implement ation mentation	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or Programs		

ID Activity	A-13
Description of	Strengthen the capacity to maintain, recover and improve ancestral medicine, the
the REDD+	language and other elements that are part of the cultural identity of the indigenous
activity	people.
	Strengthening community capacities in the sustainable management of the territory and
	its culture reduces unsustainable pressure on forests. To the extent that communities have
Relationship	the capacity to protect their cultural identity, customs and traditions, the risk that
activity with	community members will participate and have the interest to modify the traditional use
direct or	of the forest to take advantage of the different productive or extractivist opportunities that
underlying cause	have historically come to the territory will be reduced.
	generate forest loss.








ID Activity			A-13		
or plans for ethnodevelopme n t	considering th conservation c	at it is oriented bjects such as l	towards strengthening cult anguage, ancestral medicin	tural identity ar e and rituals.	nd values.
Consultation mechanism to define the REDD+ activity	Participatory v assembly.	vorkshops with	the members of the reserve	e and approval a	at the general
Responsibility and role of actors involved in implementation	<ul> <li>Local</li> <li>Carbe</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Othe</li> <li>NGO</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Local communities: implementers</li> <li>Carbo-Terra: implementers</li> <li>Yauto: project manager</li> <li>Other indigenous communities with successful experiences: technical support.</li> <li>NGOs, companies and research centers; technical support.</li> </ul>			
Schedule of Implementation	Starting in the	e fourth year of	the project.		
		Indicato F	rs for reporting progress		
Name	ID Indicator	Туре	Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt
Individuals who participate in training, meetings			Strengthen the		Carbo-Terra
or training days related to language, medicine and rituals.	A-13.1	Result	capacities of community members to maintain, recover and improve the elements of their culture.	Number of persons	Yauto Community Representative Entities or Programs

ID Activity	A-14
REDD+ Activity Description	Consolidate the families that will generate the protection and care of the territory and strengthen the capacities of the community members to contribute to the monitoring of the biodiversity and deforestation control and management (including equipment, technologies).







sosteninilidad + carpono			CONSULTORÍA SOCIAL	6	mining Brokers
Relationship activity with	The consolidati capacities of co- forest. indigeno of	The consolidation of groups of families protecting the forest and the strengthening of the capacities of community members contribute to the control and management of the forest. indigenous territory, it offers the possibility of involving the population in activities of			
direct cause or	monitoring and	follow-up of	biodiversity and leads to g	greater ownership	of the
underlying	protection of th	e reserve. All	this favors the control and	d prevention of de	eforestation.
	This activity is a	aligned with t	he territorial managemen	t agreements and	the
Compliance	surveillance stra	ategy establis	hed in the Environmental	Management Plan	of the reserve
with life plans	and with action	lines 3 and 4	of the Plan for the control	l of deforestation i	n the
or ethno-	Municipality of	Solano, consi	dering that they are orien	ted to the manage	ement of
development	territorial matte	ers and its jur	isdiction, as well as the leg	gal security of the	territory,
plans	including signa	ling and delir	nitation of the territory.		
-	east.	0	-		
Consultation					
mechanism	Participatory w	orkshops witl	h the members of the reser	rve and approval a	at the general
to define the	assembly.				
REDD+ activity					
	• Local	communities	implementers		
Responsibility	Carbo	-lerra: imple	menters		
and role of	• Yauto	: project man	ager		alan ing langung and
actors involved	Other indigenous communities with successful experiences: technical support.				
in	FINN, CORPORINALONIA, INGOS, companies and research centers;     technical support				
implementation	teenin				
Schedule of	From the second year of the project.				
Implementation			r .)		
		Indica	tors for reporting		
			progress	Unit of	Responsible
Name	Indicator ID	Туре	Goal	Measure	Measureme
				meusure	nt
# of people who			Strengthen the		Carbo-Terra
# of people who			capacities of		Yauto
participate in			community members	Number of	Community
awareness-raising,	A-14.1	Result	for biodiversity		Representative
training sossions			monitoring and	persons	Entities or
training sessions			control.		Programs
			of deforestation		
# of women			Strengthen the		Carbo-Terra
participating in			capacities of women in		Yauto
sensitization,			the communities for	Number of	Community
meetings or	A-14.2	Result	biodiversity	women	Representative
training sessions			monitoring and		Entities or
			deforestation control.		Programs
	1		1		

the Group of Forest Protector Families.	A-14.3	Product	Formalize the group of families protecting the forest.	Number of documents	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or Programs
# of members who belong to the Group of Forest Protector Families	A-14.4	Product	Linking community members in the forest protection families	Number of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or Programs
Scheduling of the planning of the activities of the Group of Forest Protecting Families.	A-14.5	Product	Implement the monitoring activities schedule for the group of families protecting the forest.	Number of programs being implemented	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or Programs
Tours or expedition s carried out	A-14.6	Product	Conduct tours and/or expeditions to identify and/or monitor the biodiversity and the status of the forest cover	Number of tours and/or expeditions carried out	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs

ID Activity	A-15
Description of the activity REDD+	Follow-up and monitoring of the forest in the indigenous reserve and the leakage area.
Relationship activity with direct or underlying cause	Information on forest tracking and monitoring makes it possible to evaluate the impact of REDD+ activities on forest protection and wildlife conservation. This information is the basis for making decisions aimed at controlling deforestation, as well as verifying the results obtained over time. time.
Compliance with life plans or ethno-developm ent plans	This activity is aligned with the territorial management agreements and the surveillance strategy established in the <i>Environmental Management Plan of the reserve and with action lines 3 and 4 of the Plan for the control of deforestation in the Municipality of Solano,</i> considering that they are oriented towards territorial rights and access to and control of deforestation in the <i>municipality of Solano.</i> jurisdiction.
Consultation mechanism to define the REDD+ activity	Participatory workshops with the members of the reserve and approval at the general assembly.
Responsibility and role players	<ul><li>Local communities: implementers</li><li>Carbo-Terra: implementers</li></ul>











ID Activity		A-15			
participate in implementation	<ul><li>Yauto</li><li>NGOs</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Yauto: project manager</li> <li>NGOs, companies and research centers; technical support.</li> </ul>			
Schedule of Implementation	From the first	year of the pro	oject.		
		Indica	tors for reporting progress		
Name	Indicator ID	Туре	Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt
# of hectares of standing forest in project area	A-15.1	Impact	Monitor the progress of deforestation and its changes in coverage.	Area (ha)	Carbo-Terra Yauto Representative of the
# tons of CO2 not emitted	A-15.2	Impact	Reduce CO2e emissions	Emissions reduction (tCO2e)	Carbo-Terra
# of people employed for community monitoring	A-15.3	Impact	Employ community members in the monitoring and follow- up activities for the biodiversity	Number of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Representative of the reservation
# of hectares of standing forest in leakage area	A-15.4	Impact	Monitor the progress of deforestation and its coverage changes in the leakage area	Area (ha)	Carbo-Terra Yauto Representative of the
# of meetings with public or private entities to review deforestation trends in the project boundaries	A-15.5	Result	Strengthen the regional articulation processes of the reserve and identify opportunities to improve the exercise of governance based on joint management with private and public entities. public.	Number of meetings	Carbo-Terra Yauto Representative of the reservation

ID Activity	A-16
REDD+ Activity	Strengthen the technical capacities of the communities for the management of the systems.
Description	including administrative, legal and financial aspects, as well as the strengthening of forest governance management.









			CONSULIORIA SOCIAL		Antimities Parallers
Relationship	If households st	rengthen the	eir capacities in terms of a	dministrative, fina	ncial and legal
activity with	management of profitable productive activities and the scaffolding that this represents,				
direct or	together with a strengthening of forest and forest management governance, they will be				
indirect cause	able to develop	the capacity	to manage the forest in a	sustainable way.	
underlying	social and gove	rnance struct	ure of the territory and th	e communities, th	e logging of the
	forest. To the e	extent that th	e technical and operation	nal capacities of th	ne community are
	strengthened for	or the manag	gement of productive syst	tems, territory and	d governance, the
	probability of s	success and	permanence increases. Th	nis strengthens th	e confidence and
	capacity of the	members to	fight against the opportu	inities associated v	with the activities
	that are associa	ted with the	forest.		
	involve deforest	tation.			
Compliance	This will be par	t of the proje	ct activities for the reserve	e. This activity was	defined with
with life plans	the communitie	es. Regional i	nitiatives and experiences	that can help mee	t the objectives
or	of the forest con	nservation eff	forts will be taken into acc	ount. This activity	' is aligned
ethnodevelop	with action line	5 of the <i>Defe</i>	prestation Control Plan.		
m ent plans	of the Municipa	lity of Solano			
Consultation					
mechanism	Participatory w	Participatory workshops with the members of the reserve and approval at the general			
to define the	assembly.	rr			
REDD+ activity	assentorji	usseniory.			
Perpendibility	Local	Local communities: implementers			
and role of	Carbo	-Terra: imple	menters		
actors involved	Yauto:	project man	ager		
in	<ul> <li>Techn</li> </ul>	ical and resea	arch entities offer technica	al support: SENA, S	SINCHI,
implementation	NGOs, Private Sector.				
Calcadarila of					
Schedule of	Starting in the	fourth year o	f the project.		
Implementation		Indica	tors for reporting		
		marca	progress		
Nama	In director ID	Torra	Carl	Unit of	Responsible
Name	indicator ID	туре	Goal	Measure	Measureme
					nt
# of people			Strengthen the		
participating in			capacities of		Carbo-Terra
awareness-raising,			community members		Yauto
meetings or	A-16 1	Result	to manage	Number of	Community
training sessions	11-10,1	icouit	administrative legal	persons	representativ
on issues related			and financial aspects		
to administrative			and infancial aspects.		C I
	1		1		







# of women who participate in awareness- raising, meetings or training sessions on topics such as administrative	A-16.2	Result	Strengthen the capacities of women members of the communities to manage administrative, legal and financial aspects.	Number of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community representativ e
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ID Activity			A-17		
Description of	Recover vegetat	tion cover thr	ough the development of	restoration actions	s with the
the REDD+	following action	ıs			
activity	members of the	community.			
Relationship	The developme	nt of refores	tation actions promotes t	he recovery of for	est cover in areas
activity with	that have been	previously i	ntervened, as well as the	improvement of	connectivity and
direct or	carbon sequesti	ration conditi	ions. Additionally, it favors	s the actions	
indirect	conservation an	nd deforestati	on control and prevention	l.	
cause					
underlying					
Compliance	This activity is a	aligned with t	the management actions c	ontained in the re	serve's
with life plans	Environmental	Environmental Management Plan, considering that they are oriented to territorial access			
or life insurance	in an integral manner, and to the recovery of the territory and the conservation and use				
plans	of its resources.				
ethno-	sustainable use	of resources.			
developme nt					
consultation	Dentisington				t th a man and 1
mechanism	Participatory worksnops with the members of the reserve and approval at the general				
to define the	assembly.				
<b>KEDD+ activity</b>	• Local	ammunitiaa	implomenters		
Responsibility	• Local o	Torracimalo	monters		
and role of	• Carbo	Carbo-Terra: Implementers			
actors involved	• Tauto.	indigonous a	ager	ul ovnorion cosi too	hnical sunnort
implementation	NCOr	acompanies	on research conteres tech	ui experiences. tec	innear support.
imprementation	• NGOS	, companies a	and research centers, tech	lical support.	
Schedule of	Starting in the	fourth work o	f the project		
Implementation	Starting in the	iourtii year o	i the project.		
		Indica	tors for reporting progress		
Name	In diastan ID	Т	Carl	Unit of	Responsible
Name	indicator ID	туре	Goal	Measure	Measureme
					nt







Sosteniniiidad 🖌 oathono			CONSOLIONIA SOCIAL		
# of people who participate in awareness-raising, meetings or training sessions on restoration	A-17.1	Result	Strengthen the capacities of community members for the development of restoration actions.	Number of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community representativ e
# of women who participate in awareness- raising, meetings or training sessions on restoration	A-17.2	Result	Strengthen the capacities of women in the communities for the development of restoration actions.	Number of women	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or Programs
# of hectares subject to actions of restoration	A-17.3	Product	Develop restoration actions in areas tapped	Area (ha)	Carbo- Terra Yauto Communit y representa tive Entities or programs

ID Activity	A-18
Description of the REDD+ activity	Improve the access, infrastructure and communication services in the reserve (networks, telephone lines, etc.). telecommunications (internet and cellular).
Relationshi p activity with direct or underlying cause	Resources are allocated to social investment activities aimed at improving access and infrastructure associated with telecommunications services. By improving communication conditions, the living conditions of the members are favored. The difficulties faced by the community and the scarcity of resources to meet needs and communicate communities with the rest of the country are circumstances that facilitate their participation in activities involving deforestation, as people are willing to do whatever is necessary to improve their living conditions. By addressing these needs with project resources, the risk of adopting practices that result in forest loss is mitigated, and the communities' interest in participating in project activities is also observed to be increased, which contributes to the permanence of the entire project in the long term.







Compliance							
with life plans	This activity is aligned with the possible actions of the safeguard plan for the Uitoto						
or life insurance	people, Araracuara chapter. This activity is defined with the community						
plans							
ethno-							
Consultation							
mechanism	Participatory w	orkshops wit	h the members of the rese	rwe and annroval a	t the general		
to define the	accombly	ssembly.					
REDD+ activity	assembly.	ssembly.					
Responsibility	Local communities: implementers						
and role of	Carbo	Carbo-Terra: implementers					
actors involved	Yauto:	project man	ager				
in	Teleco	mmunication	ns services companies				
implementation			×.				
Schedule of	Stanting in the	farmth and a	fthe musicat				
Implementation	Starting in the	iourth year o	f the project.				
		Indica	tors for reporting				
NT-	Lation ID	T		Unit of	Responsible		
Name	Indicator ID	Туре	Goal	Measure	Measureme		
					nt		
# of			The social investment		Carbo-Terra		
people			identification and	Number of	Yauto		
meetings or	A-18.1	Result	prioritization	persons	Representative		
workshops about			processes are carried	percons	of the		
topics of			out by		community		
communications			participatory manner.				
					Carbo-Terra		
			Improved access to		Yauto		
# of people with			communication	Normali an af	Community		
access	A-18.2	Result	services for	Number of	Representative		
t			community	persons	Entities or		
0			members.		programs		
communication							
s services							
# of					C I T		
elements/infrast			The infrastructure		Carbo-Terra		
ructure			is improved to		rauto		
(antennas and			provide	Number of	Community		
communication	A-18.3	Result	communication	services	Representative		
s services)			services to	available	Entities or		
installed/upgrad			community		Programs		
ed/on			members				
operation			members.				







ID Activity	A-19
REDD+ Activity Description	Strengthening of the indigenous communities' self-government mechanism at the local level. The regional, traditional and ancestral nature of the reserve, the cabildos and the community organization in order to make it stable, credible and solid based on indigenous traditions and state policy.
	If families strengthen their traditional and ancestral knowledge and provide support to
Relationshi	grandfathers, grandmothers and grandfathers as holders of traditional knowledge and
p activity	wisdom, as well as strengthen the organization and develop community statutes, it will
with direct	allow to achieve a structure and social cohesion that strengthens and preserves the culture
or	of indigenous communities and the governance of the territory, which helps to curb
underlying	logging.
cause	of the forest.
Compliance	This activity is aligned with the management actions contained in the reserve's
with life plans	Environmental Management Plan considering that they are aimed at respecting the
or life insurance	cultural principles and traditions of the inhabitants of the territory
plans	
ethno- developme nt	
Consultation	
mechanism	Participatory workshops with the members of the reserve and approval at the general
to define the	assembly.
REDD+ activity	









ID Activity	A-19					
Schedule of Implementation	Starting in the	Starting in the fourth year of the project.				
•	Indicators for reporting progress					
Name	Indicator ID	Туре	Goal	Unit of Measure	Responsible Measureme nt	
# of people participating in sensitizations, meetings or training sessions on tradition and culture. culture	A-19.1	Result	Improve the capacities of community members for traditional and ancestral strengthening of cabildos and organization	Number of persons	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community representativ e	
# of women who participate in awareness- raising, meetings or training sessions on tradition and culture. culture	A-19.2	Result	Strengthen the capacities of women in the communities for traditional and ancestral strengthening of the cabildos and the organization.	Number of women	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or Programs	
# of grandfathers and grandmothers and/or grandfathers' grandfathers' grandfathers' grandfathers' grandfathers supported	A-19.3	Product	Supporting grandfathers and grandmothers and grandfathers and grandmothers in traditional and ancestral empowerment	Number of grandfathers, grandmother s and grandfathers and grandfathers and grandfathers and grandfathers and grandfathers and grandfathers and grandfathers	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs	







Community bylaws document prepared	A-19.4	Result	At least 1 community bylaws document	Number of documents	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or
			prepared		programs
Malocas built or suitable	A-19.5	Product	Build malocas or adapt the existing ones for traditional and ancestral fortification	Number of malocas	Carbo-Terra Yauto Community Representative Entities or programs







# 9. REDD+ Safeguards

REDD+ safeguards are measures aimed at preventing the affectation of social, economic or environmental rights, as well as the occurrence of negative impacts due to the design and implementation of REDD+ activities. Additionally, they include measures to improve the obtainment and distribution of benefits derived from the implementation of REDD+ activities.

