REPORT OF VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

Nuestro Aire de Vida Project "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo Los Monos

Document Elaborated by

AENOR INTERNATIONAL SAU

Genoa, 6. 28004 Madrid – Spain

www.aenor.com

Name of the project	Nuestro Aire de Vida Project "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos
Customer	CARBO SOSTENIBLE SAS TERRA COMMODITIES SAS YAUTO VISSO CONSULTORES
Event	Validation and verification
Period of quantification of the reductions of emissions of GHG	17-January-2018 to 16-Jan-2048
Period of monitoring	17 of January of 2018 to 30 of June of 2021
Expected GHG reductions during the period of quantification of the reductions of emissions of GHG	31,508,950 tCO_2e
Reductions of GHG during the period of monitoring	5,726,418 tCO_2e
Date of expedition of the report	03-03-2022
Version	1.3
Pages	71
Approved by	José Luis Sources
Equipment auditor	Auditor boss: Ruby Acosta Bastidas Auditor: Javier Cócera Auditor: Marina Arroyo Reviewer technical: Juan Carlos Gomez
Criteria of audit/Referential	ProClima Standard v3.0 October 2020, May 13, 2021. Document methodological of ProClima for the Sector AFOLU v2.2, February of 2021.

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ANNEXES

attached 1: evidence documentaries

attached 2: Audit in remote

attached 3: Findings

No Conformities (NCs)

clarifications (CLs)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Objective

The objective of the audit of validation and verification was carry to cape an assessment independent of the project for determine:

- That the project meets all the requirements of the referential.
- That the PdD and supporting information meet the requirements of ISO 14064- 2 and of the Frame Colombian Legal.
- That project meets with the methodology of ProClima v3.0 of 13 of May 2021.
- That project meets with the rules and criteria of the carbon market of Colombia.
- That the project, its activities, methods and procedures, described in the document of PdD and the Monitoring Report (IM) and its corresponding annexes, including the plan of monitoring, comply with the criteria established in Section 0 of this report;
- That activities, methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, are implemented of agreement with the PD; less by the readjustment of the line base to include degradation and follow national regulations that apply to mitigation initiatives to change climate.
- That the reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported for the period of monitoring are materially accurate.
- Verify the compliance in the implementation of the activities of the project of mitigation, including the associated to the methodology selected for the project.
- Assess and verify the compliance of the beginning of the system of monitoring, check and necessary report to achieve current legislation.
- Supply trust to the different interested in the quality of the project and his ability to achieve reductions/removals certificates of GHG.

1.2. Scope and criteria

The scope of the audit of validation and check of the Nuestro Aire de Vida Project “Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+” REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos was:

1) Validate the project activities, its monitoring plan, its GHG sources, sinks and/or deposits, its quantification period for GHG emission reductions, its recovery scenario baseline, its information and legal requirements management processes, potential maximum of mitigation and the guidelines and methodological documents ProClima.

2) Verify the reductions and removals of emissions of GHG, the implantation of the activities and its impact reported for the periods of monitoring:

   - 17 January 2018 to 30 of June 2021 for the deforestation avoided.

   - 17 of January 2018 to 30 of June 2021 for the degradation avoided.

In concrete, they used the criteria of the following document for assess this project:

- AFOLU Sector Methodological Document “Quantification of Emission Reductions or removals of GHG of Projects REDD+” v2.2 of ProClima of the 5 of February of 2021.
- Standard ProClima v3.0 of 13 of May 2021.
- Guidelines of the Program of Mitigation of GHG
- National regulations: Decree 926 of 2017, Law 1931 of 2018 "Climate Change Law" and Resolution 1447 of the 01 of August of 2018 of the Ministry of Atmosphere and Development Sustainable.

In addition, the following documents used as reference during the process audit:

- Guidelines of the IPCC of 2006 for the National Inventories of GHG.

- Good practice Guidance for country wear land-use change and Forestry (2003).
- attached of circumstances national NERF V.8. Colombia.
- ISO 14064:2019
    - Part 2: Specification with guidance, at the project level for quantification, the follow-up and the report of the reduction of emissions either increase in the removals of greenhouse gases.
    - Part 3: Specification with orientation for the verification and validation of statements of greenhouse gasses (2019)
- ISO 14065:2013 (ES) Greenhouse gasses – Requirements for organisms that perform the validation and the verification of greenhouse gases, for his use in u accreditation other forms of recognition.

1.3. Level of assurance and materiality

The audit was performed to provide a reasonable level of assurance in accordance with the criteria defined within the scope. Based on the audit findings, a statement of Positive evaluation reasonably ensures that the project meets the criteria set out in the section 1.2 and the Declaration of GHG is materially correct and credible.

The nature and extent of validation and verification activities have shaped according to sections 11.1 and 11.2 of the ProClima validation and verification manual. For all cases, the following criteria have been taken into account for REDD+ projects have been taken into account the following criteria:

g) The level of assurance of the validation and verification of REDD+ Projects must not be less than 95% The errors that were found in the spreadsheets were corrected, those errors never exceeded 5% error, with respect to the reduction of previous emissions. for what is ensured than the level of assurance No is lower to the 95%

a) The material discrepancy between the data that supports the baseline of the project and the estimate of the GHG emission reductions or removals may be up to +-5%. The calculations were evaluated and the errors of the same were corrected, those errors were never greater than 5%, in comparison with the reduction of previous emissions, for which AENOR assured that there was no discrepancy material in the data from calculation.

b) The consistency of the line base of the project REDD+ with the NREL that apply according to the normativity current either with the construction methodological appropriate for he project

c) The quantification of the mitigation results against the validated baseline, in accordance with the established in the regulations national current I The methodology applied according to corresponds

d) The assessment of co-benefits and the indicators related with the SDGs.

e) In a qualitative way, the issues related to the document management and control system, were also resolved during the audit, and errors in reporting current information in the PD were corrected, ensuring that the information presented in the PD is true, as required by the standard of ProClima.

The validation and verification process through document review and on-site audit ensured that there were no quantitative and qualitative discrepancies in a material way that affected the calculation of the reduction of emissions, in the sense of overestimating the data of calculation.

1.4. Summary of the project

The Nuestro Aire de Vida Project "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos is a reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) project based on incentives for carbon sequestration, as a strategy to mitigate the loss of forests and has as object contribute to the development sustainable of the communities and preserve the forests existing in the territory Collective of the guard. This initiative seeks the implementation of the Plan of Life and Plan of Safeguards, update of the Environmental Management Plan, implementation of the Monitoring Plan and strengthening of the capabilities and the culture of the community. The project oriented mostly to the market national of carbon through the commercialization of credits of carbon for the non-causation of the carbon tax, as well as the eventual commercialization in instances international.

The objective major of the project is: contribute to the sustainable development of the communities and reduction of deforestation and degradation of forests in the territory of the Indigenous Reservation Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, in the department of Caquetá. While the specific objectives are a) Mitigate climate change by reducing the degradation and deforestation of forests and forest restoration of degraded areas, b) Contribute to the conservation and monitoring of the biodiversity present in the indigenous territory, and c) Promote the sustainable development of the communities premises and improve the conditions of life.

The indigenous reservation area has a total extension of 624,580 ha and the project area corresponds to the forest that remains stable for the last 10 years before the date of beginning, which in this case amounts to 609,025 ha, all located within the limits of the biome Amazon, located in the municipality of Solano (department of Caquetá), on the northern margin of the river Caqueta and this conformed by the communities of The straits, Quinche, Jerusalem and Coemani. Approximately 244 families live in these communities, which represents at least 1092 people belonging to the Uitoto ethnic group. The Indigenous Reservation was established through Resolution 032 of 1988 of INCORA and was modified by Agreement 026 of 2017 of the Agency National of Land of the Ministry of Agriculture and Development Rural for enlarge the area of the Reservation and manage to connect the Chiribiquete National Park with the Indigenous Reservation Property in Putumayo and So create one of the runners of conservation further big of the Amazon.

Emission reductions result from the implementation of the comprehensive strategy that includes improving governance, developing sustainable production systems, increasing social investment and monitoring biodiversity. TO through the commercialization of certificates of carbon. The formulation and implementation of the project has been in charge of the reservation communities and the developers of the project, involving the stake of all the members of the community, its leaders and legal representatives. Continuous work has been done to strengthen the interest, commitment to participation and orientation of all participants so that they achieve the objectives conceived from the design of the project to the implementation of the activities.

The project has a start date of January 17, 2018 and an expected completion date of January 16, 2048; 30 years, in which it intends to avoid the issuance of about 31,508,950 tCO2e, with an annual average of 1,049,418.7 tCO2e/year. The monitoring period was established from the start date January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021, they are verified The reduction of 6,189,218 with a buffer of the fifteen% and a uncertainty of 9.3% for a total marketable of 4,867,456 tCO2e for the period of monitoring. The project I use the data of the FREL in how much factors of issue for the biome of the amazon and the adjustment by circumstances nationals. The area of leaks and reference zone was adjusted according to the criteria of the methodology, in this way the change in forest area per year (CSBf, year) is projected from the trend of the period 2008-2018. It also includes the projection of reduction of emissions due to degradation avoided.

AENOR emits a opinion of check positive for the reductions of emissions of GHG verified of 5,726,418 tCO2 (January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021); which means 4,867,456 tCO2e of marketable compensation and a non-marketable compensation reserve of 858,963 tCO2 tCO2e.

2. PROCESS OF AUDIT

2.1. Equipment auditor

The equipment auditor consisted of the following members:

Name	Position
Ruby Acosta	Auditor boss
Javier Cócera	Auditor
Marina Arroyo	Auditor
Juan Carlos Gomez	Reviewer technical

Ruby Acosta Bastidas is an Agricultural Engineer and has more than 20 years of professional experience in Projects of climate change, of development sustainable with communities natives, afro and peasants, it is expert in REDD. has worked for him MADS, SINCHI, IDEAM, PNN and in the last eleven years, specifically in REDD supporting the construction of the national strategy in Colombia, has worked on adaptation to the effects of climate change and community forestry, in the last 4 years, she has worked as an auditor and technical reviewer of projects and programs of mitigation activities under different carbon standards, such as: VCS, CCB, ProClima, NTC 6208 among others.

Javier Cócera is a forestry engineer from the Polytechnic University of Madrid. He has a Master's in Forest Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Madrid with a stay at the University of Freiburg in Breisgau. Javier has 3 years of experience, which have always been linked to forest management and sustainability. He has worked in forest consulting companies, carrying out Forestry and forest resource management projects, as well as inventory work forestry and application of GIS systems and LiDAR.