As a first element to address the issue of safeguards, a recognition of the governance structure of the reserve was made. Likewise, it was confirmed that the oral tradition is a characteristic component of the Uitoto people and the internal control mechanisms and impact decisions for the reserve are defined in the autonomous spaces of the community (meetings and assemblies), which are fully functional and operational in daily life. Taking into account that currently the reserve does not have written internal regulations, REDD+ activities include updating the communities' Life Plan, and if the communities consider that it is important to record in this document the specific responsibilities and functions of the roles of self-government that currently govern the reserve, then the respective chapter will be included in the Life Plan.

Thematic	Safeguard Cancun	Safeguard National	Description	Compliance
Institutional	A. Program Agreement s national forestry and internationa l agreements	Correspondenc e with legislation National	The initiative is developed within the framework of the National Forestry Development Plan, international conventions and agreements signed by Colombia in the areas of: Forests, Biodiversity and Climate Change, as well as the national policies corresponding to these. agreements.	Compliant. The initiative complies with the provisions of the National Policy on REDD+ Projects and is part of the climate change management strategies and instruments of forest governance and environmental regulations, as indicated in the Regulatory Framework.

#### *Table 16. REDD+ safeguards and compliance.*







Thematic	Safeguard	Safeguard	Description	Compliance
Incinatic	Cancun	National		compitatice
			All proposed REDD+ Policies, Actions and Measures must be in correspondence with: -International agreements signed by Colombia. -National legislation (the Constitution, laws and decrees). -National policies, programs and projects.	In terms of territorial planning, by virtue of Article 330 of Colombia's Political Situation and ILO Convention 169, the Indigenous Reservations have autonomy in terms of territorial planning, and constitute a special figure of territorial and environmental planning. However, the project will seek synergies through the articulation with regional initiatives at the territorial level, which contribute to the objectives of the project.
			Stakeholders have transparent, accessible and timely information related to	conservation of the project Complies. As part of the project development, participatory workshops
	B. Transparency and effectiveness of forest governance structures	Transformation and access to information	REDD+ actions in the information platforms or media to be determined. If there are ethnic groups involved that do not speak Spanish well, it should be ensured that in the consultation and information areas there are interpreters for their language, as well as adequate material to facilitate their understanding. Be clear in reporting on: • Which entity is in charge of	have been held with members of the communities. The workshops have been developed in language appropriate for the understanding of the participants. Some of the topics that have been addressed correspond to the project activities and their implications and responsibilities. In addition, the corresponding documents have been submitted.
			<ul> <li>Which entity is in charge of formulating and implementing the measure.</li> <li>What are the benefits to be delivered? communities in the territory.</li> </ul>	The letter of invitation signed by the authorities of the communities of the Indigenous Reservation to advance with the formulation of the REDD+ project is available.







Thematic	Safeguard Cancun	Safeguard National	Description	Compliance
			• The commitments	
			made by the parties	
			involved in the	
			implementation of	
			the measures.	
			Institutions and stakeholders	Compliant. During project
			report on their management	implementation, community
			of REDD+ to stakeholders,	representatives and project
			institutions and the general	implementers are expected
			public and include	to submit relevant reports
			information on the	and documents for proper
			implementation and	accountability, as required
			compliance with safeguards.	by the implementation plan
			Those in charge of the	and project monitoring.
			implementation of PEDD	
			activities should convene	
			accountability spaces where	
			their management reports	
			are presented: what has	
			been done how how much	
		Accountability	has been spent and how the	
		recountability	resources have been	
			invested, and what are the	
			results.	
			Information on the status of	
			information on the status of	
			as foguards for risk mitigation	
			and honofit onhangement	
			should be included	
			should be melducu.	
			Stakeholders are committed	
			to attend these informative	
			spaces. Accountability	
			reports must be public and	
			accessible to stakeholders.	
			various stakeholders.	







Thematic	Safeguard	Safeguard	Description	Compliance
THEIHatic	Cancun	National	Description	Compliance
			REDD+ actions are developed	Compliant. There is an
			in accordance with the	appropriate governance
			existing forest governance	structure that takes into
			structures established by the	account the ethnic
			regulations and/or by	particularities, knowledge
			establishing the necessary	and traditions of the
			structures among the actors	communities participating in
			involved in the process	the project, and that is in
			(strengthening or creating	accordance with the forms of
			new structures can be a	governance and guidelines
			governance implementation	related to compliance with
		4. Recognition of	mechanism).	safeguard
		forest governance		14. Coexistence with the
		structures.	In some cases where various	territory and its forests is an
			stakeholders are involved, it	intrinsic part of the
			may be necessary to establish	traditional ethnic forms that
			new arrangements or	characterize the community.
			articulation mechanisms for	Therefore, the forms of
			decision making. These may	administration of the
			include forestry roundtables,	territory apply to the entire
			monitoring committees or the	reserve, including its
			creation of spaces for dialogue	forested areas.
			within the framework of	
			action boards. community.	
			The strengthening of the	Compliant. In the
			technical, legal and	development of the
			administrative governance	workshops for structuring
			capacities of the actors	and defining the components
			directly involved is	of the REDD+ Project, the
			guaranteed, so that the	topics of climate change,
			parties can make	REDD+, sustainable
			documented, analyzed and	management, monitoring
		Capacity building	informed decisions.	and sustainable production
		cupucity building		systems, among others, have
			It is necessary to have	been addressed. As part of
			programs that contribute	the project planning
			to the capacity building of	exercise, after the first sale of
			the stakeholders involved	carbon certificates, capacity
			as required in each case:	building is planned for each
				of the components of the
			<ul> <li>Technical capabilities:</li> </ul>	project.
				project, which correspond to







Thematic	Safeguard Cancun	Safeguard National	Description	Compliance
			training on REDD+, climate change, forest governance, sustainable forest management, conservation, monitoring, implementation of sustainable production models, among others. • Legal skills: training in national legislation and international agreements related to these issues. • Management skills: training in tools for project monitoring, resource management, and	sustainable productive systems, social investment, governance and monitoring, which involves administrative and legal issues for the proper implementation of the project. This contributes to the goal of achieving the sustainability of the results over time and once the project ends.
	C. Respect for the traditional knowledge and community rights	6. Free, Prior and Informed Consent	accountability. When a measure or action affects or may directly affect one or several ethnic groups, the national provisions on consultation and free, prior and informed consent established in legislation and jurisprudence must be applied, as well as the guidelines issued by the Ministry of the Interior as the competent entity in this area, with the support of the control agencies.	Complies. The project complies with current regulations regarding consultation and relations with indigenous communities. with the communities. The REDD+ activities and the theory of change respond to the prioritization of interventions that the members recognized and confirmed during the structuring sessions that took place in the territory. The project was approved in the framework of a community assembly, which is the highest decision- making body. decision.

carbo		YAUTO	TERRA Commodities Brokers
	7. Respect for knowledge traditional	They are recognized, respected and promoted, in accordance with the provisions of national legislation and compliance with international conventions; knowledge systems	Compliant. The project complies with the regulations on consultation and relations with indigenous communities.







Thematic	Safeguard Cancun	Safeguard National	Description	Compliance
	Cancun	Trational	and visions of the territory of	During the formulation and
			ethnic and local peoples and	implementation of the
			communities.	project, the cosmovision,
				culture, knowledge and
			For the development of any	capacities of the
			initiative to reduce	communities participating in
			deforestation, the different	the project have been taken
			cultures that inhabit the	into account.
			territories must be taken into	
			account, respecting their	
			ways of understanding and	
			relating to the environment,	
			so that the traditions, uses	
			and customs of the	
			communities are not affected.	
			communities.	
			The participation and fair	Compliant. There is a
			and equitable distribution of	distribution scheme for the
			the benefits generated by	distribution of income
			policies, measures and	derived from project
			actions to reduce	activities that ensures that
			deforestation for ethnic and	it is done in an equitable
			local peoples and	manner among project
			communities, and of all those	participants, taking into
	Pr	Profit sharing	benefits derived from	account the project's own
		r tont sharing	traditional knowledge,	levels of risk and profit.
			innovations and practices for	
			the conservation and	This is formalized in the
			sustainable use of forests,	Mandate Agreement and in
			their diversity and Ecosystem	the Participatory Workshops
			Services is guaranteed.	where the benefit-sharing
				agreements are clarified and
				confirmed (See Annexes 1
				and 2).
1		1	1	2)







Thematic	Safeguard Cancun	Safeguard National	Description	Compliance
		9.Territorial rights	The collective and individual territorial rights of ethnic and local peoples and communities are respected; their cultural, economic and spiritual use and significance. For this, the land tenure forms in the areas where REDD+ measures and actions are expected to be implemented must be known and decisions must be made accordingly.	Compliant. The project is aligned with autonomy regulations, consultation and relations with indigenous communities. In the formulation and implementation of project activities, the culture, knowledge and capacities of the communities are taken into account. In addition, it is recognized that the form of land tenure corresponds to collective property and that the area is titled in favor of the project proponents.
	D. Full and effective participation	10.Participation	The right to full and effective participation of all stakeholders is respected to ensure good governance and adequate decision making on REDD+. The participation structures of each stakeholder group, especially communities, must be recognized and respected, in accordance with national legislation and international conventions. signed by Colombia.	Compliant. All interested community representatives have been involved in the participation process for the formulation of the project, taking into account the applicable regulations and considering the organizational structure of the indigenous reservation.
Envir onm ental and Socia I	E. Conservatio n and benefits	Conservation of forests and their biodiversity	REDD+ initiatives support forest conservation and the implementation of measures established for this purpose. REDD+ initiatives to be developed in the country do not have to be	Complies. The project seeks to conserve the forests, which is expected to conserve the biodiversity harbored therein. Within the project's activities, the development of productive activities







Thematic	Safeguard Cancun	Safeguard National	Description	Compliance
			should be detrimental to the	The project contemplates the
			conservation of forests and	adoption of management
			the biodiversity they harbor.	measures in these
				production systems that
				allow the conservation of
				biodiversity, the technical
				guidance and criteria for the
				development of the activities
				demonstrate that the project
				does not have negative
				impacts.
				on biodiversity
			REDD+ initiatives support	Compliant. The project is
			the provision and enjoyment	expected to improve the
			of ecosystem services.	conservation of ecosystem
				resources, so it does not
			The implementation of	have a negative impact on
			REDD+ initiatives must not	them. The project aims to
			directly or indirectly affect	protect the forests present in
			the benefits provided by	the territory of the reserve,
			ecosystems, which are known	as well as implement
		Provision of	as ecosystem services	management actions that
		environment	(supply, support, regulation	contribute to the
		al goods and	and cultural), for example:	conservation of ecosystem
		services	water supply, soil,	resources and the services
			biodiversity, among others.	they provide at the local and
				regional level. In its
				planning and execution, the
				entire project is focused on
				the conservation of the
				territory and aimed at
				improving the quality and
				quantity of the forest.
		1		of environmental services.







		REDD+ initiatives support the	Complies. The design and
		consolidation of land-use and	implementation of the
		environmental management	project has taken into
		instruments provided for in	account the indigenous
		the legislation, with a focus	community's land and
E.D.		on conservation and	environmental management
F. Prevent	13.Environmental	sustainable forest	instruments, programs and
reversion	and territorial	management.	applicable plans. As part of
risks	management		the strengthening of forest
		It is necessary that the REDD+	governance, the
		country recognize, respect,	development of a land
		adapt or strengthen the	management plan is
		territorial and environmental	contemplated, taking into
		planning that are defined by national legislation. It is also	account the following
		ideal to encourage citizen	aspects
		formulation and adjustment of	account of the forms of
		these instruments, in	
		accordance with fand use.	
		The land-use planning practices of ethnic groups and	
		local communities should also be recognized in order to	
		support their permanence over time.	







Thematic	Safeguard	Safeguard	Description	Compliance
-intentaule	Cancun	National	Description	Compnance
			measures and instruments of	the members of
			territorial and environmental	the reserve.
			planning that are defined by	
			national legislation. It is also	
			ideal to encourage citizen	
			participation in the	
			formulation and adjustment	
			of these instruments, in	
			accordance with land uses.	
			The specific forms of land	
			use planning of ethnic	
			groups and local	
			communities must also be	
			recognized in order to	
			support	
			its permanence over time.	
			Sectoral REDD+ actions are	The project is in line with
			proposed based on	the Municipal Development
			environmental and territorial	Plan, with its general focus
			planning instruments, as well	on meeting unsatisfied basic
			as legislation related to the	needs and the Sustainable
			conservation of forests and	Development Goals, under
			their biodiversity.	Pillar 1 of the Sustainable
				Environment, productive
			When a sector defines and	development and
			implements REDD+ actions,	infrastructure and Pillar 3 of
			these must be articulated	social inclusion and equality
			with national legislation that	(See Annex 3.5). REDD+
		14.Sectorial	protects forests, their	activities contribute to the
		planning	diversity they have	conservation of forests and
			diversity they harbor.	their bloaiversity.
				At the departmental level, the
				project supports the
				programs and projects against
				deforestation in the Action
				Plan to reduce deforestation in
				the Municipality of Solano,
				Caquetá (see
				Annex 3.2).







Thematic	Safeguard	Safeguard	Description	Compliance
	Cancun	National		Additionally, it is aligned
				with the strategic lines of the
				Departmental Development
				Departmental Development
				Plan, related to productivity
				with a socio-environmental
				approach and its programs for biodiversity
				conservation and ecosystem
				services, land use planning
				and development, and
				climate change management
				for low-carbon and climate-
				resilient developmentG.
				Likewise, with the strategic
				lines of infrastructure for
				development related to
				transportation, public
				services and housing; and
				the line related to
				governance (See Annex
				3.7)
			REDD+ initiatives	Complies. One of the
			incorporate measures to	project's objectives is to
			reduce emissions	contribute to the monitoring
			displacement in their	and conservation of forests
			design and ensure timely	and biodiversity present in
			monitoring and control	the territory through the
			when emissions	development of actions
			displacement occurs.	aimed at monitoring and
		Forest		control of the territory. The
	G. Avoid	control and	Community monitoring,	community has
	displacemen	surveillance	articulated with early	characterized the entire
	t	to avoid	warning systems for	process of structuring the
	emissions	displacement	deforestation, and the	project, as well as the
		of emissions	activation of protocols that	definition of REDD+
			allow for timely responses,	activities to curb
			can be decisive in ensuring	deforestation. The project
			that the problems associated	has also defined a leakage
			with forest loss and	area that recognizes the
			degradation do not spread to	dynamics of mobilization of
			other parts of the country.	deforestation agents and will
			other places.	be used as the basis for the
				project.







Thematic	Safeguard Cancun	Safeguard National	Description	Compliance
				monitoring the permanence of the project, as well as the forest cover associated with the project boundaries. The project will be building capacity to improve forest monitoring and surveillance, which will also be complemented by the social control exercised by community members.

# 10. GHG emission reductions from REDD+ activities

## 10.1. Uncertainty management

The uncertainty of the project reduction estimates is related to the activity data and emission factors. The activity data for the REDD+ Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos project (deforestation and forest degradation) were calculated using information from the SMByC, following the methodological approach described in the Digital Image Processing Protocol for the Quantification of Deforestation in Colombia V.2 of IDEAM (Galindo et al 2014). Likewise, the emission factors (carbon contents per deposit) were taken from this study. Therefore, and following the guidance of the ProClima methodology, the uncertainty associated with these sources of information corresponds to the uncertainty of the estimates of reductions made under the Zábalo and Los Monos REDD+ Project. Thus, the uncertainty values reported directly by IDEAM in the NREF document were used, which correspond to 9% in activity data, 2.1% in aerial biomass and 2% in soil organic carbon (MinAmbiente and IDEAM, 2019). Using the equation for combining the uncertainties of various emission sources proposed by the IPCC (2006), the uncertainty of the emission factor was calculated. Using the equation for the combination of uncertainties of the source of emissions, also proposed by the IPCC (2006), the approximate error of the Project's reductions







A) Reference equation for combining uncertainties from various emission sources:

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{(A \times a)^{2} + (B \times b)^{2} + (C \times c)^{2}}}{T}$$

Where:

t: Total uncertainty; T: Total associated GHG emissions. A=category A emissions, a=uncertainty of category A emissions, B=category B emissions, b=uncertainty of category B emissions,

...N=category N emissions, n=uncertainty of category N emissions.

a) Emission Factor Uncertainty: Biomass area amazonia: = 444.8 tCO2/ha/year Soil organic carbon amazonia: 14 tCO2/ha/year Uncertainty factor of emission factor = Root ((444,8 tCO2/ha/yr \* 2.1%)+(14 tCO2/ha/yr))Emission factor serve on 0/2

Emission factor uncertainty = 2.04%.

*b)* Uncertainty of activity data: Activity data: 9%.

B) Reference equation for combining uncertainties of an emission source;

$$U_{total} = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + ... + U_n^2}$$

Where,

U total: Total uncertainty; U<sub>1</sub> = percentage of uncertainty at each of the sources of uncertainty.

c) Uncertainty of project reductions:

Uncertainty of project estimates = Root  $((2.04)^2 + (9)^2$  Uncertainty of project estimates = 9.3%.







Combining the uncertainties of the activity data and emission factors, the estimates of emission reductions were estimated to have an uncertainty of 9.3%.

#### 10.2. Activity data

#### 10.2.1. Deforestation

#### 10.2.1.1. Estimation of deforestation rate based on historical averages

For the estimation of the deforestation rate, an analysis of the change from forest to non-forest cover was made between at least two dates, in this case 2007 and 2017. Additionally, gross deforestation was taken for its estimation and forest losses were omitted after one or more dates without information in order not to overestimate the rates.

#### 10.2.1.2. Annual historical deforestation in the region of reference

The following equation is used to estimate the annual historical deforestation in the reference region:

$$CSB_{a\bar{n}o} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times (A_1 - A_2)$$
$$CSB_{a\bar{n}o} = \left(\frac{1}{2017 - 2007}\right) \times (1.154.982 - 1.105.550)$$
$$CSB_{a\bar{n}o} = 49.432 \ ha$$

Where:

CCD	=	Annual change in the area covered by forest in
CSD <sub>año</sub>		the region of reference (ha)
$t_2$	=	Year end of reporting period
$t_1$	=	Initial year of the reference period







 A1 = Forested area of the area under control at the initial moment. (ha)
 A2 = Forested area of the area under control at the final moment. (ha)

#### 10.2.1.3. Projected annual deforestation in the scenario with REDD+ project

The following equation is used to estimate annual historical deforestation in the REDD+ project scenario:

 $CSBproy,ano = CSBlb,ano \times \%$  increase due to national circumstances  $\times (1 - \% DD)$ 

 $CSBproy, ano = 2,606 \times 31.77\% \times (1 - 70\%).$ 

*CSBproy*,año = 1.030 *ha* 

Where:

CSBproy,año		Annual change in the area covered by forest in the scenario with project (ha)
CSBlb,año	=	Annual change in the area covered by forest in the scenario without project (ha)
%	=	Projected decline in deforestation due to the implementation of REDD+ activities

10.2.1.4. Historical annual deforestation in the leakage area

The following equation is used to estimate deforestation in the leakage area:

$$CSB_{f,ano} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{1,f} - A_{2,f}\right)$$

$$CSB_{f,año} = \left(\frac{1}{2017 - 2007}\right) \times (111.907 - 110.715)$$













f,año CSB= 117.8 ha

### Where:

CSBf,año	=	Annual change in the area covered by forest in the area
		of leakage, in the scenario without project (ha)
t2	=	Year end of reporting period
tı	=	Initial year of the reference period
A1,	=	Forested area of the leakage area at the initial moment of
		the
		reference period (ha)
A2,	=	Forested area of the leakage area at the final moment of
		the reference period (ha)

### 10.2.1.5. Projected annual deforestation in the leakage area in the scenario with project

The following equation is used to estimate projected annual deforestation in the leakage area in the REDD+ project scenario:

$$CSBREDD+proy, faño = CSBf, lb \times (1 + \% Ef)$$
$$CSBREDD+proy, faño = 117 \times (1 + 10\%)$$

$$CSBREDD+prooy, faño = 129 ha$$

Where:

CSBREDD+prroy,faño	=	Annual change in the area covered by forest in the leakage area, in the scenario with project (ha)
,	=	Annual change in the area covered by forest in the leakage area, in the without-project scenario (ha)
%	=	Percentage increase in emissions in the area of leakage due to the implementation of REDD+ activities.

### 10.2.2. Degradation

The degradation analysis is performed on the basis of a fragmentation analysis,







according to the methodology developed by the Forests and Carbon SMByC of the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - IDEAM in 2018.

To estimate forest degradation through fragmentation analysis, the Non-forest forest cover layers of the study area for the years 2007, 2014, 2017 and 2021 were used, the *Landscape Fragmentation Tool* processing *tool* for ESRI's ArcMap software was used, which performs an analysis of distances to the forest edge.

The selected distance is 50 meters from the edge and a comparison was made between the fragmentation classes of the different periods in order to establish the transitions from one period to another.

The study took into account the transition from forest fragments with a minimum area of 200 ha called Core to forest areas with areas of less than 100 ha called patch, whose transition is called Primary Degradation and the transition that occurs when passing from non-forest areas surrounded by forest fragments between 100 and 200 ha called Perforated to patch areas which is called Secondary Degradation.









## 10.2.2.1. Layer of cartographic information used

Map 19. Degradation in the project area, reference region and leakage area in the period 2007-2017. Source: Own elaboration.

#### 10.2.2.2. Fragmentation classes

#### Table 17. Fragmentation classes.

Class	Area (ha)			
	2007 (map biomass)	2007	2014	2017
Core		604.116,41	602.543,84	602.349,93
Perforated		1086,42	786,53	806,02
Patch		137,42	175,03	177,52







#### 10.2.2.3. Precision analysis to reduce uncertainty in forest degradation estimates

Forest degradation data in the reserve territory were calculated using the SMByC information, following the methodological approach described in the IDEAM's Protocol for Digital Image Processing for the Quantification of Deforestation in Colombia V.2 (Galindo et al 2014). This protocol is based on determining the changes in aboveground biomass present in different forest cover classes assigned through a fragmentation analysis. Fragmentation allows estimating forest degradation, as it not only implies a reduction in forest area, but also the division of the remaining forest into patches that could continue to decrease in size over time. According to the guidance of the ProClima methodology, the uncertainty associated with this source of information is determined by the accuracy of the maps used. Considering that the inputs and procedures defined by the SMByC were used to identify forest degradation, the associated uncertainty corresponds to 9%, (MinAmbiente and IDEAM, 2019).

#### *10.2.2.4. Transitions between fragmentation classes*

Year 1 Class/Year 2 Class	Perforate d	Patch
Core	3.079	
Perforated		41,8

Transition of fragmentation classes (ha) for the period from 2007 to 2014 in the reference region.

Table 19. Transition of fragmentation classes (ha) for the period from 2014 to 2017 in reference region.

Year 1 Class/Year 2 Class	Perforate d	Patch
Core	466	
Perforated		556

### 10.2.2.5. Annual historical degradation in the reference area at baseline

For the estimation of the annual historical degradation in the reference region, we start with the use of the following equation:

$$DFP_{lb,ano} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{núcleo.lb} - A_{núcle-par,lb}\right)$$







#### $DFP_{lb,ano} = 297 ha$

Where:

DFP <sub>lb,año</sub>	=	Annual historical primary degradation at baseline (ha)
$t_2$	=	Year end of reporting period
$t_1$	=	Initial year of the reference period
$A_{n \acute{u} cleo.lb}$	=	Area of the reference region in the core class in the year of
A <sub>núcle</sub> -par,lb	=	Area of the reference region that passes from core to patch in the
		final year of the reference period (ha)

$$DFS_{lb,ano} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{perforado.lb} - A_{perforado-par,lb}\right)$$

$$DFS_{lb,ano} = 95,6 ha$$

Donde:

DFS <sub>lb,año</sub>	=	Annual historical secondary degradation in the without scenario
$t_2$	=	Year end of reporting period
$t_1$	=	Initial year of the reference period
$A_{perforado.lb}$	=	Area of the reference region in class drilled in year of beginning of reference period (ba)
$A_{perforado-par,lb}$	=	Area of the reference region that goes from drilled to
		patch in the final year of the reference period (ha)

#### 10.2.2.6. Annual historical degradation in leakage area in baseline scenario

The following equations are used to estimate degradation in the leakage area in the scenario without a REDD+ project:

$$DFP_{lb,f,ano} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{n\acute{u}cleo,lb,f} - A_{n\acute{u}cleo-par,lb,f}\right)$$

$$DFP_{lb,f,ano} = 6,3 ha$$

where:

DFP <sub>lb,f,año</sub>	=	Annual primary degradation in the leakage area (ha)
$t_2$	=	Year end of reporting period
$t_1$	=	Initial year of the reference period







 $A_{núcleo,lb,f}$  = Leakage area in core class in the year of the beginning of the period of reference (ha)

$$A_{n \acute{u} cleo-par, lb, f}$$

=

Leakage area going from core to patch in the final year of the reference period (ha)

$$DFS_{lb,f,ano} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{perforado,lb,f} - A_{perforado-par,lb,f}\right)$$

$$DFS_{lb,f,ano} = 5,1 ha$$

Where:

DFS <sub>lb,f,año</sub>	=	Annual secondary degradation in the area of leakage (ha)
$t_2$	=	Year end of reporting period
$t_1$	=	Initial year of the reference period
$A_{perforado,lb,f}$	=	Leakage area in perforated class in the year of start-up of the
		reference period (ha)
$A_{perforadoo-par,lb,f}$	=	Leakage area going from perforated to patch in a year end of
		reference period (ha)

# 10.2.2.7. Projected annual degradation in the project area in the scenario with REDD+ project

The following equation is used to estimate the projected degradation in the project area:

$$DFPREDD+proy,año = DFPlb \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\% \\ 0 & -\% \end{pmatrix}$$

DFPREDD+proy,año = 
$$156 \times (1 - 70\%)$$






$$_{DFPREDD+prooy,año} = 47 ha$$

Where:	
DFPREDD+prooy,año	<ul> <li>Annual primary degradation in the project area in the scenario with project (ha)</li> </ul>
	Annual historical primary degradation in the without scenario project (ha)
%	<ul> <li>Projection of the decrease in degradation due to the implementation of REDD+ activities</li> </ul>
	$_{DFSREDD+,proy,año} = _{DFSlb} \times (1 - \% DFFS)$
	$DFSREDD+, proy, año = 34.1 \times \binom{1-0}{1-0}70$
	DFSREDD+, prooy, año = 50.4 ha
Where:	
DFSREDD+,prooy,año	<ul> <li>Secondary degradation in the scenario with project (ha)</li> <li>Annual historical secondary</li> <li>degradation in the without</li> <li>scenario</li> </ul>
%.	<ul> <li>Project (na)</li> <li>Projection of the decrease in degradation due to the implementation of REDD+ activities</li> </ul>

## 10.2.2.8. Projected annual degradation in the leakage area in the scenario with REDD+ project

The following equations are used to estimate degradation in the scenario with REDD+ project, in the area of leakage:

$$DFPf,ano = DFPf \times \left( \frac{1 + 0}{1 + 0} Ef \right)$$

 $_{f,ano} DDFP = 6.8 ha$ 









DDFPf,a

ño





 Annual primary degradation of leakage area in the scenario with project (ha)

Annual historical primary degradation of the leakage <sup>-</sup> area in the

scenario without project (ha)

% = Percentage increase in emissions in the area of leakage due to the implementation of REDD+ activities.

 $_{f,a\tilde{n}o} DFS = DFS_f \times (1 + \% Ef)$ 

 $f_{ano} DDFS = 5.5 ha$ 

#### Where:

DDFSf,a ño

- Annual secondary degradation of the leakage area in the scenario with project (ha)
- Annual historical secondary degradation of the area of leakage scenario without project (ha)

% = Percentage increase in emissions in the area of leaks due to the implementation of REDD+ activities.

### 10.3. Emission factors

10.3.1. Deforestation

### 10.3.1.1. Carbon emission factor in total biomass

The estimation of the carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the total biomass is estimated from the following equation:

$$44$$

$$eq \ CBF = BT \times FC \times 12.$$

$$44$$

$$eq \ CBF = 315 \times 0.47 \times 12.$$

$$= 544 \ \frac{^{2}tCO}{}$$









Where:

.

 Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass (tCO2e/ha)

- = Total biomass (t/ha)
- = Carbon fraction of dry matter (0.47)

#### 10.3.1.2. Soil carbon emission factor

The estimation of carbon dioxide equivalent contained in soils is estimated from the following equation:

$$= 13.6 \frac{2tCO}{2tCO}$$

$$= 13.6 \frac{2tCO}{ha}$$

$$= Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in soils (tCO2e/ha)$$

$$= Soil carbon content (tC/ha)$$

Where:

### 10.3.1.3. Total carbon emission factor

The total carbon emission factor is estimated from the following equation:

= +

### = 557,6 <u>²tCO</u>

- = Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e/ha)
- Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the total biomass (tCO2e/ha)











=



Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in soils (tCO2e/ha)

## 10.3.2. Degradation

Table 20	Aerial	biomass	bν	fraament	tation	class.
1 ubic 20.	1 ici iui	Diomuss	UY.	jiugineni	union	ciuss.

Fragmentation type	Average biomass by class (tCO2/ha)
Core	557,6
Perforated	331,3
Patch	255,2

Table 21. Difference in aerial biomass by fragmentation type.

ID transition	Transition classes fragmentation	Average biomass difference aerial (tCO2/ha)
1	Core - patch	226,3
2	Perforated - patch	76,2

## 10.4. GHG emissions in the period of analysis

## 10.4.1. Deforestation

The annual emission from deforestation in the baseline scenario is calculated from the following equation:

 $lb EA = (DA_{lb} + \% Circunstancias Circunstancias nacionales) \times CT_{eq}$ 

$$lb EA = (2,606 + 31.7\%) \times 557.6$$

= 1.915.171 2

Where:

= Annual emissions in the baseline scenario (tCO<sub>2</sub>)

= Annual historical deforestation in the baseline

scenario (ha)

=













The annual emission from deforestation in the scenario with project is calculated from the following equation:

$$EAREDD+proy,año = DAREDD+proy \times CTeqq$$
$$EAREDD+prooy,año = 1,030 \times 557.6$$
$$EAREDD+proy,año = 574.551 \ tCO2e$$

Where:

EAREDD+prooy,año	=	Annual emissions in the scenario with project (tCO2 )
+	=	Annual historical deforestation in the scenario with project (ha)
	=	Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e/ha)

The annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area is estimated from the following equation:

 $EAf, ano = DAf \times CTeq$  $f, ano EA = 129 \times 557$ 

<sub>f,año</sub> EA= 72.282 tCO2e

Where:

EAf,año = Annual emission in the leakage area (tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha)

- Annual historical deforestation in the area of leakage (ha)
  - = Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e/ha)

## 10.4.2. Degradation

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The annual emission per degradation in the baseline scenario is calculated from the following equation:









#### $EAd, lb, año = 39.360 \ tCO_{2}e$

Where:

EAd,lb,año	=	Annual emission due to degradation in the line scenario base (tCO2/ha)
DFPlb,año	=	Annual historical primary degradation at baseline (ha)
DFSlb,año	=	Annual historical secondary degradation in the without

The annual emission per degradation in the scenario with project is calculated from the following equation:

$$_{EAd,REEDDD+proy,año} = (_{DFPREDD+proy,año} \times _{DCBTDP}) + (_{DFSREDD+proy,año} \times DCBTDS)$$

EAd, RREDDD+proy, año = 11,808 tCO2e

EAd,RR.	EDDD <sup>.</sup> ño	+ргоу,а	Annual emission due to degradation under the scenario with –
			project (tCO2/ha)
DFPREDD+prooy,año	=	Annual historical prima with	ary degradation under the scenario
DFSREDD+prooy,año	=	project (ha) Annual historical secon scenario with	dary degradation under the
		project (ha) Equivalent carbon dioxi	ide contained in the difference
	=	tota	al biomass per hectare in the
		prir	mary degradation case (tCO2e/ha)



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=





Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the difference total biomass per hectare in the degradation case. secondary (tCO2e/ha)







The annual emission from degradation in the leakage area in the scenario with project is calculated from the following equation:

 $d_{f,ano} EA = (DDF_f P_{,ano} \times DCBT_{DP}) + (DFS_{f,ano} \times DCBT)_{DS}$ 

 $d_{f,ano} EA = 1.980 tCO_{2e}$ Where: Annual emission due EAd, f, año to degradation in leakage area  $(tCO_2/ha)$  $DDFPf, a^{\tilde{n}o} =$ Historical annual primary degradation in the leakage area (ha) DDFSf,año = Annual historical secondary degradation in the leakage area (ha) Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the difference total biomass per hectare in the = case of primary degradation. (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha) Carbon dioxide equivalent = contained in the difference total □. biomass per hectare in the

degradation case.

secondary (tCO2e/ha)

# 10.5. GHG emission reductions expected from the implementation of REDD+ activities

#### 10.5.1. Deforestation

Emission reductions from avoided deforestation are estimated from t h e following equation:

$$_{REDEF,REDD+proy} = (t_2 - t_1) \times (EADEF, lb_1 a \tilde{n} o_{-EADEF, REDD+proy}, a \tilde{n} o_{-EADEF, f, a \tilde{n} o})$$
$$_{,+} = 30,690,863 2$$













,+	=	Emission reductions from avoided deforestation in the project scenario (tCO2e)
2	=	Year end of reporting period
1	=	Initial year of the reference period
EADEF,lb,año	=	Annual emissions from deforestation in the baseline scenario base (tCO2e)
EADEF,REDD+proy,año	=	Annual emission from deforestation in the project area (tCO2e)
EADEF,f,año	=	Annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area (tCO2e)

## 10.5.2. Degradation

Emission reductions from avoided degradation are estimated from t h e following equation:

$$_{REDEG,REDD+proy} = (t_2 - t_1) \times (EADEG, lb, a \tilde{n}o - EADEG, REDD+proy, a \tilde{n}o - EADEG, f, a \tilde{n}o)$$
$$_{,+} = 818,086 \ 2$$

,+	=	Emission reductions due to avoided degradation in the project scenario (tCO2e)
2	=	Year end of reporting period
1	=	Initial year of the reference period
EADEG,lb,año	=	Annual emission of degradation under the line scenario base (tCO2e)
EADEG,REDD+proy,año	=	Annual degradation emission in the project area (tCO2e)
EADEG,f,año	=	Annual emission of degradation in the leak area (tCO2e)







## 11. Monitoring plan

The monitoring plan presents the procedures for adequate follow-up of project activities, compliance with safeguards and reduction of GHG emissions in the project area.