Marina Arroyo is an environmental geographer with a Master's Degree in Engineering and Environmental Management. Has more than 5 years of professional experience in climate change both in the field of mitigation and adaptation, with projects all over the world. He currently works at AENOR auditing CDM, VCS and GS energy and LUF projects in Africa and other regions. Because you have developed other Projects low GS, perfectly understands the technical aspects of this standard.

Juan Carlos Gómez has more than 6 years of professional experience in climate change. He is an engineer forestry from the Polytechnic University of Madrid and has a Master's Degree in Sustainable Development and Responsibility corporate by the School of Organization Industrial. Ha developed all his professional career in the field of climate change and climate management policies and strategies. He is an expert in the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and has worked in LATAM and African countries, auditing REDD+ initiatives in VCS+CCB and projects forestry under the Mechanism of Development Clean (CDM) and the Joint Implementation (IC).

2.2. Method and considerations

The validation and verification audit was performed through a combination of desk review, on-site and virtual interviews with institutions, field visits in the project area, and meetings with the communities that make up the maloca project. The conformity of the project with the criteria described in Section 0 of this report. As described later, it issued findings to guarantee that the project fulfilled all the requirements.

AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of the spreadsheets in the Project Calculations Excel file Nuestro Aire de Vida “Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+” REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos for the ex ante estimates during the quantification period of GHG emission reductions and the ex post estimates for the period from January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021 for the deforestation and degradation.

The limits of the project and the deforested areas in the project area and the reference area for the reference period and the monitoring period were 100% verified using the database CHALK.

Changes in carbon pools and forest classes in the project area are verified 100%. For the data provided for the

reference region, AENOR carried out a reasonable sampling of the data.

In addition to the review of compliance with what is required in the ISO 14064-2 standard, the development of the validation/verification includes strategic and risk analysis, being evaluated by the auditor team the indicated questions in the rule ISO 14064-3.

AENOR considers that the proponents of the project and other technical collaborators have a great Knowledge of REDD project development, monitoring activities and legal requirements in Colombia and ProClima for AFOLU projects, so the risks are minimal and manageable. Without However, AENOR performed the following sampling:

The activities in which the risks were evaluated were the evaluations of the monitoring (data flow, data control procedures, etc.) but mainly the quality of raw data, as well as sources and calculations from spreadsheets. AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of the sheets attached to the IR and the other calculation sheets for the periods of monitoring for the area of the project.

The limits of the project and the changes of the terrestrial cover in the area were also verified at 100%. zone of the project, using the base of data of the GIS.

Changes in carbon stocks and land use classes in the project area I also know verified to the 100%, using the sources cited in the IM.

Regarding the data provided for the reference region, its correspondence with the documents national officers and more updated.

AENOR carried out a thorough and meticulous review of the spreadsheets to verify the correct application of the methodology (formulas, equations, spreadsheets) and verified that the data necessary for the calculation of the removals and reductions of GHG HE provided properly. About the base of the assessment accomplished, AENOR confirms with a level of reasonable assurance that the claimed emission reductions and removals are free of mistakes, omissions or material inaccuracies.

AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence of the reported GHG reductions was submitted and that exists a process of audit clear that contains the evidence and records that validate the figure declared in this report of check from so:

- Sufficient evidence is available: PP provided 100% of the data used in the calculations to reach the amount final of reductions of the emissions and takeovers of GHG notified.

- Nature of evidence: Raw data was collected from reliable sources. They are detailed in the documents of the project and HE they have facilitated the equipment of check and HE they have checked during the interviews.

- Cross tests: AENOR verified the information collected through interviews with the interested and playing calculations.

Some errors were identified and later corrected. These findings are detailed in the Annex 4. all the non-conformities will be closed with success.

Based on the evaluation carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of assurance that the project meets with the standard of ProClima and the methodology ProClima used; that the requested emission reductions are free from material errors, omissions or misrepresentations wrong.

In addition, AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for the net reductions anthropogenic estimates of reported GHG emissions and that there is a clear audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate the figure indicated in this Validation Report and check already that:

- Sufficient available evidence: the project proponent has provided 100% of the data used in the calculations to achieve the final amount of emissions reductions GHG reported.
- Nature of the evidence: Raw data was obtained from credible sources and consistent. They are detailed in the project documents and these have been provided to the team of verification, which HE enumerated in Appendix 1.
- Collated evidence: AENOR cross-checked the information collected through an inspection if you are in the area of the project and playing the calculations.

Therefore, AENOR confirms that the figures indicated in the Monitoring Report are correct and confirms that it is able to certify the reductions anthropogenic net of GHG requested in base to verifiable and credible evidence.

2.3. Revision documentary film

The Report of monitoring IM, account with the enough documentation of back, HE reviewed carefully to verify compliance with the validation and verification criteria. The team auditor reviewed the spreadsheets to reproduce the drawdown calculations to obtain the results that appear in the IM.

The completeness of the project database was also assessed. Annex 1 of this report details the list of documents provided by the project proponent and reviewed by AENOR during the process of check.

The project PD also has supporting documentation, with evidence on the date of initiation, additionality, as well as evidence of community participation in the formulation of the project.

2.4. Interviews and inspection *in if you*

The objectives of the audit were to assess the status of implementation of the project, assess the accordance with the plan of monitoring, assess Yeah the activities of the project implement o agreement with the PdD, the quality of the field data collection techniques, the opinion of the parties involved and owners of participating properties about the project, their knowledge of this and the perception of the benefits that it brings them, thus guaranteeing the level of insurance required by ProClima. Annex 2 contains the attendance lists of the meetings.

The following table lists the parties consulted and the topics dealt with during the validation process and check.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIES CONSULTED IN THE TOURS OF FIELD	PICTURE OF ACTORS AND SITES OF VISIT IN FIELD
Place: Maloca of the community of Jerusalem **Date:** 14 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 4964296Y: 1501038 HE asked to Luis Alberto Fiagama president of the ACIBAC association that groups the two reservations Monochoa and Puerto Zabalo, born in the community of Jerusalem, as there was been collaborative work process between PNN Chiribiquete and the reservation?, along who replied that they had been carried out work agreements some had been fulfilled and others not, that among the most important were the construction of some checkpoints, but what about years the officials of the parks No come in to the zone by topics of order public and No HE ha could continue working in the fulfilling sayings agreements. On the right, Grandmother Celina Paitacudo leader in women and health, is working in a project of rescue of know ancestral in medicine traditional with other women as she considers it necessary can strengthen the population indigenous in health issues, due to the abandonment state and the difficult crisis that have in the area of topics of health.	

Place: Community of Coemani chagra of Lucia Cabrera **Date:** 14 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 5002781 Y:1498608 Interview to the leader community Lucia Cabrera, she speak of that in the last fifteen years they have state losing the species that were cultivated in the past in the chagra and that from an exercise autonomous from the community have come reintegrating more than 8 species of pineapple amazonica, and more than three species of yucca, between many others species medicines important for the health of the community, however to carry out this process HE requires of a lot workforce and that up to now are initiatives are made by some families, and that he process of multiplication of the species is a slow process, but they hope that with this exercise HE can strengthen the chagras, he knowledge of the species and its use as well as improving the autonomy of the food of the families of the guard.	
Place: Community of Coemani chagra of Lucia Cabrera **Date:** 16 of November of 2022 (early) **Coordinates:** X: 5002405 Y:1498405 Edilsa Paitecudo Furagaro, is daughter of the cacique Alexander Paitecudo and as his mother passed away she is the leader women that supports to the cacique in all their functions in the community, she is the counselor of the community. She ha worked up in strengthening the exercise of the chagra and to the children them this teaching he process from little ones, So she is a teacher of the school Fortunato. She said that the school has to be fully integrated into the REDD+ project which can trigger a process of long-term membership as well as a plan of scholarships of studies professionals for generating and strengthening also of the activities executed. Is important that he progress of the community of to leave of the youth trained.	

Place: Community of Cohemani chagra of Olga Paitecudo **Date:** 14 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 5003670 AND: 1499161 Olga Paitecudo speaks of the species promising for medicine traditional and that many species they can be marketable by part of the families of the guard, there are other productive projects for the women who can be supported by the project REDD+ as she issue of crafts and pottery which has come losing because the youths No they learned from the elders that they have dead and the ceramics is a issue of knowledge ancestral that can be taught at school as part of the recovery of you know ancestral. There are species such as chili and mushroom groceries that Olga thinks produce with technical and financial support. She talks that projects should be projected in areas where the grave is not necessary of forest and take into account the hand of construction site and he be careful of the chagra and the family, in order not to change the indigenous dynamics that communities drive by change of scheme.	

Place: Community of Coemani **Date:** November 15, 2022 Night **Coordinates:** X: 5002781 Y:1498608 A meeting was held in the maloca with the community and participated the greater, the women, youth and leaders, the performed interviews inside of the maloca and then the leaders they gave his point of view on the importance of project REDD+ already that is the only tool of can count with resources for the development of his sovereignty and survival as towns natives, some leaders are working on building the manual operational of the committee indigenous that coordinate the project to ensure the good execution for 30 years of life of the project, mentioned that more than 50% of the indigenous population is outside of the reservation and the return of part of this population since they migrated by lack of opportunities labor, Now they can be part of the project in the implementation of the REDD project. After of the three-hour meeting were held dances traditional that have that see with the territory and nature lasted all the evening.	
Place: Community of Coemani **Date:** November 16, 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 5002231 Y:1498267 Center of health of the Cross red abandoned. An abandonment was evidenced by health and education facilities widespread, the community that is almost impossible to count with attendance medical, and they have presented waves of diseases and deaths of children, many times are diseases No identify and there is not equipment doctors neither that they can attend to emergencies. Community feels like one of the priorities of the project to improve access to health, to improve the quality of life of the families that inhabit the area of the project	

Place: School lucky really in the community of Coemani **Date:** 16 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 5013456 Y:1496632 The school has a faculty of 21 teachers and it is the only place where there are baccalaureates until the degree 9, the Interviewed teachers mentioned that The school does not have good facilities. Neither bathrooms nor equipment, but that fortunately in the institution education can respond to the needs of education of the communities, although the school conditions are precarious, in times of rain in many salons it is impossible to teach class, and at the moment you are not integrating indigenous traditional knowledge in the educational curriculum. Besides the facility physical the infrastructure this that falls off	
Place: Community of Straits **Date:** November 16, 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 4941494 Y:1503799 It was evidenced that the wood removed by the forest community, is used for construction of the households and small social infrastructure, lifespan of are houses is of 30 years in average, due to the conditions environmental by it which must be doing adaptations and change of material periodically, they are no longer being using palm fronds for roofs due to the help of some NGOs aid from the state and because in the palm roof many pests stay that are vectors of disease leaves of palm besides must be changed with regularity it which involves labor costs because degrades quickly, for the kitchens uses the palm already that the smoke seals the pores of the leaves and makes have greater durability. This change has caused a minor demand and minor degradation of the forest.	