The plan foresees collecting relevant information and data for:

- i. Verify the applicability conditions listed in section 2 Applicability of the methodology.
- ii. Verify changes in carbon stocks in selected reservoirs.
- iii. Verify project emissions and leakage.

The data collected shall be archived for at least two years after the last verification process has been completed. This shall include the data and parameters monitored, the methods used for their generation, their proper collection and archiving, and the processes related to sampling and quality control models.

## 11.1. Project limits

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

Monitoring of emissions reductions from deforestation and degradation will be carried out for the geographic areas covered by the project. Periodic verification of deforestation and degradation in the project area will be carried out following the guidelines established in section 10.5.







## 11.2. Implementation of REDD+ activities

# The monitoring plan for project activities, including compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is presented below:

Activity ID	A-1
Indicator ID	A-1.1
	# of people participating in meetings, surveys or workshops on
Indicator name	problem trees and the identification of drivers
	deforestation and production systems and governance management
Туре	Result
Goal	The processes of identification and prioritization of activities will be
	participatory manner.
	SDG1 (carbon revenues and productive projects), SDG2
SDGs to be met	(productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects and
SD GS to be met	governance activities), SDG13 (emissions reduction),
	SDG15 (forest habitat protection),
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, we take into account the
	number of participants in meetings, workshops or surveys conducted
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
Responsible for measurement	Yauto
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Photographic and/or video recordings.
	Attendance lists for workshops and
Documents to support the	meetings convened.
information	• Minutes of the meetings and workshops convened.
	• Surveys applied to community members.
Remarks	Available documentation should be used

Activity ID	A-1
Indicator ID	A-1.2
	# of legal support agreements for the development and
Indicator name	implementation of the project including commercialization
	of
	carbon credits
Туре	Result
Goal	Monitor the agreements reached









Unit of measure	Agreements
Monitoring methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the following will be reviewed agreements entered into and the minutes or reports related to their execution.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra Yauto
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul><li>Agreements</li><li>Minutes of the meetings.</li></ul>
Remarks	Available documentation should be used

Activity ID	A-1
Indicator ID	A-1.3
Indicator name	Registration of projects in the waste reduction certification program. emissions
Туре	Result
Goal	Project registration
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (carbon revenues and productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects and governance activities), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection),
Unit of measure	Registration
Monitoring methodology	Review of registration in the registration platform
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul><li>Registration number</li><li>Link to field on platform</li></ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-2
Indicator ID	A-2.1
Indicator name	# of people involved in system development productive activities that participate in training sessions or training days.
Туре	Result







Goal

All people involved in the development of production systems participate in training or training days. training.







SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Number of community members attending the workshops The value of the training provided for the management of the prioritized production systems is reported.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo- Terra Yauto Third party reports
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Attendance lists for training workshops for the management of prioritized production systems.</li> <li>Meeting minutes</li> <li>Meeting registration</li> </ul>
Remarks	Use available information

Activity ID	A-2
Indicator ID	A-2.2
<b>T 11</b> .	# of women involved in the development of productive systems
indicator name	who participate in training sessions or training days.
Туре	Result
	All women involved in the development of productive systems
Goal	participate in training or training days.
	training.
	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG5
SDC a to be mot	(women's participation), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13
SDGs to be met	(emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection), and SDG14
	(environmental protection).
	forestry)
Unit of measure	Number
	Number of women who are part of the community that attend
Monitoring methodology	to the training sessions for the management of the prioritized
	production systems and the value obtained is reported.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
<b>Responsible for</b>	Carbo-Terra
measurement	
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	









	• Rapporteurship
Remarks	Use available information

Activity ID	A-2
Indicator ID	A-2.3
Indicator name	Productive activities identified
Туре	Product
C a d	Sustainable productive activities to invest in are identified.
Goai	resources generated by the project
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat)
Unit of measure	Compliance/non-compliance
Monitoring methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, compliance or non-compliance with the identification of productive activities is considered. priority
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Third Party Reports</li> </ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	Workshop report
Remarks	From the fourth year

Activity ID	A-3
Indicator ID	A-3.1
In diastan manag	# of people from the reserve involved in the activities of the
	project
Туре	Impact
Goal	Project activities offer full-time employment
	for the community
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (employment), SDG2 (employment), SDG8 (employment),
	SDG13
	(emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection), SDG15 (
	forest habitat protection)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring mothedology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, we take into
Monitoring methodology	account the
	number of people involved in project activities.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually

	YAUTO CONSULTORIA SOCIAL YAUTO CONSULTORIA SOCIAL
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> </ul>
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	Contracts entered into with members of the community.
information	Payment receipts.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-3
Indicator ID	A-3.2
Indicator name	# of women from the reserve involved in the activities of the
	project
Туре	Impact
Goal	Project activities offer full-time employment
Goal	for women in the community
	SDG1 (employment), SDG2 (employment), SDG5 (gender equity),
SDGs to be met	SDG8 (employment), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15
	(protection of forest habitat)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, we take into
	account the
	number of women involved in project activities.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
Responsible for	• Yauto
measurement	Responsible person delegated on behalf of the reservation
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	Contracts entered into with women members of the community.
information	Payment receipts.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-3
Indicator ID	A-3.3
Indicator name	# of people who improve their income with the systems
	productive
Туре	Impact
Goal	The project activities enable members of the
	community to improve their income.







SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the following are taken into account number of beneficiaries who improve their income with the prioritized productive systems.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> </ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	Contracts entered into with women members of the community.
information	Payment receipts.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-3
Indicator ID	A-3.4
Indicator namo	# of women who improve their income with the systems
indicator name	productive
Туре	Impact
Goal	The project activities enable women members of the community to
Guai	community to improve their income.
	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG5
<b>SDCs to be mot</b>	(women's participation), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13
SDes to be met	(emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection), and SDG14
	(environmental protection).
	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Number of women receiving income from the systems
	prioritized productive activities.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
Responsible for	• Yauto
measurement	Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation
Y 1 1.	
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	Contracts entered into with women members of the community.
information	Payment receipts.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-3
Indicator ID	A-3.5







SOSTORIDILITOR · COLDORO	
Indicator name	# of hectares of production systems that have measures in place
	special management measures to favor biodiversity
Туре	Result
Goal	Management measures are implemented in productive systems that
Som	favor biodiversity.
SDGs to be met	SDG15 (protection of forest habitat favoring biodiversity)
Unit of measure	Area (ha)
	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the
	productive area that has special management measures to improve
Monitoring methodology	biodiversity conditions is identified and estimated, and Geographic
	Information Systems, satellite images, sensors, etc. are used.
	and information taken in situ for the estimation of the area.
	A 11
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	• Carbo-Terra
<b>Responsible for</b>	• Yauto
measurement	Responsible person delegated on behalf of the reservation
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Visitor's report.
Decuments to support the	Photographic record.
Documents to support the	• Satellite verification and measurement with GIS tools.
information	• Others
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-3
Indicator ID	A-3.6
Indicator name	# of hectares of productive systems that are improved or improved
	establish
Туре	Result
Goal	Productive systems are implemented or systems are improved.
Goai	existing production facilities.
	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8
<b>SDC</b> s to be mot	(productive projects), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15
SDGs to be met	(protection of forest habitat as it discourages
	deforestation)
Unit of measure	Area (ha)
	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the area to
	be used for the establishment of productive systems is defined.
Monitoring methodology	Subsequently, Geographic Information Systems are used with the
	help of satellite images, remote sensing and information
	taken in situ for area estimation.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
Responsible for	• Yauto
measurement	Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation







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Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Minutes of meetings with the community.</li> <li>Photographic record.</li> <li>Field visit report.</li> <li>Satellite verification and measurement with GIS tools.</li> </ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-3
Indicator ID	A-3.7
Indicator name	# Surplus generating activities implemented
Туре	Product
Cool	At least 1 activity is implemented that generates surpluses
Guai	economics.
	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8
SDGs to be met	(productive projects), SDG13 (emissions reduction),
	SDG15 (protection of forest habitat)
Unit of measure	Number
	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, we take into
Monitoring methodology	account the
	number of Business Plans prepared by the project implementer
Fraguency of monitoring	Annually
Frequency of monitoring	
Responsible for	Carbo-Terra
measurement	Yauto
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	Documents of prioritized resource-generating
information	activities
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-4
Indicator ID	A-4.1
Indicator name	# records of checks or maintenance performed/# of
	expected controls or maintenance
Туре	Result
Goal	The productive systems receive the controls or maintenance
GOal	required.
<b>SDC</b> s to be mot	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects),
SDGs to be met	SDG8 (Productive projects)
Unit of measure	Percentage (%)
Monitoring methodology	The beneficiaries in charge of maintenance activities of the
	productive systems keep records of maintenance activities. For
	the measurement and reporting of this indicator
	quantifies the number of controls performed in the systems







	and is divided by the number of controls required or
	planned.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Deer er eilte fer	Carbo-Terra
measurement	Yauto
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Visitor's report.
Documents to support the information	Photographic record.
	Records of maintenance activities to the production
	systems
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-4
Indicator ID	A-4.2
Indicator name	Total quantity of goods or services produced in the production systems. productive
Туре	Product
Goal	Productive systems are implemented that offer goods or services that are quantifiable services to the community
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Units
Monitoring methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the production obtained per unit area of the established and/or improved production system is used as a starting point. For this purpose, the quantities of product produced.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> </ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	Records of production obtained in the production systems.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-4









Indicator name	Balance of revenues and expenditures generated in the systems of
	production.
Туре	Product
	At least one productive system is implemented that presents
GOal	positive balance.
	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8
	(productive projects), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15
SDGs to be met	(protection of forest habitat as it discourages
	deforestation)
Unit of measure	Currency
	The measurement and reporting of this indicator is based on the
	recording of costs (associated with the production or provision
Monitoring methodology	of services: e.g., harvest, post-harvest and processing, logistics)
	and the costs of
	income associated with the sale of products or services.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
Perpensible for	• Yauto
measurement	• Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	• Records of income and expenses of the productive system.
information	
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-5
Indicator ID	A-5.1
T. 1	# of persons participating in meetings or workshops on topics
indicator name	of social investment
Туре	Result
Coal	The processes of identification and prioritization of social
Guar	investments are
	participatory manner.
	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (investment in health), SDG4
	(investment in education), SDG6 (investment in water and
SDGs to be met	sanitation9, SDG11 (investment in housing), SDG13 (emissions
	reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection as it discourages
	deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
	Registration of
Monitoring methodology	participants Minutes
	Rapporteur Ships
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-
Responsible for	Terra
measurement	Yauto







Entities or programs that develop activities







Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened.</li> <li>Minutes of the meetings and workshops convened.</li> <li>Rapporteurship</li> </ul>
Remarks	Available information will be used

Activity ID	A-5
Indicator ID	A-5.2
Indicator name	# of women who participate in meetings or workshops on women's
	issues
	social investment.
Туре	Result
Goal	The processes of identification and prioritization of social
	investments are
	participatory manner.
	SDGI (social investment), SDG3 (investment in health), SDG4
	(investment in education), SDG5 (gender equity), SDG6
SDGs to be met	(investment in water and sanitation9, SDG11 (investment in
	housing), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat
	protection
	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number
	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of
Monitoring mothedology	female participants attending meetings, workshops or surveys
Monitoring methodology	conducted for the identification and prioritization of the following
	are taken into account
	of social investment to be developed or improved with the project.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-
<b>Responsible for</b>	Terra
measurement	Yauto
	Third Party Reports
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Photographic and/or video recordings.
	• Attendance lists for workshops and
Documents to support the	meetings convened.
information	Minutes of the meetings and workshops convened
	Rapporteur Ships
Remarks	

carbo		TERRA Commodities Brokers
Activity ID	A-6	
Indicator ID	A-6.1	







sostenibilided + carbono	CONSECTORIX SOCIAL
Indicator name	# of persons participating in meetings or workshops on topics
	of transport
Туре	Result
Goal	The identification and prioritization processes are carried out in the following ways participatory.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (transport for health), SDG8 (transport to get products out), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection since discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Registration of participants Minutes Rapporteur Ships
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo- Terra Yauto Entities or programs that develop activities
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened.</li> <li>Minutes of the meetings and workshops convened.</li> <li>Rapporteurship</li> </ul>
Remarks	Available information will be used

Activity ID	A-6
Indicator ID	A-6.2
Indicator name	# of activities/elements that facilitate the mobilization of the
	people
Туре	Product
Goal	Improved mobilization of community members
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (transport for health),
	SDG4 (investment in education in traditional medicine),
	SDG6 (investment in water and sanitation), SDG13
	(emissions reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest
	habitat since
	discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	The project's resource execution and the number of
	activities or acquisition of elements that favor the mobilization
	of people.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually

sible for rement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> </ul>
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Photographic record</li> <li>Record of acquisitions and/or actions carried out within the framework of the project</li> <li>Verification of purchased means of transportation</li> <li>Program or entity reports</li> </ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-7
Indicator ID	A-7.1
Indicator name	# of persons participating in meetings or workshops on topics
	of education
Туре	Result
Goal	The identification and prioritization processes are carried out in the following ways participatory.
	SDG1 (social investment), SDG4 (investment in education),
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15 (forest habitat protection),
	SDG14 (forest carbon sequestration), SDG15 (forest carbon
	sequestration), and SDG16 (forest carbon sequestration).
	as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
	Participant registration
Monitoring methodology	• Minutes
	Rapporteur Ships
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-
<b>Responsible for</b>	Terra
measurement	Yauto
	Entities or programs that develop activities
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	<ul> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> </ul>
	Attendance lists for workshops and
Documents to support the	meetings convened.
information	• Minutes of the meetings and workshops convened.
	• Rapporteurship
Remarks	Available information will be used

Activity ID	A-7	
Indicator ID	A-7.2	
Indicator name	# of educational facilities improved/constructed.	
Туре	Product	
Goal	Improving or constructing educational facilities located in the	
------	---	--
	reserves	







	SDG1 (social investment), SDG4 (investment in education), SDG13		
SDGs to be met	(emission reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it		
	discourages deforestation), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat		
	as it discourages deforestation)		
Unit of measure	Number		
Monitoring methodology	This is verified based on budget execution and records. of construction or improvement activities of educational facilities under the project.		
Frequency of monitoring	Annually		
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> <li>Entities or programs</li> </ul>		
Indicator result			
in the reporting period			
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Verification during on-site visits.</li> <li>Photographic record.</li> <li>Budget execution.</li> <li>Records of maintenance and construction activities.</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>		
Remarks	Use available information		

Activity ID	A-7		
Indicator ID	A-7.3		
Indicator name	# of instructors funded		
Туре	Product		
Goal	Improving the provision of educational services		
	SDG1 (social investment), SDG4 (investment in education),		
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15 (forest habitat protection),		
	SDG14 (forest carbon sequestration), SDG15 (forest carbon		
	sequestration), and SDG16 (forest carbon sequestration).		
	as it discourages deforestation)		
Unit of measure	Number		
Monitoring methodology	Instructor registration		
Frequency of monitoring	Annually		
	Carbo-Terra		
	• Yauto		
Responsible for	Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation		
measurement	Entities or programs		
Indicator result			
in the reporting period			





	<ul> <li>Records of maintenance and construction activities.</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>
Remarks	Use available information

Activity ID	A-8		
Indicator ID	A-8.1		
Indicator name	# people with access to formal education programs or to a		
	better quality education		
Туре	Result		
Goal	The quality of education or access to training programs is improved.		
	formal education for community members.		
	SDG1 (social investment), SDG4 (investment in education),		
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15 (forest habitat protection),		
	SDG14 (forest carbon sequestration), SDG15 (forest carbon		
	sequestration), and SDG16 (forest carbon sequestration).		
	as it discourages deforestation)		
Unit of measure	Number		
Monitoring methodology	The execution of project resources is verified and the people who are involved in the project are verified. access to formal education or better quality education		
Frequency of monitoring	Annually		
	Carbo-Terra		
D 111 (	Yauto		
Responsible for measurement	• Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation		
Indicator result			
in the reporting period			
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Execution of project resources.</li> <li>Development of formal education programs.</li> <li>Record of actions aimed at improving the education of the community.</li> <li>Registration of beneficiaries of actions aimed at improving the education of the community.</li> </ul>		
кешагкя			

Activity ID	A-8
Indicator ID	A-8.2

Indicator name	# of women with access to formal education programs or a
	better quality education
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG4 (investment in education),
	SDG5 (women's participation), SDG13 (emission reductions),
	SDG15 (gender equality), and SDG14 (gender equality).
	(protection of the forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Туре	Result









Unit of measure	Number		
Monitoring methodology	The execution of project resources is verified and the women who		
	access to formal education or better quality education.		
Frequency of monitoring	Annually		
	Carbo-Terra		
Posponsible for	Yauto		
measurement	Responsible person delegated on behalf of the reservation		
Y 11 . 1.			
Indicator result			
in the reporting period			
	<ul> <li>Execution of project resources.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Development of formal education programs.</li> </ul>		
Documents to support the	<ul> <li>Record of actions aimed at improving the education</li> </ul>		
information	of the community.		
	Registration of women beneficiaries of actions		
	aimed at improving the education of the		
	community.		
Remarks			

Activity ID	A-9		
Indicator ID	A-9.1		
Indicator name	# of persons participating in meetings or workshops on topics of health		
Туре	Result		
Goal	The identification and prioritization processes are carried out in the following ways		
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (health), SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15 (forest habitat protection) since discourages deforestation)		
Unit of measure	Number		
Monitoring methodology	<ul> <li>Participant registration</li> <li>Minutes</li> <li>Rapporteur Ships</li> </ul>		
Frequency of monitoring	Annually		
Responsible for measurement	Carbo- Terra Yauto Entities or programs that develop activities		
Indicator result in the reporting period			







Documents to support the information

- Photographic and/or video recordings.
- Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened.
- Minutes of the meetings and workshops convened.
- Rapporteurship







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Available information will be used

Activity ID	A-o		
Indicator ID	A-0.2		
Indicator name			
	# of people with access to health services		
Туре	Result		
Goal	Access to health services is improved for the members of the		
Som	community.		
SDCs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (health), SDG13 (emission		
SDAS to be met	reductions), SDG15 (forest habitat protection) since		
	discourages deforestation)		
Unit of measure	Number		
	The execution of project resources and the investments made in		
	health service improvements are verified. The number of people		
Monitoring methodology	in the community who have access to health services is quantified.		
	health care or to improvements in this service.		
Frequency of monitoring	Annually		
	Carbo-Terra		
	• Yauto		
<b>Responsible for</b>	• Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation		
measurement	Entities or programs		
	1 0		
Indicator result			
in the reporting period			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Execution of project resources.		
	• Development of health programs.		
Documents to support the	Record of actions aimed at improving access to		
information	health services by the community.		
	Registration of persons accessing health services		
	Registration of persons accessing nearth services.		
Remarks			

Activity ID	A-9
Indicator ID	A-9.3
Indicator name	# of health posts constructed/improved
Туре	Result
Goal	The infrastructure to provide health services to the population is improved. members of the communities.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (health), SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15 (forest habitat protection) since discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number

Monitoring methodology	The execution of project resources and investments is verified. The number of health posts built or improved is quantified. The number of health posts built or improved is quantified.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> <li>Entities or programs</li> </ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Execution of project resources.</li> <li>Health posts built and adequate.</li> <li>Evidence of contract</li> </ul>
Remarks	Use available information

Activity ID	A-9
Indicator ID	A-9.4
Indicator name	# of people who are trained in traditional and ancestral medicine
Туре	Result
Goal	Knowledge of traditional and ancestral medicine is strengthened,
Guai	and western medicine of the members of the communities
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (health), SDG13 (emission
SDGS to be met	reductions), SDG15 (forest habitat protection) since
	discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
	The execution of project resources and investments made in
	capacity building in traditional and ancestral medicine and
Monitoring methodology	western medicine are verified. The number of people attending
	these training sessions is quantified.
	capacity building
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	• Carbo-Terra
Responsible for	• Yauto
measurement	Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Execution of project resources
	Evidence of the workshops held
Documents to support the	Conference proceedings
information	Attendance list
mormation	Photographic record
	i notographic record

Remarks







Activity ID	A-10
Indicator ID	A-10.1
Indicator name	# of persons participating in meetings or workshops on topics
	housing, water and sanitation
Туре	Result
Goal	The identification and prioritization processes are carried out in the following ways participatory
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (health), SDG6 (water), SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15 (forest habitat protection), SDG15 (forest habitat protection), SDG6 (water), SDG13 (emissions reductions), and SDG14 (forest carbon sequestration). as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	<ul><li>Participant registration</li><li>Minutes</li><li>Rapporteur Ships</li></ul>
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo- Terra Yauto Entities or programs that develop activities
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened.</li> <li>Minutes of the meetings and workshops convened.</li> <li>Rapporteurship</li> </ul>
Remarks	Available information will be used

Activity ID	A-10
Indicator ID	A-10.2
Indicator name	# of people with access to safe drinking water or improved water quality water
Туре	Result
Goal	People in the community have access to drinking water. or better water quality.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG6 (water), SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15 (forest habitat protection because discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number





Monitoring methodology	The execution of project resources and the investments made in
	drinking water treatment systems are verified. The number of
	people who have access to safe drinking water or improved access
	to safe drinking water is quantified.
	water quality.







Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-
	Terra
	Yauto
	Community representative
	Entities or programs that develop activities
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Execution of project resources.
Documents to support the	Construction of drinking water
information	treatment systems.
	Award contract
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-10
Indicator ID	A-10.3
Indicator name	# of dwellings or infrastructure that have water and wastewater systems electrical energy
Туре	Product
Goal	Access to electric energy from panels is improved. in the indigenous reservation.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG7 (energy), SDG13 (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions), and SDG14 (energy efficiency). emissions), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	The execution of project resources and investments is verified. in the installation of energy sources. The number of homes receiving improvements in electricity systems is quantified.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo- Terra Yauto Community representative Entities or programs
Indicator result in the reporting period	









Activity ID

A-10







Indicator ID	A-10.4
Indicator name	# of actions aimed at strengthening integrated waste management
Туре	Result
Col	Actions are implemented to ensure the proper management of
Goal	waste in the reserve.
	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (health for improved sanitation),
SDGs to be met	SDG6 (sanitation), SDG11 (improved and healthier housing), SDG13
	(emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection), SDG15
	(forest habitat protection), SDG6 (sanitation), SDG11 (improved
	and healthier housing), SDG13 (emissions reduction), and SDG14
	(forest habitat protection).
	as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
	The execution of project resources and investments is verified.
Monitoring methodology	The company has been involved in the development of activities
	to strengthen waste management in the communities.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-
Responsible for	Terra
measurement	Yauto
	Community representative
	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Execution of project resources.
	Records of actions implemented to promote
Documents to support the	integrated waste management.
information	Contracts
	• Reports
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-10
Indicator ID	A-10.5
Indicator name	# of houses improved/constructed
Туре	Result
Goal	Homes of community members are improved or built.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (health for improved sanitation),
	SDG11 (improved housing), SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15
	(improved sanitation), and SDG14 (improved health).
	(protection of the forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	The number of houses improved or built is quantified.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually







Responsible for measurement	Carbo- Terra
	Yauto
	Community representative
	Entities or programs













Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Execution of project resources</li> </ul>
	Records of home improvement activities
	On-site visits
	• Reports
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-m
Indicator ID	A-11.1
Indicator name	# of persons participating in meetings or workshops on topics
	of governance and planning
Туре	Result
Coal	The Safeguards Plan construction/updating process
Goal	or community plans are carried out in a participatory manner.
	SDG1 (social and productive investment), SDG2 (social and
	productive investment), SDG3 (investment in health), SDG4
	(investment in education), SDG5 (women's participation), SDG6
SDGs to be met	(investment in water and sanitation9, SDG8 (improved
	employment and economic growth), SDG11 (investment in
	housing), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat
	protection as it discourages
	deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of
	participants in meetings or workshops related to the following are
	taken into account
	with the themes of the Indigenous Life Plan.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-
<b>Responsible for</b>	Terra
measurement	Yauto
	Community representative
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	<ul> <li>Photographic and/or video records.</li> </ul>
	Attendance lists for workshops and
Documents to support the	meetings convened.
information	<ul> <li>Minutes of the meetings and workshops convened.</li> </ul>
	• Reports
Domorko	
Kemarks	

Activity ID	А-ш
Indicator ID	A-11.2
Indicator name	# of community plans prepared or updated
Туре	Product





At least 1 Community Plan is prepared.







	SDG1 (social and productive investment), SDG2 (social and
	productive investment), SDG3 (investment in health), SDG4
	(investment in education), SDG5 (women's participation), SDG6
SDGs to be met	(investment in water and sanitation9, SDG8 (improved
	employment and economic growth), SDG11 (investment in
	housing), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat
	protection as it discourages
	deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Manitaria a mathadala m	The number of life plans prepared or
Monitoring methodology	updated.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-
	Terra
Responsible for	Yauto
measurement	Community representative
	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Community Plan documents developed.
Documents to support the	Minutes of meetings.
information	• Reports
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-11
Indicator ID	А-ш.3
Indicator name	# community plans being implemented
Туре	Result
Goal	Actions are implemented that contribute to the fulfillment of the
6081	community development plans.
	SDG1 (social and productive investment), SDG2 (social and
	productive investment), SDG3 (investment in health), SDG4
SDC a to be mot	(investment in education), SDG5 (women's participation), SDG6
SDGs to be met	(investment in water and sanitation9, SDG8 (improved
	employment and economic growth), SDG11 (investment in
	housing), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat
	protection as it discourages
	deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	This indicator will be reported based on the number of
	Community plans with implementation actions.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually

carbo		TERRA Commodities Brokers
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-	
	Terra	
	Yauto	
	Community representative	
	Entities or Programs	
Indicator result		







in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Records of implementation actions of the community plans.</li> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-12
Indicator ID	A-12.1
Indicator name	# of indigenous land management plans elaborated
Туре	Product
Goal	The Land Use and Zoning Plan is in harmony with the regional planning instruments, such as the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Park Management Plan.
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection), SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change). forestry as it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	The elaboration of the land management plans is verified.
Monitoring methodology	Territory developed.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-
Responsible for	Terra
measurement	Yauto
	Community representative
	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	Land Management Plan Documents.
information	• Reports
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-12
Indicator ID	A-12.2
Indicator name	# of land management plans being implemented
Туре	Result
Goal	Implementation of at least 1 Management Plan is initiated.
	Territorial.
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
	forestry as it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	This indicator will be reported based on the number of
	Management Plans that are being implemented.













Responsible for	Carbo-
	Terra
	Yauto
	Community representative
	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Records of implementation actions of the
Documents to support the information	Indigenous Life Plans.
	Photographic and/or video recordings.
	• Reports
Remarks	

Indicator ID       A-13.1         Indicator name       Persons participating in training sessions, meetings or conferences training programs related to indigenous culture         Type       Result         Goal       Strengthening the capacities of community members to to maintain, recover and improve the elements of their own culture         SDGs to be met       SDG 3 - Health and well-being         SDG 1 - Sustainable cities and communities       SDG 1 - Sustainable cities and communities         Monitoring methodology       The number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified.         related to indigenous culture.       related to indigenous culture.         Frequency of monitoring       - Carbo-Terra         · Yauto       Sentities or programs         Indicator result       - Entities or programs         in the reporting period       - Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.         Documents to support the information       - Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.         · Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture.       - Photographic and/or video recordings.         · Photographic and/or video recordings.       - Reports	Activity ID	A-13
Indicator namePersons participating in training sessions, meetings or conferences training programs related to indigenous cultureTypeResultGoalStrengthening the capacities of community members to to maintain, recover and improve the elements of their own cultureSDGs to be metSDG 3 - Health and well-being SDG 1 - Sustainable cities and communitiesUnit of measureNumberMonitoring methodologyThe number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyResponsible for measurementCarbo-Terra · Yauto · Community representative · Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Documents to support the information• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Photographic and/or video recordings. · Photographic and/or video recordings. · Reports• Photographic and/or video recordings. · Reports	Indicator ID	A-13.1
Indicator name       training programs related to indigenous culture         Type       Result         Goal       Strengthening the capacities of community members to to maintain, recover and improve the elements of their own culture         SDGs to be met       SDG 3 - Health and well-being SDG 1 - Sustainable cities and communities         Unit of measure       Number         The number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.         Frequency of monitoring       Annually         • Carbo-Terra       · Yauto         • Community representative       • Entities or programs         Indicator result in the reporting period       • Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.         Documents to support the information       • Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.         • Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture       • Photographic and/or video recordings.         • Photographic and/or video recordings.       • Reports	Indicator name	Persons participating in training sessions, meetings or conferences
TypeResultGoalStrengthening the capacities of community members to to maintain, recover and improve the elements of their own cultureSDGs to be metSDG 3 - Health and well-being SDG 1 - Sustainable cities and communitiesUnit of measureNumberMonitoring methodologyThe number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyResponsible for measurementCarbo-Terra • Yauto • Community representative • Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Nonuents to support the information• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Poctographic and/or video recordings. • Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports• Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports	indicator name	training programs related to indigenous culture
GoalStrengthening the capacities of community members to to maintain, recover and improve the elements of their own cultureSDGs to be metSDG 3 - Health and well-being SDG 1 - Sustainable cities and communitiesUnit of measureNumberMonitoring methodologyThe number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyResponsible for measurementCarbo-Terra • Yauto • Community representative • Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Monitoring methodology• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Responsible for measurement• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Monitoring period• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Nomutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture • Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports	Туре	Result
totalto maintain, recover and improve the elements of their own cultureSDGs to be metSDG 3 - Health and well-being SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communitiesUnit of measureNumberMonitoring methodologyThe number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyResponsible for measurementCarbo-Terra • Yauto • Community representative • Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Documents to support the information• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Photographic and/or video recordings. • Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports• Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports	Goal	Strengthening the capacities of community members to
SDGs to be metSDG 3 - Health and well-being SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communitiesUnit of measureNumberMonitoring methodologyThe number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyResponsible for measurementCarbo-Terra . Yauto . Community representative . Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period- Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Documents to support the information- Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Photographic and/or video recordings. . Photographic and/or video recordings. . Reports- Photographic and/or video recordings. . Reports	Goal	to maintain, recover and improve the elements of their own culture
SDG n - Sustainable cities and communitiesUnit of measureNumberMonitoring methodologyThe number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyResponsible for measurementCarbo-Terra · Yauto · Community representative · Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period· Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Documents to support the information· Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Photographic and/or video recordings. · Reports· Attendancy reiden and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture	SDGs to be met	SDG 3 - Health and well-being
Unit of measureNumberMonitoring methodologyThe number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyResponsible for measurementCarbo-Terra · Yauto · Community representative · Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting periodImage: Carbo regramsDocuments to support the informationImage: Carbo regrams related to indigenous culture.Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture · Photographic and/or video recordings. · Reports		SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities
Monitoring methodologyThe number of community members attending training, meetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyResponsible for measurementCarbo-Terra · Yauto · Community representative · Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period· Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Documents to support the information· Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Photographic and/or video recordings. · Reports· Photographic and/or video recordings. · Reports	Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodologymeetings or training sessions is quantified. related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyAnnually• Carbo-Terra• Yauto• Sesponsible for measurementIndicator result in the reporting period• Entities or programsDocuments to support the information• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture • Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports		The number of community members attending training,
related to indigenous culture.Frequency of monitoringAnnually• Carbo-Terra• Yauto• Yauto• Community representative• Entities or programs• Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Documents to support the information• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.• Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture • Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports	Monitoring methodology	meetings or training sessions is quantified.
Frequency of monitoringAnnuallyResponsible for measurement• Carbo-Terra • Yauto • Community representative • Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Documents to support the information• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.• Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports• Photographic and/or video recordings.		related to indigenous culture.
Responsible for measurement• Carbo-Terra • Yauto • Community representative • Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Documents to support the information• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports• Reports	Frequency of monitoring	Annually
<ul> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Community representative</li> <li>Entities or programs</li> <li>Indicator result         <ul> <li>in the reporting period</li> </ul> </li> <li>Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.</li> <li>Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture</li> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>		Carbo-Terra
Responsible for measurement• Community representative • Entities or programsIndicator result in the reporting period• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Documents to support the information• Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.Photographic and/or video recordings. • Reports• Reports		• Yauto
measurement       Entities or programs         Indicator result	Responsible for	Community representative
Indicator result       •         in the reporting period       •         Documents to support the information       •         Photographic and/or video recordings.       •         Reports       •	measurement	Entities or programs
Indicator result         in the reporting period         Documents to support the information         • Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.         • Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture         • Photographic and/or video recordings.         • Reports	<b>Y</b> 1 1.	
<ul> <li>Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.</li> <li>Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture</li> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>	Indicator result	
<ul> <li>Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.</li> <li>Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture</li> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>	in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information       • Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture         • Photographic and/or video recordings.         • Reports		Attendance lists for training workshops related
<ul> <li>Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture</li> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Reports</li> </ul>	Documents to support the information	to indigenous culture.
information training sessions related to indigenous culture Photographic and/or video recordings. Reports		Minutes of meetings and photographic record of
<ul><li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li><li>Reports</li></ul>		training sessions related to indigenous culture
Reports		<ul> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> </ul>
		• Reports
Remarks	Remarks	