Place: Community of Straits **Date:** November 17, 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 5037260 Y:1487227 Interview to Ernesto Narvaez us commented that communities count with a control for the use of trees and only It allows wear the wood for the construction of housing and social infrastructure such as maloca, however, there are pressures in the forest of extraction illegal of wood, for which it is necessary to carry out patrols and monitoring in by the river Caqueta, for avoid this practice of illegal extraction of wood by agents external to the project, Ernesto mentions that only with the project REDD they can do these patrols because the communities No count with media to mobilize by river to protect the forest .	

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Place: Community of straits place of restoration with cedar.
Date: 17 of November of 2022
Coordinates: X: 4940048Y: 1505014

The community start a process of restoration with cedar with ACT in 2016 planning and training and in 2017 field activities, species that was selected due to that HE wait recover his abundance in the ecosystems, however, the loss of the seedlings in field was very high, because No they counted with the support and advisory necessary for this guy of activity, many of the sites of planting were not correct so the competence with others No allowed he development of the cedar, without found trees that survived the conditions and to the driving. The importance of this activity is the community account already with experience that can be improved in the techniques and with more professional accompaniment. They are waiting to carry out further activities of restoration in places degraded, in important areas for maintenance of bodies hydrological and include more timber species so as not to continue degrading the ecosystems with the extraction of wood for construction of infrastructure.

Place: Community of straits route by chagras and zone of restoration **Date:** 17 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 4941049 Y:1505235 The technical team of the project Carbo, Terra and Yauto accompanied all the tours to field for carry out the observation of the state of the forest, the zones of restoration and zones of production, in this area of straits it was observed that the community in general makes a production sustainable, trying to have their chagras closest to the towns and know very well the use of medicinal species of the forest, the women think that the production of fungus groceries and production of medicinal species is a good project that they can carry to cape without interrupt their others activities, but HE requires investigation, mention that many NGOs have conducted research on the area but that are not give them access to the information and to the results.	
Location: Community of Estrechos Chagra of Serafín Narváez **Date:** 17 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 5061286 AND: 1493965 Serafín is a leader of the community, Maloquero and also with knowledge in medicine ancestral, he has given study to their children to study professional with the sale of mambe and you see the soil in areas that you have worked. Serafín has carried out projects educational for the youths appropriate the culture and knowledge natives inside of the activities schoolchildren, however, has said that the knowledge recovery project being very weak in recent years hopes that it will be strengthened so that the colleges incorporate the PEC. This actor corroborated the wide stake of the community in the construction of the project.	

Location: Community of Estrechos Chagra of Luz Mary Narvaes **Date:** 17 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 5041042 Y:1485348 Light Mary Narvaes, photographed in his chagra, speaks of the importance of women's work within the political and social of the community. It is important that knowledge is not lost. ancestral and medicine, Luz Mary is one of the women leaders of the project REDD in the Secretary technique and does part of the REDD rabbit "IOC REDD" is organization seeks that he system of distribution of benefits between the communities and families to do of manner efficient and equitable.	
Place: Straits Meeting in the Maloca with the community **Date:** 16 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 5037260 Y:1487227 The topics discussed at the meeting with the community in the maloca were: ● Stake community in the process of formulation of the project. ● Those activities REDD they have developed from the start. ● As goes to be the system of distribution of benefits. ● AND as be the process of execution oversight and surrender of accounts. ● Strengthening of you know ancestral and stake of the women.	

Place: Entrance of the Community of Jerusalem **Date:** 16 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 5032033 Y:1492531 Andrés Paitecudo is one of the leader's youths of the community professional college student who expects the project REDD bring solutions for that the community young can form professionally and support in the autonomous and sustainable development of communities of guard indigenous. Andrew accompanied all the routes of audit. Jerusalem is a of the communities poorest, has about 10 families, do not have access to drinking water, there is a high proliferation mosquito vectors of diseases, the children present high mortality, the community thinks relocate in a place with top conditions where exist access of water and healthiness.	

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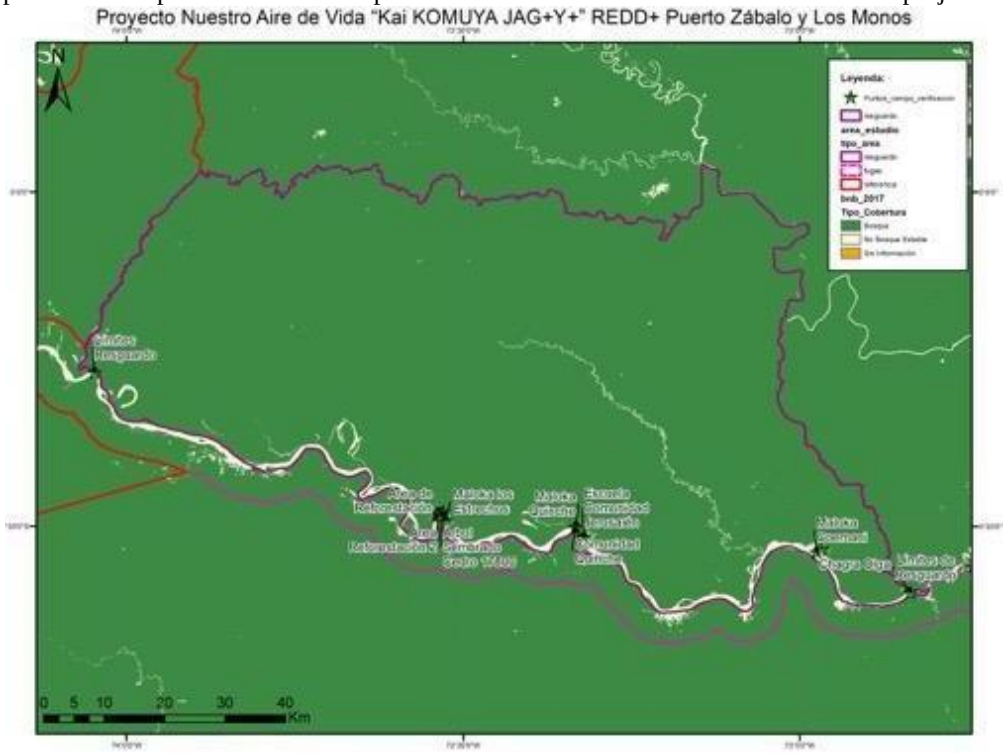
Place: Jerusalem Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos **Date:** 16 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 4964408 Y:1501038 The Chieftain of the maloka of Jerusalem Nereida Fituyama and Sun Sol Safirecudo Fitiyama his daughter, speak of the disease of the children in the community, they have existed two waves one in 2018 and another in 2020, where about 30% of the children died by this disease respiratory, the Cacica and her daughter see as a priority deal with the issue of health infant with the REDD project activities and that the resources economic contribute to improve the lives of communities in aspects social and of development autonomous. In the maloca, the women of this community were interviewed to discuss the issues of: ● Participation process of the communities under construction of the project. ● Paper of the women in the project REDD+. ● Leadership in the organization of the Committee Committee Indigenous that will coordinate the project. ● REDD+ actions prioritized by the community in the execution of the project REDD+.	

Place: Meeting with the community in the Maloca of Jerusalén Puerto Zábalo y los Monos **Date:** 16 of November of 2022 **Coordinates:** X: 4964408 Y:1501038 They talked about the benefit distribution system and the way in which the community participated in its design, the communities talked about how they plan to develop oversight and control in the execution of the REDD project, so same they mentioned that Milenco Safirecudo is part of the COI REDD, and is a woman community leader on various issues and that it is important for them to be able to have participation in the execution of the REDD project. As part of the actions to strengthen governance and culture, the community is building the maloca, which is almost complete.	

In the attached 2 includes the list detailed of the assistants at inquiries.

In the map is locate the points visited in the process of validation and check in the area of the project.



2.5. Resolution of Non conformities

As a result of the process of validation and checking the equipment auditor I identify a series of findings, stated as Non conformities (NC). HE emit NC due to:

- Breach of the criteria established in Section 0.
- Compliance of the methodology of ProClima and the beginning of comparability and conservatism for the region of reference which impacted on the calculations of carbon.
- evidence of the date of Start.
- evidence provided insufficient to prove the agreement.
- Management of the documentation.
- Compliance legal.
- Adjustment of the belt leak by adjoining Projects REDD+ neighbors.
- evidence of record in RENARE

All the NCs (7 in total) for the validation and for the verification of these monitoring periods are included in this report, as well as a 4 CL (clarifications) issued (see Annex 4 of this report) and were closed before the emission of the declarations of credits of carbon.

All the findings of the AENOR audit team during the validation and verification process have been closed.

3. FINDINGS OF VALIDATION AND CHECK

3.1. Name of the Project

Nuestro Aire de Vida Project “Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+” REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos.

3.2. Authority environmental with jurisdiction in he area of intervention of the initiative

The Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Amazon (Corpoamazonia) exercises established functions in the article 31 of the Law 99 and that HE they can Group of the following manner: All the corporations autonomous regional will have by object the execution of the policies plans, programs and Projects about half atmosphere and resources natural renewable, So as give accomplished and timely application to the provisions legal current about his provision, administration, driving and exploitation, according to the regulations, guidelines and guidelines issued by the Ministry medium Atmosphere.

The environmental authority with jurisdiction in the intervention area of the initiative was validated and verified during the validation and first verification of this project and in the documentation rests a letter of Corpoamazonia offering he support to the project REDD.

3.3. Area of intervention

The Indigenous Reserve Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos understands an area titled of 211,480 ha according to it established in the Resolution 032 of 1988, issued by the INCORATE and was enlarged in 413,110 ha through the Agreement 026 of 2017, for to obtain an area total of the Reserve of 624,590 there are 6,246 meters squares. The project area is located in the municipality of Solano which has a forest cover close to 90% corresponds to the forest that remains stable during the last 10 years before of the date of start, that for this case ascends to 609,025 ha, all located inside of the boundaries of the biome Amazonian.

At the beginning of the project, on January 17, 2018, of the 624,590 ha of the project area, 609,025 ha were forest native eligible.

3.4. Location of the project

The specific location of the Nuestro Aire de Vida Project "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Port Zábalo y Los Monos was validated and verified during this audit on project develops in the territory of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, in the municipality of Solano, department of Caqueta, where find the communities of Jerusalem, Quinche, The Straits and Coemani. The reservation is located to the west of the municipality, bordered to the south by the river caqueta and to north with the PNN mountain range of Chiribiquete.