Activity ID	A-13
Indicator ID	A-13.2







Indicator name	Women participating in trainings, meetings or conferences	
indicator name	training programs related to indigenous culture.	
Туре	Result	
Goal	Strengthening the capacities of women in the communities to	
Goai	to maintain, recover and improve the elements of their own culture	
SDGs to be met	SDG 3 - Health and well-being	
	SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities	
Unit of measure	Number	
Monitoring methodology	The number of women in the community who attend the training, meetings or training sessions related to indigenous culture.	
Frequency of monitoring	Annually	
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Community representative</li> <li>Entities or programs</li> </ul>	
Indicator result		
in the reporting period		
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Attendance lists for training workshops related to indigenous culture.</li> <li>Minutes of meetings and photographic record of training sessions related to indigenous culture</li> <li>Report</li> </ul>	
Remarks		

Activity ID	A-14
Indicator ID	A-14.1
Indicator name	# of people participating in awareness-raising events, meetings or
indicator name	training sessions related to monitoring
Туре	Result
Coal	Strengthening the capacities of community members to
Goal	biodiversity monitoring and deforestation control
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
	forestry as it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number
	Number of community members attending sensitizations,
Monitoring methodology	meetings or training sessions on the following topics
	biodiversity monitoring and deforestation control.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
	• Yauto
Responsible for	Community representative
measurement	Entities or programs







Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Attendance lists for workshops and awareness workshops for the identification of the causes and agents of deforestation, natural resource management, equipment management and techniques for biodiversity monitoring, conflict resolution.</li> <li>Meeting minutes and photographic record of training sessions for the identification of the causes and agents of deforestation, natural resource management, handling of equipment and techniques for biodiversity monitoring, conflict resolution.</li> </ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-14
Indicator ID	A-14.2
Indicator name	# of women participating in awareness-raising events, meetings or
	training sessions related to monitoring
Туре	Result
Goal	Strengthening the capacities of women in the communities for the
Goal	biodiversity monitoring and deforestation control
SDGs to be met	SDG5 (women's participation), SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15
sbus to be met	(forest habitat protection as it discourages
	deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
	Number of women in the community who attend awareness-raising
Monitoring methodology	sessions, meetings or training sessions on the following
	topics biodiversity monitoring and deforestation control.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
	• Yauto
Responsible for	Community representative
measurement	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
in the reporting period	Attendance lists for training sessions for the
	identification of the causes and agents of deforestation
	natural resource management equipment
Documents to support the	management and techniques for biodiversity
information	monitoring conflict resolution
mormation	<ul> <li>Meeting minutes and photographic record of the</li> </ul>
	training sessions for the identification of causes
	and agents
	deforestation, natural resource management.
	natural resource management, deforestation







	equipment and techniques for biodiversity monitoring, conflict resolution.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-14
Indicator ID	A-14.3
Indicator name	Document of constitution or formalization of the Group of Families
indicator name	protectors of the forest
Туре	Product
Goal	Formalize the group of families protecting the forest.
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Number of incorporation and formalization documents
Monitoring includelogy	Group of families protecting the forest
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
	• Yauto
<b>Responsible for</b>	Community representative
measurement	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Formalization documents and constitution of the
Documents to support the	Group of Forest Protector Families.
information	Meeting minutes.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-14
Indicator ID	A-14.4
To Broad and an and a	# of members belonging to the Protective Families Group
indicator name	of the forest
Туре	Product
Goal	Linking community members in the family group
	protectors of the forest
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, we use the
	list of
	the members of the Group of Families protecting the forest
Frequency of monitoring	Annually







sostenibilided + carbono	CONSULTORIA SOCIAL
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
	<ul><li>Yauto</li><li>Community representative</li><li>Entities or programs</li></ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>List of members of the Forest Protector Families Group</li> <li>Minutes of the meeting for the constitution of the Group of Forest Protector Families</li> </ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-14
Indicator ID	A-14.5
Indicator name	Programming of the activities of the Protective Families Group
	of the forest
Туре	Product
Coal	Implementing the scheduling of the monitoring activities of the
Goal	group of families protecting the forest
<b>SDCs to be mot</b>	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
SDGs to be met	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number
	Check if there is evidence of the implementation of the
Monitoring methodology	programming of the activities of the Group of families protecting
monitoring includerogy	the forest and report the number of programs in the following
	table.
	implementation.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
	• Yauto
Responsible for	Community representative
measurement	Entities or programs
~ 1. 1	
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	• Evidence of the implementation of the activities
	planned for the Group of families protecting the
	forest.
	<ul> <li>Meeting minutes to define the schedule of activities to</li> </ul>
Documents to support the	be carried out by the group of families protecting the
information	forest.
	Schedules of activities of the Group of families
	protecting the forest
	• Reports
Remarks	

ity ID	A-14
COCOO tor ID	A-14.6
sestenibilities thereas rame	Tours and/or expeditions carried out
Туре	Product
Goal	Conduct tours and/or expeditions for monitoring of the
Goai	biodiversity and deforestation control and management
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
bb db to be met	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
	The development of terring on our editions in the sure of the
	The development of tours or expeditions in the area of the
Monitoring methodology	indigenous reservation is verified in order to identify and/or
с с <i>і</i>	monitor the biodiversity and the state of the forest cover present in
	the area.
Erequency of monitoring	Appually
Frequency of monitoring	
	• Carbo-Terra
Perpensible for	• fauto
measurement	Community representative
measurement	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Evidence of the development of tours
	and/or expeditions in the territory.
	Meeting minutes to define the scheduling of
Documents to support the	tours and/or expeditions.
information	Schedules of activities of the Group of families
	protecting the forest
	Program or entity reports
	rogram of entity reports
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-15
Indicator ID	A-15.1
Indicator name	# of hectares of standing forest in project area
Туре	Impact
Goal	Monitor the progress of deforestation and its changes in
	coverage
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Assessment of forest and non-forest maps according to
	PROCLIMA methodology



Stokers	
Frequency of monitoring	Annually







Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> </ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul><li>Deforestation analysis from maps</li><li>Calculations of deforestation and deforestation rates</li></ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-15
Indicator ID	A-15.2
Indicator name	# of tons of CO2 not emitted
Туре	Impact
Goal	Reduce carbon emissions
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection), SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change). forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Tons (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
Monitoring methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the area of standing forest present in the territory of the indigenous reservation is identified and estimated using Geographic Information Systems and remote sensing satellite images. Subsequently, the following is applied the applicable emission factor
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Use of IDEAM non-forest forest maps (SMByC)</li> <li>Use of NREF emission factors</li> <li>Calculation supports</li> </ul>
Kemarks	

Activity ID	A-15
Indicator ID	A-15.3
Indicator name	# of people employed for community monitoring
Туре	Impact
Goal	Employ members of the community in the activities of
	biodiversity monitoring and follow-up
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Number







Monitoring methodology	Number of persons employed full time by the following companies project activities related to the monitoring component.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> </ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul><li>Contracts entered into with members of the community.</li><li>Payment records.</li></ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-15
Indicator ID	A-15.4
Indicator name	# of hectares of standing forest in leakage area
Туре	Impact
Cool	Monitor the progress of deforestation and its changes in
Goal	coverage in the leakage area
<b>SDCs to be mot</b>	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
SDGS to be met	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
-	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	hectares
Monitoring methodology	Assessment of forest and non-forest maps according to
Monitoring methodology	PROCLIMA methodology
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
Responsible for	• Yauto
measurement	Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	<ul> <li>Spatial analysis of deforestation from maps</li> </ul>
information	Calculations of deforestation and deforestation rates
Pomarka	
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-15
Indicator ID	A-15.5
Indicator name	Meetings with public or private entities to review
	deforestation trends at project boundaries
Туре	Result







Goal	Strengthen the processes of regional articulation of the reserve and identify opportunities to improve governance based on joint
	management with private and public entities.
SDGs to be met	SDG15 (protection of forest habitat)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Number of meetings held for the purpose of reviewing the deforestation issues inside and outside the project boundaries, either with public or private entities.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	• reserve
<b>Responsible for</b>	Carbo-Terra-Yauto
measurement	
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Photographic and/or video recordings.
De sum ente te sum est the	Meeting attendance lists.
Documents to support the	Meeting minutes.
information	• Other meetings are supported.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-16
Indicator ID	A-16.1
Indicator name	# of people participating in awareness-raising events, meetings or
indicator name	training sessions on administrative issues
Туре	Result
	Strengthen the capacities of community members for the
Coal	management of productive systems, including administrative,
Goai	legal and financial aspects, as well as strengthening
	of forest governance management
	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects),
SDGs to be met	SDG8 (Productive projects), SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection))
Unit of measure	Number
	Number of community members attending training sessions for
	the management of productive systems, including
Monitoring methodology	administrative, legal and financial aspects, as well as the
	strengthening of forest governance and management.
	the value obtained is reported
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
	• Yauto
<b>Responsible for</b>	Programs or Entities
measurement	Community representatives
Indicator result	







in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Photographic and/or video recordings.</li> <li>Attendance lists for the workshops and awareness-raising days.</li> <li>Meeting minutes and photographic record of the training sessions for the implementation of reforestation actions.</li> <li>Third party reports</li> </ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-16
Indicator ID	A-16.2
Indicator name	# of women participating in awareness-raising events, meetings or
indicator name	training sessions on administrative issues
Туре	Result
	Strengthen the capacities of women members of the communities
Goal	to manage administrative, legal and financial aspects of the
	project.
	financial
	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8
SDGs to be met	(productive projects), SDG13 (emissions reduction),
	SDG15 (protection of forest habitat))
Unit of measure	Number
	Number of women community members attending training
	sessions for the management of production systems and business
Monitoring mathedology	plans, including administrative, legal and financial aspects, as
Monitoring methodology	well as the strengthening of forest governance management, and
	the value of the training is reported.
	obtained
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
Responsible for	• Yauto
measurement	Community representative
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Photographic and/or video record
Documents to support the information	Attendance lists for the workshops
	and awareness-raising days
	Minutes of meetings and photographic record
	of the training
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-17
Indicator ID	A-17.1







Indicator name	# of people participating in awareness-raising events, meetings or
	training sessions on restoration issues
Туре	Result
Coal	Strengthening community capacities for development
Goal	of restoration actions
	SDG5 (women's participation), SDG13 (emissions reduction),
SDGs to be met	SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
	Number of community members attending sensitization,
Monitoring methodology	meetings or training sessions on the following topics
	restoration actions
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
Perpensible for	• Yauto
measurement	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Attendance lists for the workshops and awareness-
	raising days for the implementation of restoration
Decuments to support the	actions.
bocuments to support the	<ul> <li>Meeting minutes and photographic record of the</li> </ul>
information	training sessions for the implementation of restoration
	actions.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-17
Indicator ID	A-17.2
Indicator name	# of women participating in awareness-raising events, meetings or
	training sessions on restoration issues
Туре	Result
Goal	Strengthening the capacities of women in the communities for the
GOdi	development of restoration actions
SDGs to be met	SDG5 (women's participation), SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15
	(forest habitat protection as it discourages
	deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Number of women in the community who attend the
	awareness-raising, meetings or training sessions on
	restoration activities
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Pasponsible for	Carbo-Terra
measurement	• Yauto







	Entities or programs
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Attendance lists for the workshops and awareness-raising days for the implementation of restoration actions.</li> <li>Meeting minutes and photographic record of the training sessions for the implementation of restoration actions.</li> </ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-17
Indicator ID	A-17.3
Indicator name	# of hectares subject to restoration actions
Туре	Impact
Goal	Develop restoration actions in intervened areas
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emissions reduction), SDG15 (habitat protection),
	SDG14 (climate change), and SDG14 (climate change).
** •. C	forestry since it discourages deforestation).
Unit of measure	Area (ha)
Monitoring methodology	Restoration actions carried out by members of the
	community
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	• Carbo-Terra
Responsible for	• Yauto
measurement	Responsible person delegated on behalf of the reservation
T 1* . 1.	
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Social mapping.
	<ul> <li>Minutes of meetings with the community.</li> </ul>
Documents to support the	Photographic record.
information	• Field visit report.
	• Satellite verification and measurement with GIS tools.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-18
Indicator ID	A-18.1
Indicator name	# of persons participating in meetings or workshops on topics
	of communications
Туре	Result
Goal	The processes of identification and prioritization of social
	investments in
	communications are carried out in a participatory manner.






SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG11 (connectivity), SDG13 (reduction of poverty), and SDG14 (social investment). emissions), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation), SDG15 (protection of forest habitats as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Number of community members attending the workshops training on communication issues
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	<ul><li>Carbo-Terra</li><li>Yauto</li><li>Community representative</li></ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul><li>Community meeting minutes</li><li>Attendance lists</li><li>Photographic record</li></ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-18
Indicator ID	A-18.2
Indicator name	# of people with access to communications services
Туре	Result
Cool	Improved access to communication services for members
Goal	of the community.
SDCs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG11 (connectivity), SDG13 (emissions
SDUS to be met	reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection because
	discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	The number of people with access to health care services is
Monitoring methodology	recorded.
	communication
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
	• Yauto
Responsible for	Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation
measurement	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Social mapping.
Documents to support the	Entity Report
information	Community Report
Remarks	







Activity ID	A-18
Indicator ID	A-18.3
Indicator name	# of elements/infrastructure (antennas and
indicator name	communications) upgraded / in operation
Туре	Result
Goal	The infrastructure is improved in order to provide
Guai	communication to the members of the communities.
SDCs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG11 (connectivity), SDG13 (emissions
SDGs to be met	reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection because
	discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	The elements, installed infrastructure, improved infrastructure and in operation that allows access to the communications of
	community members
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
	• Yauto
<b>Responsible for</b>	Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation
measurement	Telecommunications services company
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Social mapping.
Documents to support the	Photographic record.
information	• Field visit report.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-19
Indicator ID	A-19.1
In diantan mener	# of people participating in awareness-raising events, meetings or
indicator name	training workshops on traditions and culture
Туре	Result
Goal	Improve the capabilities of community members to traditional and ancestral strengthening of cabildos and organization
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG11 (organization), SDG13 (reduction of poverty), and SDG14 (social investment). emissions), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation), SDG15 (protection of forest habitats as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Number of community members who attend sensitization, meetings or training sessions for traditional and ancestral strengthening of the cabildos and the organization
Frequency of monitoring	Annually







Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> </ul>
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	• Minutes of meetings with the community.
Documents to support the	Attendance lists
information	Photographic record.
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-19
Indicator ID	A-19.2
Indicator name	# of women participating in awareness-raising events, meetings or
	training sessions on traditions and culture
Туре	Result
Goal	Strengthening the capacities of women in the communities to traditional and ancestral strengthening of cabildos and organization
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG11 (organization), SDG13 (reduction
	emissions), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages
	deforestation), SDG15 (protection of forest habitats as it
	discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number of persons
	Number of women in the community who attend sensitizations,
Monitoring methodology	meetings or training sessions for traditional and ancestral
	strengthening of the cabildos and the
	organization
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	• Carbo-Terra
	• Yauto
Responsible for	<ul> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> </ul>
measurement	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
	Community meeting minutes
Documents to support the	Attendance lists
information	Photographic record
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-19
Indicator ID	A-19.3







# of grandfathers and grandmothers and/or grandmothers and/or grandfathers' grandmothers and/or grandfathers' grandfathers supported







Туре	Result
Goal	Support grandfathers and grandmothers and grandfathers and grandmothers and grandmothers and grandmothers and grandmothers and grandmothers and grandmothers and grandmothers in strengthening traditional and ancestral
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG15 (social investment), SDG13 (emission reductions), SDG14 (emissions reductions), SDG15 (social investment) (protection of the forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of measure	Number of grandfathers, grandmothers and grandfathers and grandfathers and grandfathers and grandfathers and grandfathers and grandfathers
Monitoring methodology	Number of grandfathers, grandmothers and grandfathers and grandmothers who are supported in the traditional and ancestral strengthening
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible delegate on behalf of the reservation</li> <li>Entities or programs</li> </ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul><li>Social mapping.</li><li>Photographic record.</li></ul>
Remarks	

Activity ID	A-19
Indicator ID	A-19.4
Indicator name	Community bylaws document prepared
Туре	Result
Goal	Number of documents
SDGs to be met	SDG 3 - Health and well-being
	SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	The number of documents produced is counted
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-Terra
	• Yauto
<b>Responsible for</b>	Responsible person delegated on behalf of the reservation
measurement	Entities or programs
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	Documents prepared
information	Attendance lists of conferences held













Activity ID	A-19
Indicator ID	A-19.5







Indicator name	Malocas built or suitable
Туре	Product
Goal	Number of malocas
SDGs to be met	SDG 3 - Health and well-being
	SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring mathedology	The number of malocas built or suitable for the construction of
Monitoring methodology	the community
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	<ul> <li>Carbo-Terra</li> <li>Yauto</li> <li>Responsible person delegated on behalf of the reservation</li> <li>Entities or programs</li> </ul>
Indicator result in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Record of actions for the construction and/or adaptation of malocas</li> <li>Photographic records</li> <li>Entity or program reports</li> </ul>
Remarks	

# 11.3. Monitoring of REDD+ Safeguards

The monitoring plan for each applicable safeguard is presented below:

Safeguard ID	SVG-1
Indicator ID	SVG-1.1
Indicator name	Correspondence with national legislation
Туре	Result
Goal	100%
Unit of measure	Percentage
Monitoring methodology	The current regulations are verified and it is verified that the proposed activities comply with them. The following equation will be used to monitor and report this indicator: # # # de actividades totales * 100%
Frequency of monitoring	Annually or when a change in the activities of the company is proposed. project
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra Yauto













in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Regulatory support documents.</li> <li>Analysis of legal correspondence by project activities.</li> <li>Attendance lists, meeting minutes, photographic records and recordings of community meetings.</li> </ul>
Remarks	All project activities have been carried out by giving compliance with the pertinent regulations and legal aspects.

Safeguard ID	SVG-2
Indicator ID	SVG-2.1
Indicator name	Transformation and access to information
Туре	Result
Goal	100%
Unit of measure	Percentage
Monitoring methodology	Access to information in language and media appropriate for the community will be verified. The number of community leaders who have access to the documents developed will be verified. The following equation will be used to monitor this safeguard and report on this indicator: <u># de líderes de la comunidad con acceso a información</u> <u># de líderes totales de la comunidad de la comunidad</u> * 100%
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra Yauto
Indicator result in the reporting period	100%
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Meeting minutes</li> <li>Socialization minutes</li> <li>Workshop attendance lists</li> <li>Community interviews and surveys</li> </ul>
Remarks	Leaders have information in language and media appropriate.
Safeguard ID	SVG-3
Indicator ID	SVG-3.1
Indicator name	Accountability
Туре	Product
Goal	Submit an accountability report within 6 months.
GUal	months after the verification process.
Unit of measure	Number







Monitoring methodology	For the measurement of this indicator, the generation of
	accountability reports by the project implementer will be taken
	into account. Likewise, reporting and accountability sessions will
	be held with the stakeholders.
	interested parties.
Frequency of monitoring	Within 6 months of the verification process
Posponsible for	Carbo-Terra
measurement	Yauto
Indicator result	Does not report
in the reporting period	
	Meeting minutes, attendance list and photographic
Documents to support the	record of the informative spaces.
information	Accountability reports.
Remarks	

Safeguard ID	SVG-4
Indicator ID	SVG-4.1
Indicator name	Recognition of forest governance structures
Туре	Impact
Goal	Recognize compliance with the forest governance structures established by the authorities of the reserve and their concordance with those established by other institutions present in the area. in the territory.
Unit of measure	Compliance
Monitoring methodology	It will be verified that REDD+ actions are developed in accordance with the forest governance structure associated with the territorial jurisdiction by the indigenous reservation, and the forest governance structures established by other institutions present in the territory.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra Yauto
Indicator result in the reporting period	100%
Documents to support the information	Forest governance structure documents for each reserve Meeting minutes and attendance lists. Documents prepared by institutions on forest governance. Administrative acts of territorial planning
Remarks	At present, each reserve has a structure of forest governance.







Safeguard ID	SVG-5
Indicator ID	SVG-5.1
Indicator name	Capacity building
Туре	Result
Carl	To increase the technical, legal and administrative capabilities of
Goal	the members of the indigenous reservation
Unit of measure	Number of workshops held
	Thematic training sessions will be held (technical, legal and
	administrative), and tests will be administered at the end of the
Monitoring methodology	training sessions in order to evaluate the adoption of knowledge
	by the community members.
	will report the results obtained.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
	Carbo-
<b>Responsible for</b>	Terra
measurement	Yauto
	SENA, SINCHI, Research Centers
Indicator result	No reports
in the reporting period	
	Community questionnaires
Documents to support the	Photographic record of property visits
information	Training workshop attendance lists, meeting minutes
	and photographic records
Remarks	From the third year

Safeguard ID	SVG-6
Indicator ID	SVG-6.1
Indicator name	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
Туре	Result
	Ensure that the consultation spaces are carried out in accordance
	with the national provisions on consultation and free, prior and
Coal	informed consent established in legislation and jurisprudence, as
GOAL	well as the guidelines issued by the Ministry of the Interior and the
	control agencies for the
	with indigenous communities.
Unit of measure	Number
Monitoring methodology	Stakeholder consultation days will be held and a
Mointoring methodology	will report the number of days completed.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
	Yauto
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	







Documents to support the	Evidence of relations and consultation with communities
information	(minutes of meetings, list of participants, photographic record)
Remarks	

Safeguard ID	SVG-7
Indicator ID	SVG-7.1
Indicator name	Respect for traditional knowledge
Туре	Result
	Ensure that the communities' ways of understanding and relating
Coal	to the environment have been taken into consideration and
Goal	respected, so as not to affect the communities'
	traditions, uses and customs of the communities
Unit of measure	Number
	The number of stakeholder consultation days will be quantified,
Monitoring methodology	the proposal for the development of the deforestation initiative
Monitoring methodology	will be validated with the community and the number of
	conferences carried out.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Posponsible for	C Carbo-Terra
measurement	Yauto
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the	Evidence of relations and consultation with communities
information	(minutes of meetings, list of participants, photographic record)
Remarks	

Safeguard ID	SVG-8
Indicator ID	SVG-8.1
Indicator name	Profit sharing
Туре	Impact
	Ensure that 100% of the benefits derived from the
	implementation of policies, measures and actions to reduce
	deforestation and generated from traditional knowledge,
Goal	innovations and practices for the conservation and sustainable
	use of forests, their diversity and ecosystem services are
	distributed fairly and equitably.
	for the members of the indigenous reservation linked to the project.
Unit of measure	Currency
Monitoring methodology	Considering that there is a scheme for the distribution of
	resources derived from the commercialization of carbon
	certificates agreed upon with the communities, a registry will be
	kept of
	resources received by the indigenous reservation.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for	Carbo-Terra













	Yauto
	Representatives of the indigenous reservation
Indicator result	100%
in the reporting period	100%
Documents to support the	Resource sharing agreement defined and signed
information	Financial or economic transaction supports
Remarks	The distribution of resources will be made once expenses have
	been covered.
	project operations

Safeguard ID	SVG-9
Indicator ID	SVG-9.1
Indicator name	Territorial rights
Туре	Result
Goal	Guarantee the respect of collective and territorial rights of the indigenous reserve. As well as its use and cultural, economic and spiritual significance.
Unit of measure	Compliance or non-compliance
Monitoring methodology	The regulations issued in the area of human rights are reviewed. territorial boundaries for each one of the reserve and the respect of these are verified.
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra Yauto
Indicator result in the reporting period	100%
Documents to support the	Resolutions on land titling in favor of the reserve
information	indigenous

Safeguard ID	Safeguard 10
Indicator ID	SVG-10.1
Indicator name	Participation
Туре	Result
Goal	Ensuring full and effective stakeholder participation involved to ensure good governance and decision making on REDD+.
Unit of measure	Compliance or non-compliance
Monitoring methodology	Stakeholder participation will be verified to ensure adequate governance and decision making in the spaces designated for this purpose, in accordance with the provisions established in national regulations and local forms of participation
Frequency of monitoring	Annually
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra Yauto
Indicator result	100%







in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	Evidence of relationship, participation and consultation with the communities (minutes of meetings, lists of participants, photographic record)
Remarks	

Safeguard ID	Safeguard 11		
Indicator ID	SVG-11.1		
Indicator name	Forest conservation and biodiversity		
Туре	Impact		
Goal	Ensuring that the project is not detrimental to the		
Goai	conservation of forests and the biodiversity they harbor.		
Unit of measure	Compliance or non-compliance		
Monitoring methodology	The area of forest present in the project area will be verified.		
Monitoring methodology	through the use of Geographic Information Systems.		
Frequency of monitoring	Annually		
Perpensible for	Carbo-Terra		
measurement	Yauto		
Indicator result			
in the reporting period			
Documents to support the	Generation of cartographic products		
information	On-site observations		
Remarks			

Safeguard ID	SVG-12		
Indicator ID	SVG-12.1		
Indicator name	Provision of environmental goods and services		
Туре	Impact		
	Ensure that ecosystem services (provisioning, supporting,		
Coal	regulating and cultural) are not directly or indirectly affected, e.g.		
GOal	water supply, soil, biodiversity,		
	among others for the execution of the project activities.		
Unit of measure	Compliance or non-compliance		
	The forest cover present in the territory of the reserve will be		
	monitored. In addition, biodiversity monitoring activities will be		
Monitoring methodology	conducted and reports will be generated as a result of		
	these activities.		
Frequency of monitoring	Annually		
Responsible for	Carbo-Terra		
measurement	Yauto		
Indicator result			
in the reporting period			
Documents to support the	Generation of cartographic products		
information	Biodiversity monitoring reports		







	On-site observations
Remarks	

Safeguard ID	Safeguard -13			
Indicator ID	SVG-13.1			
Indicator name	Environmental and territorial planning			
Туре	Result			
	Consolidate the instruments of territorial and environmental			
Goal	management under a focus on conservation and sustainable			
Goui	forest management, recognizing the specific forms of forest			
	management.			
	indigenous reservation and the territorial context.			
Unit of measure	Compliance			
	It will be verified that the project promotes the consolidation of			
	environmental and territorial planning instruments under a			
Monitoring methodology	conservation and sustainable forest management approach,			
womtoring methodology	respecting the forms of government and interests of the			
	communities of the indigenous reservation that participate in the			
	project, and the forms of			
	identified in the territorial context.			
Frequency of monitoring	Annually			
Responsible for	Carbo-Terra			
measurement	Yauto			
Indicator result				
in the reporting period				
	Land Management Plan Documents Developed Indigenous Life			
	Plan			
Documents to support the	Meeting minutes and attendance lists.			
information	Documents prepared by institutions on forest governance.			
	Administrative acts of territorial planning			
Remarks	These activities will be developed within the framework of the			
	project.			

Safeguard ID	Safeguard -14		
Indicator ID	SVG-14.1		
Indicator name	Sector planning		
Type Result			
Goal	Ensuring that REDD+ actions are articulated with the		
Goai	legislation related to forests and their biodiversity		
Unit of measure Compliance			
Monitoring methodology	The community members and Carbo-Terra will verify that the REDD+ actions are articulated with legislation related to forests		
inomeoring incuroaology	and their biodiversity.		











YAUTO





Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
	Yauto
Indicator result	
in the reporting period	
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Municipal Development Plan</li> <li>Departmental Development Plan</li> <li>Environmental Authorities Action Plan</li> </ul>
Remarks	The monitoring activities will be developed within the framework of the project.

Safeguard ID	Safeguard -15		
Indicator ID	SVG-15.1		
Indicator name	Forestry control and surveillance to prevent the displacement of emissions		
Туре	Result		
Goal	Guarantee the development of monitoring and control actions. community to reduce the displacement of emissions and identify the events that cause them		
Unit of measure	Number		
Monitoring methodology	GHG emissions are quantified in the leakage area of the project and compared to the baseline to identify the trend of change.		
Frequency of monitoring	Annually		
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra Yauto		
Indicator result in the reporting period			
Documents to support the information	<ul> <li>Reports of the tours performed</li> <li>Records of identified emissions displacement events</li> <li>Reports on the execution of protocols to deal with emissions displacement events.</li> <li>Georeferenced satellite images</li> </ul>		
Remarks	The monitoring activities will be developed within the framework of the project.		

## 11.4. Permanence of the project

The following table shows the non-permanence risks identified, as well as the level of







risk, mitigation measures, monitoring indicators and the reporting procedure in the event of any of these situations.

Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures	Indicators Monitori ng	Reporting Procedure	Frequency monitorin g
Fires	Under	<ul> <li>Visual detection of fires during tours conducted by community members.</li> <li>Interpretation of satellite images.</li> <li>Buffer of 15%.</li> <li>Define a communication and support request mechanism with entities that attend to emergencies (Corpoamazonia, Firefighters, Army, National Unit for Disaster Risk Management - UNGRD).</li> </ul>	M.1. # of fires detected M.2. # of hectares affected by fires M.3. tCO2 emitted by fire incidence. M.4. tCH4 emitted by fire incidence.	<ul> <li>1. Communicate to the Captain of the reserve the detection of a fire, its location and approximate length.</li> <li>2. Record the fire information in a document: Persons who detected the fire, Date of Occurrence, Location, Extent, Duration of the event.</li> <li>3. Event report to CARBO-TERRA e local emergency response institutions (Corpoamazonia, UNGRD, Firefighters, etc.).</li> <li>4. Estimation of the affected area by means of satellite imagery and field verification (if possible).</li> <li>5. Quantification of CO2 and CH4 emissions associated with the fire.</li> <li>6. Deduct the emissions generated from the 15% buffer. during the period of monitoring activities REDD+ as appropriate</li> </ul>	Annual

Table 22. Permanence	risk	analysis.
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Floods	Under	<ul> <li>Visual detection of flooding during travel by community members.</li> <li>Interpretation of satellite images.</li> <li>Buffer of 15%.</li> <li>Define a mechanism</li> </ul>	M.5 # of hectares affected by floods	<ol> <li>Communicate to the Captain of the Reserve the detection of         <ul> <li>a flood, its location</li> <li>and approximate</li> <li>extent.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Record the flood         <ul> <li>information in a</li> <li>document: Persons who</li> <li>detected the event, Date of</li> <li>Occurrence, Location,</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	Annual
		- Buffer of 15%. - Define a mechanism		detected the event, Date of Occurrence, Location,	
		communication and		Extent.	
		request for support with		3. Report the event to CARBO-TERRA e	







Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures	Indicators Monitori ng	Reporting Procedure	Frequency monitorin g
		entities that attend to		local emergency response	
		emergencies (CAR, Fire		institutions	
		Department, Army,		(Corpoamazonia, UNGRD,	
		National Unit for		Firefighters, etc.), if	
		Disaster Risk		necessary.	
		Management -		4. Estimation of the	
		UNGRD).		affected area by means	
				of satellite imagery	
				and	
				field verification (only if	
				possible).	
				5. Quantification of	
				associated CO2 emissions	
				to flooding.	
				6. Deduct the emissions	
				generated from the 15%	
				buffer.	
				during the period of	
				monitoring of REDD+	
				activities as appropriate.	