Dept.	Municipality	Community	Coordinates	
			x	y
Amazon	Solano	Coemani	5002781	1498608
		The straits	4941494	1503799
		Jerusalem	4964296	1501038
		He Quinche	4962961	1502806

The geographical limits of the area were presented by the person in charge of the project on scale maps appropriate and include in a System of Information geographic (GIS) with each a of the geo communities referenced (system of coordinates UTM).

3.5. Description technique of the project

The Project REDD + of the Indigenous Reserve Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos has an objective to contribute to the sustainable development of communities and preserve the existing forests in the territory of the guard. This initiative community seeks keep the forest through a comprehensive strategy that strengthens territorial governance by the community (implementation of the Plan of Life and Plan of Safeguards, update of the Plan of Driving Environmental, implementation of the Plan of monitoring and strengthening of the capabilities and the culture of the community), develops activities productive sustainable compatible with the nature that contribute to food security and income generation, implement monitoring actions of the biodiversity and improvement the investment social in the territory. The project oriented mostly to the market national of carbon through the commercialization of credits of carbon for the non-causation of the carbon tax, as well as the eventual commercialization in instances internationally.

The territory of the Indigenous Reserve covers 624,590 ha, of which 609,025 ha corresponds to the forest that conforms to the area of the project that is eligible for the mechanism REDD+. the guard it is located in the municipality of Solano (department of Caquetá), on the north bank of the Caquetá river and is made up of the communities of Los Estrechos, Quinché, Jerusalén y Coemaní. in these communities inhabit approximately 244 families,representing at least 1092 people belonging to the Uitoto ethnic group. Most of them speak the minika dialect variation, excep Puerto Zábalo and Coemaní who speak Uitoto. He Guard Indigenous was constituted through Resolution 032 of 1988 of INCORA and was modified by Agreement 026 of 2017 of the Agency National of Land of the Ministry of Agriculture and Development Rural for enlarge the area of the Reservation and manage to connect the Chiribiquete National Park with the Indigenous Reservation Property in putumayo and So create one of the runners of conservation further big of the Amazon (PID Amazon, 2017).

The project has a start date of January 17, 2018 and an expected completion date. January 16, 2048, falls under the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector (AFOLU for its acronym in English), in the category of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). The ProClima methodology is used (Quantification of reductions of GHG Emissions or Removals from REDD+ Projects, v.2.2 of 2021) and it is expected that the emission of about 31,508,950 tCO2 during the 30-year crediting period, with a annual average of 1,049,418 tCO2/year. Emission reductions result from implementation of the strategy comprehensive that includes improve the governance, develop systems productive sustainable, increase the investment social and monitor the

biodiversity. Through the commercialization of carbon certificates (Verified Carbon Credits -CCV) will be obtained economic resources to ensure compliance with the activities necessary to achieve the goals of development sustainable in the long term. In the first verification, a retroactivity of 4 years is expected, the monitoring period being from January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021, the Monitoring Report shows a reduction in net deforestation of 5,613,621tCO2e where the reduction due to net degradation is 112,797tCO2e for the monitoring period using an uncertainty of 9.3% given by the NREF a buffer of risk of non-permanence of 15% that represent 858,963 tCO2e counting on a marketable total of 4,867,456 tCO2e for the period of monitoring.

Therefore, to calculate the emissions avoided, the projection of the baseline in the area of project, less the emissions of the project (by deforestation and by degradation in the project area) minus leakage (due to deforestation and degradation in the leakage belt) minus the uncertainty of 9.3% given by the NREF. Finally, it is discounted and holds a reserve of 15% of the total GHG reductions quantified for the verified period, as a reserve by uncertainty and risk of No permanence.

The previous steps are detailed in greater depth in the corresponding sections of this report.

AENOR has verified that the IR where the baseline adjustment calculations are included reflects so precisely the proposed project, which consists in the implementation of activities that allow avoiding deforestation and degradation, as well as conserving existing forests and promoting sustainable livelihoods among the communities that make up the project. Through interviews with the key actors and stakeholders of the project, the audit team ratified the goals of the activity of the project.

AENOR, after reviewing the supporting documents and the information collected in the on-site visit process, considers that the implementation of the project has been correct with respect to the PD. During this check the activities carried to cape by the project were implemented.

After review of the evidence provided, consultations with interested parties and the communications with the project proponent, AENOR confirms that the monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design and that the means considered for implementation, including data management and control processes quality and assurance control are sufficient (Annex 7. Puerto Zábalo QC-QA procedure and The monkeys). The details of the control of the flow of information with those responsible for delivery were verified, defined review and approval and the key aspects for documentary management and control, in addition to file structuring and documentation. This information was verified during the process audit team in conversations with the project development team to ensure that the reductions of GHG ex post as result of the activity of the project can be reported and verified in accordance with the principles of the MRV system and the accounting rules established in the resolution 1447/2018.

3.6. Estimated costs of the Project

Annex 12. Financial Model (Financial Analysis Pto Zabalo Monos REDD+ v2.xlsx) justifies the costs associated with the implementation of the project and the economic resources necessary for the formulation and the different processes of socialization, implementation of activities, validation and check, etc, of the project. AENOR verified the information documentary film and was contrasted in interview with the Project Proponents

3.7. Date of start and duration of the project

The Project Nuestro Aire de Vida "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos has a date of start of 17 of January of 2018 and a duration of 30 years being his date of termination he 16 of January of 2048.

The start date of the project corresponds to the moment in which the signing of a Letter of Intention and Exclusivity on the part of the representative of the receipt and the developers of the project occurred on January 17 of 2018 (see Letter of Intent Guard Pto. Zábalo v1.pdf, located in folder Annex 11. Start Date). After a process of management and consultation community, it is possible to materialize the formalization of the interest and commitment of the community for develop a project REDD+, low he understood of can receive resources economic as incentive to protect the forest and reduce deforestation. From this moment continue a series of activities directly motivated by the commitment of the community to participate in the REDD+ project. These implemented activities are reported in the Report of Monitoring according to the schedule, actors, monitoring methodologies and other parameters planning defined in the monitoring plan, which is based on the requirements of the methodology ProClima.

Likewise, the monitor's report highlights the activities of forest Restoration, improvement of the chagra and recovery of traditional seeds among other activities that the communities have developed for the conservation of the forest in the area of the project.

AENOR, after reviewing the supporting documents and the information collected in the audit process on the desk and in the field, considers that the start date of the project and the duration from the east is adequate.

3.8. Description of the activities for reduce the deforestation and degradation

The project proponents describe the activities in section 8 of the PoD, which incorporates territorial management (governance), which is combined with activities that discourage the activities of deforestation and promote conservation. The project activities have been agreed with the community and 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 plan of Action against the Deforestation in the Municipality Solano (See attached 3.2).

These activities seek to provide the community with development alternatives that allow overcoming the problems of territory, economy and food sovereignty that they face in the Reservation Indigenous, in accordance with it established in the plans of development municipal and departmental. In its design, participatory workshops were carried out with the communities where the activities either investments that they come taking place in the frame of plans and programs of development local and regional, which is planned to be carried out in the future, and which can generate a change in the dynamic current of forest use and contribute to his protection in the long term (see Appendix 2).

Section 8.6 of the PdD describes each of the REDD+ activities, evidence on the progress in the execution of these activities in the monitoring period can be found in the Monitoring Report. AENOR was able to verify that the activities carried out and to develop have the support of the communities that live within the project area, are consistent to the sociocultural and environmental reality of the project area and are aligned with the causes of deforestation in the area.

3.9. Conditions environmental in the area of the project

After the documentary review and the information and documentation collected by the audit team In the audit process, it was verified that the information collected these sections comes of official and reliable sources of recognized research entities such as the Sinchi Institute, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development MADS, IDEAM, Von Humboldt Institute, Agustín Geographic Institute Codazzi, Colombian Geological Service, CORPOAMAZONIA, Government of the Amazon, in addition field analysis carried out by the project proponent. Therefore, AENOR considers that the information expressed with relation to the conditions environmental is credible and enough.

3.10. Conditions social in the area of the project

The PdD in its numeral 5.4 describes the characteristics of the reservation communities indigenous, 7.2 context describes the conditions in the project area in terms of territorial, sociocultural, economic, historical both numerals offer the information relevant to the conditions in which the communities inhabit the territory, its cultural component, its autonomy food, infrastructure needs, social and economic pressures and threats as well such as pressures from external armed agents in the territory that have been part of the history of public order in the region, we talk about the number of families and people that make up each of communities as well as the description of social infrastructure, schools, colleges, centers of health, malocas among other, income relatives and systems productive as well as the ethnicities that They inhabit the territory.

AENOR revised the information contained in are sections and their annexes and considers that the information expressed with relation to the conditions social is credible and enough.

3.11. Plan of monitoring and Report of monitoring

Chapter 11, the PdD describes the procedures for proper follow-up of the project activities, compliance with safeguards and reduction of GHG emissions in the scope of the project. The plan provides for the collection of relevant information and data to: Verify the applicability conditions listed in section 2 Applicability of the

methodology. Check the changes in carbon stocks of selected pools. Check emissions from projects and leaks. Likewise, the temporal and spatial limits of the process are determined. monitoring of the project, as well as the parameters and indicators for monitoring compliance of REDD activities. The methodology, frequency, indicators, related actors, etc.

The monitoring plan presented in the PD complies with the requirements established by the Resolution 1447, the ProClima methodology and the calculation methodology used for REDD+ Projects of the AFOLU sector of ProClima. The procedures exposed to carry out the follow-up were verified of project activities, compliance with safeguards and the reduction of emissions of GHG in the scope of the project. It was also verified how the monitoring plan is sufficient to make the collection of all the data necessary for achieve with the conditions of applicability of the methodology ProClima used; that give information enough about the changes in carbon stocks in selected reservoirs; and sufficient information to estimate the emissions of the project and the leaks.

The equipment of the audit compared all the parameters and indicators presented in the plan of monitoring with the requirements of the methodology. For the follow-up of the changes in the Bookings of carbon, the requirements and the list of parameters were followed according to the methodology "Quantification of the reductions of emissions of Removals of GHG of Projects REDD+" of ProClima.

The monitoring plan correctly presented the corresponding activities with the lines of action defined by the communities that integrate the project, and presented indicators and supports for the monitoring of said activities, as well as the periodicity of measurement and the actors related.

All activities to be implemented by the project have been recorded and relevant indicators will be monitored to verify that the objectives of the activities have been met, to verify changes in forest areas and changes in carbon stocks in selected reservoirs, and to verify project emissions and leakage.

After review of the evidence provided, consultations with interested parties and the communications with the project proponent, AENOR confirms that the monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design and that the means considered for implementation, including data management and control processes quality and assurance control are sufficient. This information was verified during the audit process in discussions with the project development team to ensure that ex post GHG reductions as a result of the project activity are reportable and verify of agreement with the beginning of the System MRV and the rules of accounting established in the resolution 1447/2018.

3.12. Quantification of the reductions and removals of GHG

3.12.1. Methodologies of quantification

For the validation and verification, the Colombian regulations and the regulations of the program ProClima International, of the following manner:

- Baseline construction from the most recent NREF (2019), through methodological reconstruction of the NREF in the project area and following ProClima methodology for calculations. National values are used in terms of emission factors and adjustment for national circumstances. The leakage area is also adjusted following the criteria of the methodology. In addition, emission reductions from avoided degradation are added.
- The calculation methodology was updated to PROCLIMA. 2021. METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT SECTOR AFOLU. Quantification of reductions of emissions or removals of GHG of REDD+ projects. Version 2.2. (February 2021). And to the standard of PROCLIMA. 2021. Version 3.0.

AENOR verified the relevance of these methodologies for the baseline, emission reduction, emissions of the project and leaks. This verification was based on information provided by the developer entity project, contrasted during the process of audit.

Quantification of mitigation results is presented in calendar year vintages.

AENOR verified that the use of this methodology is consistent and that the conditions for its applicability are met and that it complies with the characteristics of the ProClima Standard; it follows the guidelines established by the UNFCCC regarding REDD+; it has a mechanism for managing the risk of leakage and it has a mechanism for managing the risk of non-permanence.

3.12.2. Additionality

AENOR considers that the project meets the additional criteria for REDD+ projects established in article 43 of Resolution 1447 of 2018 by producing a net benefit to the atmosphere in terms of reduced emissions and that the mitigation outcome had not occurred in his absence. In PD Number 6, a justification of the additionality of the project is presented according to the methodology proposal of ProClima.

AENOR considers that the project complies with these guidelines in relation to changes in the carbon stocks, within the limits of the project, identifying the land use with the greatest probability to the start of the project and applying correctly the Steps of the methodology of ProClima.

Additionally, AENOR has been able to verify through documentary evidence and testimonials obtained from interested parties that the project is not the product of activities of compensation of licenses environmental, concessions either application of exploitation forest logger or request for removal from national forest reserve; nor is it the product of activities of preservation and restoration in strategic areas and ecosystems for which payments for services environmental of reduction and catch of GHG.

3.12.3. Eligibility of the land

According to the methodology, the eligible areas for an emissions reduction project due to REDD+ activities are the areas covered by forests for at least ten years before the start of the project.

AENOR verified that the limits of the project are correctly determined and comply with the requirements of eligibility mentioned.

Section 8 of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document “Quantification of Reductions in GHG Emissions or Removals from REDD+ Projects” V2.1 of ProCLima, establishes that the areas eligible for a project to reduce emissions due to REDD+ activities are the areas covers by forests for the less ten years before from the beginning of the project.

AENOR verified that the areas in the geographical limits of the project correspond to the category of forest at the beginning of the project activities and ten years before the project start date and confirmed through the Geodatabase that the project boundaries are correctly determined and meet ProClima eligibility requirements. Since the spatial information on uses of land was provided by IDEAM for all the analyzes of the project, the analysis of change of use of land for the determination of land eligibility ensures that the eligible area is of character official, that comply with the definition of forest applicable for Colombia, and will also be categorized as forest by 2005, according to the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System.

At the beginning of the project (January 17, 2018) of the 624,590 in the project area, 609,025 were from native forest eligible (97.5%), with a deforestation total of the 6.7%

Change use of floor area of project	Area (ha)
Forest	609,025
No forest	155565
Total	**624,590**

The analysis of eligibility of land the documents in the section 5 of the PdD, and the GIS information can be found in Annex 5 and is complemented with its annexes in Geodatabase v2.

AENOR checked that the boundaries of the project are correctly determined and comply with the requirements of eligibility mentioned.

3.12.4. Scenery of reference for Actions REDD+

The reference region was constructed taking into account the guidelines set forth in the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document "Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions or Removals from REDD+ Projects" V2.2, thus complying with the principles of comparability and conservatism.

The methodology proposed in the PdD to define the boundaries of the reference area was reviewed and validated with data from the vector shape file layers provided by the project developer. AENOR verified that the reference scenario is correctly determined and complies with the guidelines of the ProClima methodology used for the project.

The reference region is defined as the one that corresponds to the area in which the analyzes are carried out. of the change of use of the floor, and the agents of deforestation. The selection of the region of reference It was carried out taking into account the guidelines proposed in the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document "Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions or Removals from REDD+ Projects" V2.1 (numeral 8.2).

For the definition of area of reference, the proponent of project considered that:

a) The proposed reference region is similar in biophysical terms (range of slope and elevation, forest cover type, and climate) and includes the entire project area; for which I verify he access, agents, determiners of deforestation, guys of forest, applications later to the deforestation, tenure of the land, context political and rules demandable.

b) The agents and drivers of deforestation that were identified can access and have interest in the area of the project.

c) The figures of land tenure and land use rights are represented in the region of reference, then exclude the area of the project.

d) They performed the exclusion of areas of access restricted to the agents and engines of deforestation and degradation.

e) Absence of overlap with other REDD+ forestry projects, national park areas, communities of blackness and reservations natives.

The exact dates for the comparison of the land use change of the baseline are for the entire year (January 1 to December 31) for each year compared to 2007 and 2017, as indicated by the IDEAM methodology for detecting change due to deforestation for a 10-year period, and is also based on the spatial information provided by that institution.

Considered it former, the region of reference for the calculation of the rate of deforestation potential in the project area and the change in land use has an area of 1,154,982.3 ha (and includes the project area), with a forest area of 1,105,550.2 ha at the beginning of the project, with a forest loss of 49,432.1 in a period of 10 years (01/01/2007 to 12/31/2017). Thus, for the calculation of the baseline, a deforestation rate of 0.43 was considered in the reference area (average annual forest loss 4,943.21). The analysis of the reference scenario is documented in section 5.6 of the PdD, and is complemented by Annexes 5 and 8.

The methodology proposed in the PdD to define the boundaries of the reference area was reviewed and validated with the data from the vector shape layers provided by the project developer. AENOR verified that the reference scenario is correctly determined and complies with the requirements of the ProClima methodology used for the project.

3.12.5. Consideration of deposits of carbon

In the following board HE find the deposits of carbon used for to record the stock of carbon in Nuestro Aire de Vida Project "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos, in line with the Methodology ProClima V2.2. "Quantification of the reductions of emissions or removals of GHG of REDD+ projects".

Deposit of Carbon	HE includes?	Justification
biomass aerial Vegetation arboreal	Yes	It represents he elderly deposit of carbon derivatives of the implementation of the activities of the project.
aerial biomass Vegetation No arboreal	No	No includes this deposit having in account that foresees develop activities productive, based on specific agricultural semester and annual.

biomass underground	Yes	Is a deposit of representative carbon derivatives of the implementation of the activities of the project.
Wood dead and litter	No	This reservoir is conservatively excluded, as it is not expected to increase in the post-deforestation scenario.
Carbon organic of the floor	Yes	It is a reservoir whose carbon content is expected to change in the project scenario.

Factor of emission of carbon in the biomass total

Total biomass (BT) is estimated from the sum of aboveground biomass (BA) and belowground biomass (BS). The carbon content of total biomass (CBF) is the product of the BT and the carbon fraction of dry matter (FC). The estimation of CBFeq is calculated according to the equation:

$$CBFeq = BT \; x \; FC \; x \; 12/44$$

Where:

$CBFeq$ = Equivalent carbon dioxide contained in the total biomass; tCO2e ha-1

BT = Biomass total; ha-1

FC = Fraction of carbon of The matter dry (0.47)

According to the NREF assumptions, it is assumed that all carbon contained in the aboveground and belowground biomass pool is emitted in the same year that the deforestation event occurs.

For the carbon emission factor in total biomass CBFeq (tCO2e /ha) the Amazonia value (CBFeq) established in the NREF Colombia 2019 is taken, as for the soil carbon emission factor

AENOR verified the use of updated data and official sources through the documentation submitted. The adjustment of the baseline with the Proposed Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia for REDD+ Payment for Results under the UNFCCC in 2019 was also verified. The application of the most updated NREF on the geographical area of the project was verified, both in the IR and in its annexes for calculating GHG emission reductions. By it above, the uncertainty of the information for the calculation of the baseline is subject to the methodology applied.

AENOR considers that the rigor and methodological consistency regarding the national inventory of GHG and the national reference level, as well as the inventory through permanent plots, are covered by the source of information used by the project developer for the calculation of the line base the further updated and coming of official sources.

3.12.6. Estimate of the reductions and removals before project implementation

The validation and verification team conducted an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, uncertainties resulting and data of exit to ensure consistency with the criteria established in Section 2.7 of the IM and the methodology of calculation used.

The project manager provided conversion factors, formulas and calculations in the format of a sheet of calculation to guarantee that all the formulas were accessible for his revision. The project manager also provided a step-by-step description of the calculations to ensure that the audit team understood the approach and could confirm its consistency with the methodologies. Where applicable, references for methods of analysis or default values were verified with the corresponding source.

The following table summarizes the data and parameters used by the project proponent to calculate the reduction of GHG emissions ex ante throughout the quantification period of reduction of emissions of GHG and? they have been evaluated by AENOR:

Data/Parameter available for validation	Worth	purpose of data/parameter	Procedure of assessment
Area of forest of region of reference in 2007	1,154,982.3 ha	Estimate of the change on the covered surface by forest in the area of the project in the scenery no project	● Worth consistent with base data CHALK. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.
Area of forest of region of reference in 2017	1,105,550.2 ha	Estimate of the change on the covered surface by forest in the area of the project in the scenery no project	● Worth consistent with base data CHALK. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.
CSbathroom (ha) + %CN the reference region between 2007 and 2017.	49,432.1 ha +31.7% in 2018; +38.58% in 2019; +44.59% in 2020; +49.62% in 2021	Deforestation historical annual in the region of reference	● Calculation of the Change in the surface deck by baseline forest ● entered correctly in the sheet of calculation.
project area _ (forest) 2018.	609,025.01 ha	Estimate of emissions in the scenery of the line base.	● Worth consistent with base data CHALK. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.