				1. The Captain of	
				the Indigenous	
				Reservation shall	
				identify the	
				actors wishing to claim	
				rights to lands titled as	
				Indigenous reserve	
				territory.	
				2. Report to the Ministry	
				of the Interior, to the	
			M.6 # of	liaisons	
Land			hectares	The indigenous people of	
tenure	Under	- Buffer of 15%	under land	the respective local	Annual
disputes	onder	Dunci of 13/0.	tenure dispute	mayor's offices and	<i>i</i> minuar
uisputes			land	governor's office and to	
				CARBO-TERRA the	
				intention of a third party to	
				claim the rights of land	
				titling.	
				3. Attend to the	
				procedures and	
l				conduits	
				regular procedures for	
				settling land tenure	
				disputes.	
				4. Record the information	
				in the project monitoring	
				and verification reports.	
				Subtract the areas of	
				forest that were	
				reclaimed and	
				granted to a third party, and	







Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures	Indicators Monitori ng	Reporting Procedure	Frequency monitorin
Risk Conflicts between project stakeholders	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures - Definition of an instance of dialogue and mechanisms for conflict resolution among project stakeholders. - Buffer of 15%.	M.7 # of hectares deforested due to conflicts between project stakeholders	Reporting Procedureexclude emissionreductions associated withthe REDD+ project fromthe REDD+ buffer.of 15%.1. The Captain and/orGovernor of the IR willreport to CARBO-TERRAand to the defined dialogueinstance the situation.conflict, the actorsinvolved and thepossible implicationson forest cover.2. Attend to theconflict situation byfollowing themechanisms for conflictresolution among projectstakeholders.3. Calculate the areas ofdeforested forest that areassociated with conflict.4. Subtracting the	Annual
			emissions generated by the loss of forest product of the conflict of the total emission reductions obtained during the corresponding monitoring period of the buffer of the		
				period of the buffer of the 15%.	







Non- ownershi p of project activities	Mediu m	<ul> <li>Implementation of the activities defined and agreed with the community, according to the stages to be defined.</li> <li>Monitoring of progress and expected results at each stage.</li> <li>Definition and implementation of improvement actions to address the problems of appropriation of the</li> </ul>	M.8. # of REDD+ activities that cannot be implemente d due to low ownership by project stakeholders M.9. # of hectares of deforested forests	1. Review the results obtained from the activities and stages of implementation and identify problems of appropriation by the project stakeholders. 2. To quantify the hectares of forest deforested and estimate the emissions of CO2 emissions associated with the non- appropriation of project activities. 3. Deduct the emissions generated from the 15% buffer. during the period of	Annual
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Risk	Risk	Risk Mitigation Measures Monitori		Reporting Procedure	Frequency monitorin
	Level		ng		g
		activities	due to the	monitoring of REDD+	
		identified	low	activities as appropriate.	
			ownership of		
			the project		
		- Provide constant	activities.		
		support to the			
		actors involved in			
		the project.			
		- Buffer of 15% of			
		the emissions			
		reductions from the			
		project			
		- Undate or		1. To review the results	
		elaboration of the		obtained from the activities	
		Indigenous Life Plan		associated with the	
		and implementation of		territorial governance and	
		prioritized activities.		implementation stages and	
		phontized activities.	M.10. # of	identify problems of	
		- Development of the	hectares of	ownership by project	
		Territorial Management	forest	stakeholders.	
Governance	Mediu	Plans of the Indigenous	deforested	2. Quantify the hectares	Annual
deficit	m	Reservation.	due to low	of forest deforested and	
			territorial	estimate the CO <sub>2</sub>	
		- Capacity building for	governance.	emissions associated with	
		the management of	0	the deficit of forest cover.	
		traditional production		2 Deduct the emissions	
		systems.		generated from the 15%	
		Deefferen C 0/		buffer	
		- Butter of 15%.		during the period of	
				monitoring activities	
				REDD+ as appropriate.	







		- Ensure the active	M 11 # of	1 Verify the participation	
		participation of all	community	of the members of the	
		community members	members	community in the areas of	
		involved in project	involved in	socialization, training and	
		activities.	project	decision making.	
Community			activities	2. Quantify the hectares	
involvement	Mediu m	- Socialize the progress		of forest deforested and	A
		of the project activities	M.12. # of	estimate the CO2	Annual
		according to the	hectares of	emissions associated	
		defined planning.	forest	with deforestation.	
			deforested	community participation	
		- Ensure the	for lack of	in the REDD+ project.	
		participation of the		3. Discounting emissions	







Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures	Indicators Monitori ng	Reporting Procedure	Frequency monitorin g
		members of the	community	generated from the 15%	
		community who are	participation	buffer during the applicable	
		required to		monitoring period of	
		participate in the		REDD+ activities.	
		project's decision-			
		making processes.			
		- Buffer of 15%.			

### 11.5. Project emissions

During project implementation, activity data and emission factors are monitored in accordance with Section 10.1, Uncertainty Management. Project emissions will be estimated following the procedure and equations presented in section 10.4 GHG emissions in the analysis period.

## 11.5.1. Activity data

Where:

+,1

### 11.5.1.1. Annual deforestation in the project area

It is estimated with the following equation:

$_{CSBproy,año} = (t$	$\frac{1}{2-t_1}$ ×	(AREDD+	- +prroy,1	) AREDD+proroy,2
			CS	Bproy,año = 412 ha
	<sup>CSBpr</sup> by	roy,año	= Ar for	nnual change in the area covered rest in the project area (ha)
=	Year end of monitorin	g period		
2 =	Initial year of the mon	itoring period	d	
Area in fo 31 st	orest, in the project area as of D , 2008 – art of monitoring period (ha)	December		







Area in forest, in the project area as of December - 31, 2008 end of monitoring period (ha)







#### 11.5.1.2. Annual deforestation in the leakage area

It is calculated from the following equation:

CSBf, año = \_\_\_\_\_( $t_2 - t_1$ ) ×  $Af_{,2}$ (Af, 1 -

 $f_{ano} CSB = 41 ha$ 

Where:

CSBf,año Annual change in the area covered by forest in the leakage area (ha) Year end of monitoring period = 2 Initial year of the monitoring = 1 period Area in  $_{,1}$  = Area in forest, in the area of leaks to the start of monitoring period (ha)

 $f^2$  = Area in forest, in the area of leaks to the

end of monitoring period (ha)

#### 11.5.1.3. Annual degradation in the project area

It is estimated with the following equations:

D F P R E D D + р r 0 0 у , а ñ

(t	=	$\frac{1}{2-t_1}$ ×	(Anúcleo

corbo		DFPREDD+prooy, año VAUTO CONSULTORIA SOCIAL	A
Where:			
DFPREDD+prooy,año	=	Annual primary degradation in the area of the project (ha)	
2	=	Year end of monitoring period	
1	=	Initial year of the monitoring period	
Anúcleo .	=	Project area in core class at the start of the monitoring period (ha)	

- Anúcleo-parche )









f,año DDFP= 1.3 ha

Where:			
	DDFPf,año leak area	=	Annual primary degradation in the
	icux urcu		(ha)
	2	=	Year end of monitoring period
	1	=	Initial year of the monitoring











### 11.5.2. GHG emissions during the monitoring period

#### 11.5.2.1. Deforestation

The annual emission from deforestation in the project area is calculated from the following equation:

$$EAREDD+proy,año = DEFREDD+proy,año \times tCO_{2}eeq$$

*EAREDD+proy*,año = 230,130 tCO2e

Where:



The annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area is calculated from the following equation:

 $_{EAf,a\tilde{n}o} = _{(DEFf,a\tilde{n}o} \times tCO2eq) -$ 



= Initial year of the monitoring period

=

2

1










*f*,*a*ñ*o EA***= 23,203 tCO2e** 

## Where:

EEARf,año	=	Annual emission in the leakage area (tCO2/ha)			
DDDEFf,año	=	Annual deforestation in the area of leakage (ha)			
			Dioxide	from carbon dio e	oxide _
2			quivalent		total (tCO2e/ha)
EAlb,f,año	_	Annual emissions from area of leakage in the baseling	n deforesta e scenario (	tion in the tCO2e)	
5 1 :					

## 11.5.2.2. Degradation

The annual emission from degradation in the project area is calculated from the following equation:

$$EAREDD+prooy,año = (DFPREDD+proroy,año \times DTBCO2eq,1) + (DFSREDD+prooy,año \times DTBCO2eq,2)$$

$$EAREDD+proy, año = 2.102 \text{ tCO2e}$$

Where:

EAREDD+prooy,año	=	Annual issuance in the project area for the period monitored (tCO2/ha)
DFPREDD+prooy,año	Annual primary degradation in the project area (ha)	
		Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the difference
2,1	=	in total biomass per
		hectare in the class of
		primary degradation

(tCO2e/ha)





=

2,2





Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the difference in total biomass per hectare in the class of secondary degradation (tCO2e/ha)







The annual emission from degradation in the leakage area is calculated from the following equation:

f,año E	A = (DDF)	$F_f P_{,a\ o} \times DTBCO_{2eq,1}) + (D_{a\ o})$	$DFS_{f,ano} \times D$	<i>TBCO</i> ) <sub>2eq,2</sub>	
		$f_{,a\bar{n}o} EA = 601.2 \text{ tCO}$	2e		
		Where:			
		EAf,año	=	Annual emission in the area of leakage for the period monitored (tCO2/ha)	
DDFPf,año	=	Annual primary degrada	ation in the	e leakage area (ha)	
		Carbon dioxide equivale	ent contain	ed in the difference	
	2,	= in total biomass			
	1		per hect	are in	
			the class	of	
			primary		
			degradat	tion	
			(tCO2e/	ha)	
DFsf,año	=	Annual secondary degra	dation in t	he leakage area(ha)	
		Carbon dioxide equivale	ent contain	ed in the	
	2, 2	= d:	ifference in per hectar	n total biomass e in the	
		seco	ndary degr (tCO2€	adation class e/ha)	

## 11.5.3. Quantification of the project's emission reductions

## 11.5.3.1. Deforestation

Emission reductions from avoided deforestation in the monitoring period are estimated according to the equation:

$_{REDEF,REDD+proy} = (_{t_2}$	$-t1) \times (EADEF, lb, ano - EADEF, REDD+proy.$	año <sub>- EADEF,f,año</sub> )
Where:	,+ = 1,768,348 tC	TERRA Commodities Brokers
,+	= Emission red avoided defo project scena	luctions from restation in the ario (tCO2e)







2	=	Year end of reporting period
1	=	Initial year of the reference period
EADEF,lb,año	=	Annual emissions from deforestation in the baseline scenario base (tCO2e)
EADEF,REDD+proy,año	=	Annual emission from deforestation in the project area (tCO2e)
EADEF,f,año	=	Annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area (tCO2e)

#### 11.5.3.2. Degradation

Emission reductions from avoided degradation are estimated from t h e following equation:

 $_{REDEG,REDD+proy} = (t_2 - t_1) \times (EADEG, lb, a \tilde{n}o_{-EADEG, REDD+proy}, a \tilde{n}o_{-EADEG, f}, a \tilde{n}o)$ , + = 124,362 tCO2e

Where:

,+	=	Emission reductions due to avoided degradation in the project scenario (tCO2e)
2	=	Year end of reporting period
1	=	Initial year of the reference period
EADEG,lb,año	=	Annual emission of degradation under the line scenario base (tCO2e)
EADEG,REDD+proy,año	=	Annual degradation emission in the project area (tCO2e)
EADEG,f,año	=	Annual emission of degradation in the leak area (tCO2e)

## 11.5.3.3. Total project emissions reduction

The total avoided deforestation and degradation emissions reductions are estimated from the following equation:





,+ **+** ,+



+ = 6,189,218 tCO2e

Where:

 Reduction of total emissions from deforestation and degradation avoided in the scenario with project (tCO2e)

,	+	=	Emission reductions from avoided deforestation in the project scenario (tCO2e)
	+		

 Emission reductions due to avoided degradation in the project scenario (tCO2e)

## 11.6. Quality control and quality assurance procedures

Annex 7, file QC-QA Procedure Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos v1.pdf, presents the procedure to be followed to ensure the quality of the information and that the GHG emissions estimates reflect the characteristics of the project in an accurate, consistent, complete and transparent manner.

# **Risk Management**

The risk assessment was carried out based on the *PMBOK*<sup>®</sup> *Guide* (Project Management Fundamentals Guide) for the social, environmental and financial dimensions. The following is an evaluation of the risks identified, considering their probability and impact:

Rating (Probability	<b>Risk Classification</b>			
x Impact)	Value	Level		
9	3	High		
6	3	High		
4	2	Mediu		
		m		

Table 23.	Probability	and im	nact matri	x.
1 4010 23.	Trobubling	unu ing	puce main	л.









#### Table 24. Project Risk Analysis.

Dimension	Risk	Probability	Impact	Rating	Ranking
	Forced displacements of members of the	1	2	2	Modium
	community	1	3	3	Medium
	Weakening of governance structures	1	2	2	Modium
	defined by the indigenous reservation	1	3	3	Medium
	Community dissatisfaction with the	1	2	2	Modium
Social	REDD+ project implementation	1	3	3	Medium
	Economic dependence on income generated		2	2	Under
	for the commercialization of CCVs	1	2	2	Under
	Cultural changes (e.g., loss of cultural practices)		1	2	Under
	traditional IR)	1		2	Under
Environme	Extreme weather events (e.g., floods),		2	2	Under
	mass removal phenomena, etc.).	1			Under
	Displacement of deforestation and deforestation	2	2	2	Modium
	actions and	2	2	2	Medium
	degradation for the implementation of the project				
ntal	Fires of anthropogenic origin	2	2	4	Medium
	Expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier	2	2	4	Medium
	Pests and diseases in production systems	1	2	2	Under
	Changes in land use in the project area	3	2	4	Medium
	The project breaks even after	_			Undor
	more than 7 years	1	2	2	Under
Financial	Market price sensitivity	1	3	3	Medium
	Annual budget deficit	1	3	3	Medium







Dimension	Risk	Probability	Impact	Rating	Ranking
	Delays in the implementation of the activities of the project due to poor budget programming	1	2	2	Under
	The project ensures a percentage of less than 50% financing	1	3	3	Medium
	Financial viability of the project	1	2	2	Under

Below are the mitigation measures defined to mitigate the risks identified and presented in Table 24:

## Table 25. Risk mitigation

measures.

Risk	Mitigation		
	measures		
	• Strengthening the governance structures defined by the RI		
	• Operation of the PQR Attention Mechanism (early alerts)		
Forced displacements of community membran	Strengthening capacities for conflict management		
Forced displacements of community members	with community members		
Weakening of the governance structures defined by the	Execution of the Governance component, whose actions include		
indigenous reservation	to strengthen governance structures		
Community dissatisfaction with implementation	Operation of the PQR Attention Mechanism (early alerts,		
of the REDD+ project	early warnings, etc.)		
	and design of actions to make the pertinent adjustments).		
Economic dependence on the income generated by the	Development of an alternative livelihoods component		
marketing of CCVs	ensures that there is no economic dependence		







Risk	Mitigation measures
Cultural changes (e.g., loss of traditional IR practices)	Execution of activities aimed at strengthening traditional practices
	and knowledge transfer (e.g., strengthening of traditional
	medicine, conservation of the traditional
	indigenous languages, among others)
Extreme weather events (e.g., floods, hurricanes, floods, droughts,	Project area monitoring
flooding)	Development of passive restoration actions
mass removal, etc.)	
Displacement of deforestation and degradation actions	<ul> <li>Monitoring of vegetation cover in the leakage area.</li> </ul>
for the implementation of the project	defined for the project
Fires of anthropogenic origin	Project area monitoring
	Early warning and detection system
Expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier	Land management
	Activities to improve the yield per unit area of the
	production systems.
	Community agreements
Pests and diseases in production systems	Technical assistance for the management of production systems
Changes in land use in the project area	Project area monitoring
	Land management
The project reaches break-even point after more than 7 years	The project breaks even before year 7
	of implementation
Market price sensitivity	Regulated prices for carbon tax management
Annual budget deficit	Within the framework of the project implementation, it was
	defined that the Annual Investment Plan will be prepared
	annually, with a ceiling of no more than
	must exceed the available budget amount







Risk	Mitigation
	measures
Delays in the execution of project activities due to poor budget programming	Within the framework of the project implementation, it was
	defined that the Annual Investment Plan will be prepared
	annually, with a ceiling of no more than
	must exceed the available budget amount
The project assures a financing percentage lower than	The project has more than 85% of the required financing.
50%	insured
Financial viability of the project	The project has positive financial indicators and presents
	a sustainable cash flow for its implementation period.







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