Data/Parameter available for validation	Worth	purpose of data/parameter	Procedure of assessment
deforested area projected annual in the scenery with project REDD+	3,284.1 ha in 2018; 3,597.3 in 2019; 3,737.2 in 2020; 3,850.7 in 2021	Estimate of emissions in the scenery of the line base.	● Calculation of the reproduced value.
biomass total in the area of the project:	315 t/ha	Estimate of reduction of emissions	● Proposal of level of Emissions Reference Forests by Deforestation in Colombia for Payment by Results of REDD+ Low the UNFCCC of 2019. ● entered correctly in the sheet of calculation.
Content of carbon of the floor	74 t/ha	Estimate of reduction of emissions	● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.
Fraction of carbon of the subject dry (FC)	0.47	Estimate of carbon content in biomass	● NREFF Colombia and methodology of ProClima. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.
Degradation Primary annual history in the area of the project in the line base, DFi,lb,year (ha)	156.98 ha	Reduction estimate of emissions by degradation avoided	● Worth consistent with base data CHALK. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.
Degradation Primary annual history in the area of leaks in the baseline	5.98 ha	Reduction estimate of emissions by degradation avoided	● Worth consistent with base data CHALK. Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.
Factor of discount by risks of not permanence	fifteen%	Quantification of net results of mitigation	● entered correctly in the sheet of calculation.
Percentage increase in the emissions in the area of leaks due to the implementation of the activities REDD+, % Ef.	10%	Estimate of the emissions reduction by deforestation and degradation avoided.	● The use of a worth by flaw of 10% is accepted by the methodology of ProClima. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.

All the values in the table above can be contrasted with Annex 8 Calculation supports, it includes the emission factors for the Amazon Biome established in the NREF submitted by Colombia before CMCNCC in 2019. Likewise, it is included in the projection of the Baseline Scenario tight with the circumstances that establish the NREF.

The calculation procedure used by the proponent of the project for the quantification of GHG reductions as a consequence of the implementation of the project during the period of quantification of reduction of emissions of GHG and his result HE summarizes to continue.

The calculation procedure used by the project proponent for the quantification of GHG reductions as a consequence of the implementation of the project during the period of quantification of reduction of emissions of GHG and his result is summarizing to continuation.

- Emission factors

The own emission factors for Colombia in the USCUSS sector according to IDEAM (2015) are stack up in four groups in the processes of use of the floor: 1) cattle raising, 2) use of the land permanent, 3) land use being converted, 4) added sources and emissions of N_2O and CO_2 coming from the earth; generating a high variability of GHG emissions. In the case of the project the relevant emission factor is the one applicable to the change in land use due to deforestation in the different scenarios, given that the rest of Emission factors none are relevant in terms quantitative either non are associated with changes in the emissions derivatives of the own project.

- Matrix of change of use of floor in the area of reference

The analysis of changes in the toppings of the floor HE performed for the period of 10 years between 01/01/2007 and 12/31/2017. For this purpose, information on the coverages of the Land for Colombia of the SINCHI to a scale of 1:100,000, Following the methodology of the coverage classification system "Corine Land Cover" and which has been adapted for Colombia and available in he YES AC (System of Information Environmental of Colombia). The procedure carried out for the quantification and interpretation of coverage changes involved the detection and spatial and thematic interpretation of change, the analysis of patterns of change of land cover and use, and finally an analysis of the causes of the change in land use. floor.

The intersection of the files generated with the same coverage classes was performed for the beginning and end of the reference period and the land use change matrix was generated for the area of reference of the project (Matriz cambio de coberturas_Pto. Zabalo.xlsx).

coverages 2008/2018	pastures clean	Mosaic of crops, pastures and spaces	grass mosaic with spaces natural	secondary vegetation or in transition	sandy areas natural	swampy areas	Rivers (50 m)	lagoons, lakes and swamps	fragmented forest with pastures and	fragmented forest with vegetation secondary	dense shrubland	tall dense forest land firm	low dense forest land firm	tall dense forest floodable	Palmares
mosaic of pastures with spaces natural		18.6%		62.3%			8%					6.31%		4.1%	
Vegetation secondary or in transition	1.5%	5.68%		55.6%			3%			7.72%		24.8%		1.5%	
Zones sandy natural		0.02%		2.76%	fifty %		42%							4.3%	
Zones swampy						100%									
Rivers (fifty m)		0.05%		0.92%		5%	93%							0.4%	
lagoons, lakes and swamps natural					8%	6%	1.9 %	78.2%				5.13%			

coverages 2008/2018	pastures clean	Mosaic of crops, pastures and spaces	grass mosaic with spaces natural	secondary vegetation or in transition	sandy areas natural	swampy areas	Rivers (50 m)	lagoons, lakes and swamps	fragmented forest with pastures and	fragmented forest with vegetation secondary	dense shrubland	tall dense forest land firm	low dense forest land firm	tall dense forest floodable	Palmares
Forest fragmented with pastures and crops		1.38%		12.4%			17.1 %			54.9%		4.59%		9.5%	
Forest fragmented with vegetation secondary				7.01%						57.7%		35.2%			
bushland dense				7.61%							91%	0.98%			
Forest dense high of Earth firm	0.001 %	0.01%		0.08%						0.06%		99.8%		0.01%	
Forest dense low of Earth firm													100 %		
Forest dense high floodable heterogeneous				0.5%	0.01 %		0.10 %		0.02%					99%	
Palmares															100 %

Finally, the reference region for calculating the potential deforestation rate in the area of project and the change in land use has an area of 1,154,982 ha, with an area of Forest of 1,105,550 ha, in a period of 10 years (01/01/2007 to 12/31/2017).

- Calculation of removals potentials finals

Analyzes were performed using the formulas to calculate reductions from avoiding processes of deforestation in all the areas of the project. They include the corresponding leaks projected in the ex ante analysis for the entire period 2020 to 2054. The data found in the table are determined from the following formulas (AFOLU Sector Methodological Document - ProClima v2.1):

- Factor of emission of carbon total

$$CTeq = CBFeq + COSeq$$

Where:

$CTeq$ = Dioxide of carbon full equivalent; tCO2e ha-1
$CBFeq$ = Dioxide of carbon equivalent content in the biomass total; tCO2eha-1
$COSeq$ = Dioxide of carbon equivalent content in the floors; tCO2e ha-1

- emissions of GHG in the period analysis

The annual emission from deforestation in the without-project scenario is calculated according to equation

$$EAlb = CSBlb\ x\ CT_{eq}$$

Where:

$EAlb$ = Annual issue in the scenery without project; tCO2 ha-1
$CSBlb$ = Deforestation historical annual in the scenario without project; ha
$CTeq$ = Dioxide of carbon full equivalent; tCO2e ha-1

The annual emission from deforestation in the project scenario is calculated according to the equation:

$$EAim = CSBim\ x\ CT_{eq}$$

Where:

$EAim$ = Issue annual in the stage with project; tCO2 ha-1
$CSBim$ = Deforestation projected annual with project REDD; ha
$CTeq$ = Dioxide of carbon full equivalent; tCO2e ha-1

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

$$EAf = CSBf\ x\ CT_{eq}$$

Where:

EAf = annual issue in the area of leaks; tCO2 ha-1
$CSBf$ = Deforestation projected annual in the area of leaks; ha
$CTeq$ = Dioxide of carbon full equivalent; tCO2e ha-1

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

The reduction in emissions from avoided deforestation in the scenario with the project is estimated to be agreement with the equation:

$$RE = (t_2 - t_1)\ x\ (EAlb - EAim - EAf)$$

Where:

RE = Reduction of emissions by deforestation avoided in he scenery with project; tCO2e
t 2 = Year final of the period of reference
t 1 = Year of start of period of reference
$EAlb$ = Issue annual of the deforestation in he scenery of line base; tCO2e
$EAim$ = Issue annual of the deforestation in it area of project; tCO2e
EAf = Annual emission from deforestation in the leak area; tCO2e

The result for the period accredited from the following manner:

No. year	Year	reductions emissions deforestation net (tCO2e)	reductions emissions def. avoided accumulated net with project (tCO2e)	reductions emissions degradation avoided annual net with project (tCO2e)	reductions emissions degradation avoided accumulated net with project (tCO2e)	Total reductions Project accumulated (deforestation + degradation avoided) (tCO2e)
1	2018	1,275,569.9	1,275,569.9	26,172.15	26,172.1	1,301,742.1
2	2019	1,397,570.3	2,673,140.3	27,365.25	53,537.4	1,424,935.5
3	2020	1,452,202.3	4,125,342.5	27,358.16	80,895.6	1,479,560.4
4	2021	1,496,496.1	5,621,838.6	27,351.08	108,246.6	1,523,847.2
5	2022	1,529,381.1	7,151,219.7	27,344.01	135,590.7	1,556,725.1
6	2023	989,458.7	8,140,678.4	27,336.93	162,927.6	1,016,795.7
7	2024	985,202.9	9,125,881.4	27,329.86	190,257.4	1,012,532.8

No. year	Year	reductions emissions deforestation net (tCO2e)	reductions emissions def. avoided accumulated net with project (tCO2e)	reductions emissions degradation avoided annual net with project (tCO2e)	reductions emissions degradation avoided accumulated net with project (tCO2e)	Total reductions Project accumulated (deforestation + degradation avoided) (tCO2e)
8	2025	980,965.4	10,106,846.7	27,322.78	217,580.2	1,008,288.1
9	2026	976,746.0	11,083,592.7	27,315.71	244,895.9	1,004,061.7
10	2027	972,544.6	12,056,137.3	27,308.64	272,204.6	999,853.3
11	2028	968,361.3	13,024,498.6	27,301.58	299,506.2	995,662.9
12	2029	964,195.9	13,988,694.6	27,294.51	326,800.7	991,490.4
13	2030	960,048.4	14,948,742.9	27,287.45	354,088.1	987,335.8
14	2031	955,918.6	15,904,661.5	27,280.39	381,368.5	983,199.0
15	2032	951,806.5	16,856,468.1	27,273.33	408,641.8	979,079.9
16	2033	947,712.1	17,804,180.1	27,266.27	435,908.1	974,978.3
17	2034	943,635.2	18,747,815.3	27,259.21	463,167.3	970,894.4
18	2035	939,575.7	19,687,391.0	27,252.16	490,419.5	966,827.9
19	2036	935,533.7	20,622,924.7	27,245.11	517,664.6	962,778.8
20	2037	931,509.0	21,554,433.7	27,238.06	544,902.6	958,747.0
21	2038	927,501.5	22,481,935.2	27,231.01	572,133.6	954,732.5
22	2039	923,511.2	23,405,446.4	27,223.96	599,357.6	950,735.2
23	2040	919,538.0	24,324,984.4	27,216.92	626,574.5	946,754.9
24	2041	915,581.8	25,240,566.3	27,209.87	653,784.4	942,791.7
25	2042	911,642.6	26,152,208.9	27,202.83	680,987.2	938,845.5
26	2043	907,720.3	27,059,929.2	27,195.79	708,183.0	934,916.1
27	2044	903,814.8	27,963,744.0	27,188.75	735,371.8	931,003.5
28	2045	899,926.0	28,863,669.9	27,181.72	762,553.5	927,107.7
29	2046	896,053.9	29,759,723.8	27,174.68	789,728.2	923,228.5
30	2047	892,198.3	30,651,922.1	27,167.65	816,895.8	919,366.0
31	2048	38,941.8	30,690,863.9	1,190.60	818,086.4	40,132.4
Total		**30,690,863.9**	**541,095,052.6**	**818,086.4**	**13,478,431.6**	**31,508,950.3**

GHG emission reductions as a result of the project's REDD+ activities were quantified ex ante is 31,508,950 tCO2e for the GHG emission reduction quantification period (2018-2048). Keeping a booking of the fifteen% to ensure the permanence of the activity forest, he responsible of the project estimated **26,782,607 tCO $_2$ e** in reductions of emissions marketable for the period of quantification of emissions reduction of GHG.

AENOR reproduced the calculations and obtained the same results, so it considers that they are clearly and correctly represented in the spreadsheets provided. The formulas used comply with the monitoring plan and what is reflected in the PdD document, and the methodology and default values used are appropriate. Therefore, the net amount of GHG emission reductions estimated ex ante is considered accurate and realistic.

AENOR considers the calculation of the reference region correct and consistent with the NREF and therefore in compliance with the Resolution 1447 of 2017. Emission estimation values from the NREF were used. `Proposal of level of reference of the emissions of forestry by deforestation in Colombia for payment by REDD+ results under the CMNUCC" presented by Colombia in December of 2019, included also in the Document methodological AFOLU Sector - ProClima v2.1.

AENOR checked the parameters available in the validation and the references to documents where they are used or explained, by reviewing, reproducing and cross-checking the evidence provided by the project proponent. AENOR verified that the values of these parameters are appropriate and used correctly in The equations.

AENOR verified that the list of parameters used in the ex ante estimate is complete and consistent and to consider this list validated.

AENOR found no inconsistencies between the information in the PdD, the technical annexes and the spreadsheets.

After a thorough and exhaustive review and reproduction of the calculations, AENOR considers that the parameters available in the validation are correct, credible and consistent and that the Estimates are consistent with the emission factors and the activity data of the inventories nationals. The quantification meets with the voice in the PdD, the calculations provided and the methodology applied. Therefore, AENOR estimates that the results of the ex ante estimate shown in the PdD are credible, consistent and precise.

3.13. Double accounting

Verification of the project area and leak belt was carried out to identify possible overlaps, consulting bases of data as RENARE. The developer of the project contributed geographic documentaries, which justify the non-overlap with natural parks or other reservations and with the project REDD+ Monochoa.

In addition to the above, AENOR found no evidence of double counting or that the project has or will participate in another GHG program or that the GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project are included in an emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG emissions trading.

3.14. Assessment of the not permanence

The project manager discounted 15% of the total GHG emission reductions ex ante quantified attributable to the project activity to keep them as a reserve, in order to cover the aspects related with the risk of no permanence and uncertainty. This amount of booking of reductions of GHG equals to **4,726,342.5 tCO2e** estimated for the period accredited reduction of GHG emissions in 30 years, which is in accordance with what was requested by the standard ProClima v2.3.

The assessment of the No permanence is a tool whose objective essential is to analyze the risk of a project against biophysical and socioeconomic risks, determine the impact on development of the project, which may be reflected in the number of credits that a project must deposit in the booking.

Table 28 of the IM presents the evaluation of the Permanence for the Nuestro Aire de Vida Project "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos, where the indicators and reporting procedures for the project and the respective result are evidenced.

3.15. Assessment of co-benefits

The co-benefits of the project are mentioned in numeral 8.6 of the PdD, in the description of the REDD+ activities, where it is summarized in quantitative terms of the benefits in biodiversity, ecosystem, social and economic services generated by the activities carried out during the verification period in the categories, indicating the fountain of obtaining and presentation of the data.

Regarding the measurement of co-benefits, the project developer indicates in number 11 of the PdD that in the plan of monitoring presents the procedures for carry out he follow-up appropriate of project activities, compliance with safeguards and reduction of emissions of GHG in the ambit of the project. The plan foresees collect information and data relevant for:

i) Verify the conditions of applicability enumerated in the section 2 Applicability of the methodology.

ii) Verify the changes in the Bookings of carbon of the deposits selected.

iii) Verify the emissions of the project and the leaks.

In section 11.2 of the PdD there is a review of the contributions to the Development Goals Sustainable with those who the lineup the Project.

The design of the activities was carried out with the participation of all the communities the Proponent of the Project gave clear evidence of the process in participatory workshops 1, 2, 3 and 4 (carpeta Talleres). The workshops had the participation of almost all the members of the community, as evidenced in the attendance lists of each workshop (see attendance lists in each subfolder of the Workshop 1, 2, 3 and 4). The distribution of the resources of investment HE performed with the community and HE shaped in billboards that collect 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 3,

as can be seen in the archive Taller_3_Acta_Puerto_Sábalo_Los_Monos.pdf, located in subfolder 2.3 Taller_3 Puerto Zábalo.

AENOR, through the review of the documents that support what is described above and the verification during the audit process, considers that the information provided is real and consistent.

3.16. Management of requirements legal and possession of the land

3.16.1. Compliance of requirements legal

AENOR considers that the proponent of the project has procedures in place to periodically evaluate the compliance of the requirements legally.

During the on-site audit or the documentary review, AENOR did not detect any non-compliance with the laws and regulations.

To guarantee compliance with Resolution 1447 of August 1, 2018 and its articles 40 and 41, the project includes the values of the NREF emissions estimate "Proposal for level of reference of forest emissions from deforestation in Colombia for payment by results of REDD+ under the UNFCCC" presented by Colombia in December 2019. Also present at the Methodological Document Sector AFOLU-PROCLIMA V2.2.

Taking the above into account, AENOR considers that the project complies with Resolution 1447 and the legal requirements related to Projects REDD+.

3.16.2. Tenure of the land

The territory of the Indigenous Reservation covers 624,590 ha in the municipality of Solano (department of Caquetá), in the margin north of the Caquetá River and is made up of the communities of Los Straits, Quinché, Jerusalem and Coemani. In these communities live approximately 244 families, which represents at least 1092 people belonging to the Uitoto ethnic group. The proponents demonstrated the ownership of the land (see Annex 1 Expansion Agreement). The Indigenous Reservation was established by Resolution 032 of 1988 of INCORA and It was modified by Agreement 026 of 2017 of the National Land Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and rural development for expand the area of the Reservation and manage to connect the Chiribiquete National Park with the Reservation Indigenous Property in Putumayo and thus create one of the largest conservation corridors in the Amazon.

The audit team verified the administrative acts provided by the proponent of the project in a 100% and contrasted the information with the Geodatabase, confirming that the sources of information used for its construction were the official ones. Therefore, he considers that the information contributed corroborates the quality legal of the right of tenure of the land and use of the floor and the area present in the AFOLU-PROCLIMA Sector Methodological Document V2.1. June 5 of 2020.

Taking the above into account, AENOR considers that the project complies with Resolution 1447 and the legal requirements related to Projects REDD+.

3.17. Management of the information

The project proponent has a database that includes all relevant information for the correct monitoring of the implementation of its activities and the reduction of emissions of GHG attributable to them. The audit team reviewed the documentation corresponding to this base of data, and considered it exhaustive, consistent, complete and in agreement with the requirements established in the Resolution 1447.

AENOR checked the existing procedure documented of management of the information for systematize the storage of the information and secure your quality.

AENOR could find out with the interviews if you that the staff clue is completely trained and that quality control and quality assurance procedures to identify, review and drive the inconsistencies found are strict and are properly implemented.

The interviews with the key actors of the territory and the inspection of data and results demonstrated that those responsible for the project possess all the competencies required to monitor and accurately report GHG emission

reductions. The data presented to the team audit were clear and consistent and processing steps could be traced to sections corresponding of the methodology and the plan of monitoring with transparency.

3.18. Safeguards

The monitoring report for REDD+ safeguards was made for the period January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021. For compliance with the safeguards, the indicators were selected as evidence in the developed tables in the numeral 2.5 of the IM.

AENOR was able to check the progress of meeting the goals with the documents presented in the Report of monitoring.

The full and effective participation of the owners was verified through an interview, in addition to the evidence of the socialization process (Annex 2 Workshops). For compliance with the safeguard of the reversal and leakage risks, the project establishes emission displacement measures discounted 15% according to the guidelines of the ProClima.

Therefore, after the documentary review and the audit process, by the audit team, AENOR considers that information expressed in connection with the safeguards is believable and correct and that the project complies with the safeguards for REDD+ presented by Colombia before the UNFCCC.

FINDINGS OF CHECK

3.19. Period of monitoring

The verification corresponds to the first monitoring period of the project that includes from the 17th of January of 2018 until the 30 of June of 2021.

3.20. Measurement and collection of data

AENOR reviewed the monitoring documentation, as part of the IM, in addition to the GIS database and considers that they agree with the procedures described in the validated monitoring plan and the monitoring plan and checked if there were any differences that could cause an increase in estimates of the reductions of emissions of GHG in the periods monitoring current.

AENOR has confirmed that there are no significant material discrepancies between the actual monitoring and the monitoring plan established in the IM and the methodologies applied, so it is not that there is an overestimation of the reductions requested. Besides, the proponent of the project monitors manners effectively the parameters required for determining the reductions of the project, according to it required by the plan of monitoring and the methodology applicable.

Reported parameters, including their source, monitoring frequency and review criteria, as indicated in the IM, were verified as correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan update. Necessary management system procedures, including responsibility and authority for monitoring activities, have been verified to be consistent with the IM. The knowledge of personnel associated with the project monitoring activities was considered satisfactory by the audit team.

3.21. Quantification of the reductions and former removals post

The validation and verification team performed a review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, resulting uncertainties, and output data to ensure accuracy. coherence with the criteria established in the methodology of calculation employee and he IM.

The verification team reproduced the calculations to ensure the accuracy of the results. In its Where appropriate, references for methods of analysis or default values were verified with the fountain correspondent.

The following table summarizes the data and parameters used by the project proponent to calculate reduction of GHG emissions ex post for the monitoring period and that have been evaluated by AENOR:

Data/Parameter available for check	Worth	Purpose of data/parameter	Procedure of assessment
deforested area annually under the scenery of project in the monitoring period CSBproy	412.7 ha	Emissions estimate in the scenery of the project.	● Values consistent with base GIS data. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.
Area deforested in the leak belt under the scenery of the project in the period of monitoring.	41.61 ha	Emissions estimate in the scenery of the project.	● Values consistent with base GIS data. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.
degraded area annually low he scenery of project in he period of monitoring	5.81 ha SDR. Primary; 10.33 ha SDR. Secondary	Emissions estimate in the scenery of the project.	● Values consistent with base GIS data. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.

Data/Parameter available for check	Worth	purpose of data/parameter	Procedure of assessment
Area degraded in the leak belt low the scenery of the project in the period of monitoring.	1.37 ha SDR. Primary; 3.83 ha SDR. secondary	Emissions estimate in the scenery of the project.	● Values consistent with base GIS data. ● Inserted shape correct in the sheet of calculation.

The calculation procedure used by the project proponent for the ex post quantification of GHG reductions resulting from the implementation of the project during the monitoring period and its outcome is summarized below.

- emissions of line base

The validated baseline values are taken.

- Emissions coming from of deforestation in the period of monitoring
- Emissions coming from of degradation in the period of monitoring

The emission reduction units calculated by avoiding deforestation and degradation in the project area also include the discount of the leakage emitted by the project identified in the ex-post evaluation in the period January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021. A 10% conservative estimate was added to the calculation of emissions from ex-ante leakage according to the ProClima methodology.

Thus, for the calculation of avoided emissions ex_post in the period, the baseline projection in the project area was considered, minus project emissions (due to deforestation and degradation in the project area) minus leakage (due to deforestation and degradation in the leakage belt) in the monitoring period.

The monitoring of the project's emissions was carried out in accordance with the methodology established in numeral 14.5. The calculations can be found in the Annex calculations of the Nuestro Aire de Vida Project "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos, in the Excel workbook ". Calculos_LB_Monitoreo_2020_v2" sheet 4 Monitoreo_2020 and sheet 5 Resumen_Monitoreo_2020. In the following table are the avoided deforestation and degradation reductions for the period January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021.

YEAR	Reduction of emissions Total	Amount reduced by Uncertainty 9.3%	Reduction emissions Total net	Booking fifteen%	Reduction emissions marketable
2018	1,636,621	152,206	1,484,415.37	222,662	1,261,753
2019	1,811,309	168,452	1,642,857.56	246,429	1,396,429
A2020	1,889,345	175,709	1,713,635.94	257,045	1,456,591
2021 - until June 30	976,305	90,796	885,509.52	132,826	752,683
TOTAL			**5,726,418.38**	**858,963**	**4,867,456**

- The data are in tCO_2e

GHG emission reductions as a result of the project's REDD+ activities were quantified ex post at 4,867,456 tradable tCO2e for the first degradation monitoring period and with deforestation monitoring included (January 17, 2018-June 30, 2021).

AENOR reproduced the calculations and obtained the same results, so it considers that they are clearly and correctly represented in the spreadsheets provided. The formulas used comply with the plan of monitoring and it is reflected in the IM, and the methodology and the values default used are appropriate. Therefore, the net amount of GHG emission reductions estimated ex ante is considered accurate and realistic.

AENOR checked the parameters available in the validation and the references to documents where they are used or explained, by reviewing, reproducing, and cross-checking the evidence provided by the project proponent. AENOR verified that the values of these parameters are appropriate and used correctly in the equations.

AENOR verified that the list of parameters to be monitored is complete and consistent with the information in the plan of monitoring.

AENOR found no inconsistencies between the information in the IM, the technical annexes and the data sheets. calculation.

After a thorough and exhaustive review and reproduction of the calculations, AENOR considers that the parameters monitored and available in the validation are correct, credible and consistent and that the estimates are consistent with the emission factors and activity data from the inventories nationals. The information of monitoring meets with the IM, the calculations provided and the methodology applied. Therefore, AENOR estimates that the results shown in the report of monitoring are credible, consistent and precise.

CONCEPT / ACTIVITY	DEFORESTATION AVOIDED	DEGRADATION AVOIDED
Total, reductions period monitoring tCO2)	6,189,218	124,362
reductions – Uncertainty 9.3% (tCO2)	575,597	11,566
reductions of GHG for the period of monitoring (tCO2)	5,613,621	112,797
TOTAL, NET	5,726,418 tCO2e	
BUFFER fifteen%	858,963 tCO2e	
TOTAL, MARKETABLE	**4,867,456 tCO2e**	

The calculation procedure used by the project proponent for the ex post quantification of GHG reductions resulting from the implementation of the project during the monitoring period and its outcome is summarized below.

- emissions of line base

They take the values validated of line base (Section 3.12.6).

- emissions coming from of deforestation in the period of monitoring

Regarding the emissions of the project, based on the base information of forest maps and not forest available and published by IDEAM, the analysis of change was carried out and it was found that deforestation in the project area was 1,444.51 hectares. for the period verified January 17 2018 to the 30 June of 2021. For the calculation of removals ex post, hectares were equally divided between the years monitoring.

The units of reduction of emissions calculated to avoid the deforestation in the area of the project include the discount of the leaks issued by the project identified in the assessment ex post in the period from January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021. For this, the change in land use was calculated (forest – non forest) in the leakage belt in the period, which was 145.65 hectares (110,715.72 to 110,570.08 ha) and was considered for the purpose of calculating emission reductions to discount the negative effect of leaks over the project.

In this way, for the calculation of ex post avoided emissions in the period, the projection of the line base in the area of project, less the emissions of the project (by deforestation in the area of project) less the leaks (by deforestation in the belt of leaks) in the monitoring period. The increase due to national circumstances was discounted. Finally discounted and maintains a 15% reserve on the total GHG reductions quantified for the period verified, as booking by uncertainty and risk of no permanence. The data found in the table were determined from

the following formulas (Methodological Document Sector AFOLU - ProClima v2.1):

Annual emissions from deforestation in the project area are calculated according to the equation:

$$EAim, m = CSBim, m \; x \; CT_{eq}$$

Where:

$EAim$, m = Issue annual in the area of project; tCO2 ha-1
$CSBim$, m = Deforestation annual in the area of the project; ha
$CTeq$ = dioxide total carbon equivalent; tCO2e ha-1

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

$$EAfm = \left(CSBfm \; x \; CT_{eq}\right) - EAf$$

Where:

$EAfm$ = Issue annual in the area of leaks; tCO2 ha-1
$CSBfm$ = Deforestation annual in the area of leaks; ha
$CTeq$ = dioxide total carbon equivalent; tCO2e ha-1
EAf = Issue annual of deforestation in it area of leaks in he scenery of line base; tCO2e

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

$$REm = (t_2 - \; t_1) \; x \; (EAlb - \; EAim, m - EAf, m)$$

Where:

REm = Reduction of emissions by deforestation avoided in the monitoring period; tCO2e
t 2 = final year of the period of monitoring
t 1 = Year of start of the period of monitoring
$EAlb$ = Issue annual of the deforestation in the scenery of line base; tCO2e
$EAim$, m = Annual emission from deforestation in the project area for the monitored period; tCO2e
EAf , m = annual issue of the deforestation in the area of leaks for the period monitored; tCO2e

The following table shows the values of the estimation of the reduction of deforestation in the period monitoring of the Nuestro Aire de Vida Project "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos. With information of emissions annual by deforestation, leaks and risk of permanence.

Year	DEFOREST CION HISTORY ANNUAL (ha)	DEGRADATI ON ON PRIMARY (ha)	DEGRA DATION SECON D WOULD GIVE (ha)	REDUCTIO N No. EMISSIONS TOTAL (tCO2)	emissions real for leaks in period 2018-2021 (ha)	Reduction gross of emissions (tCO2e)	Buffer risk of not permanence to fifteen% (tCO2)	Reduction net of emissions marketable is (tCO2e)
2018	3,284.11	150.10	48.24	1,301,742	12	1,484,415.37	222,662	1,261,753

Year	DEFORESTCION HISTORY ANNUAL (ha)	DEGRADATION ON PRIMARY (ha)	DEGRADATION SECOND WOULD GIVE (ha)	REDUCTION No. EMISSIONS TOTAL (tCO2)	emissions real for leaks in period 2018-2021 (ha)	Reduction gross of emissions (tCO2e)	Buffer risk of not permanence to fifteen% (tCO2)	Reduction net of emissions marketable is (tCO2e)
2019	3,597.39	156.94	50.44	1,424,935	13	1,642,857.56	246,429	1,396,429
2020	3,737.34	156.90	50.43	1,479,560	13	1,713,635.94	257,045	1,456,591
2021	1,925.40	78.43	25.21	761,923	6	885,509.52	132,826	752,683
Total						**5,726,418.38**	**858,963**	**4,867,456**

GHG emission reductions as a result of the project's REDD+ activities were quantified ex post at 5,726,418.38tCO2e for the first monitoring period (January 17, 2018-June 30, 2021).

Maintaining a 15% buffer to ensure the permanence of forestry activity (858,963tCO2e), the project proponent requests 4,867,456tCO2e in tradable emission reductions for the monitoring period.

AENOR reproduced the calculations and obtained the same results, and therefore considers that they are clearly and correctly represented in the spreadsheets provided. The formulas used comply with the monitoring plan and as reflected in the PD document, and the methodology and default values used are appropriate. Therefore, the net amount of GHG emission reductions estimated ex ante is considered accurate and realistic.

AENOR checked the parameters available in the validation and the references to documents where they are used or explained, by reviewing, reproducing, and cross-checking the evidence provided by the project proponent. AENOR verified that the values of these parameters are appropriate and used correctly in the equations.

AENOR verified that the list of parameters to be monitored is complete and consistent with the information in the plan of monitoring.

AENOR found no inconsistencies between the information in the DP, the technical annexes and the data sheets. calculation.

After a thorough and exhaustive review and reproduction of the calculations, AENOR considers that the parameters monitored and available in the validation are correct, credible and consistent and that the estimates are consistent with the emission factors and activity data from the inventories nationals. The information of monitoring meets with the PD, the calculations provided and the methodology applied. Therefore, AENOR estimates that the results shown in the report of monitoring are credible, consistent and precise.

3.22. Assessment of the No permanence

The project manager discounted 15% of the total ex post quantified GHG emission reductions attributable to the project activity to be held as a reserve, with the intention of covering aspects related to non-permanence risk and uncertainty. This amount of reserve GHG reductions is equivalent to **858,963tCO2e** estimated for the monitoring period.

3.23. events of disturbance

AENOR did not find documentary or in situ evidence of disturbance events in the period of monitoring that altered the reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases of effect greenhouse calculated, beyond deforestation in the area of project reported.

In the event of any disturbance, the project developer indicates that it will estimate the area affected and will discount the tCO2e issued from the amount estimated total.

4. CONCLUSION OF THE VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

AENOR has validated and verified that the Nuestro Aire de Vida Project "Kai KOMUYA JAG+Y+" REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos complies with the PROCLIMA standard. 2021. Version 3.0. The project has been implemented in accordance with the Project Description and the information included in the Report of monitoring.

The validation and verification process was performed based on all ProClima requirements. The findings of this report show that the project, as described in the project documentation, is in line with all applicable criteria for validation and verification.

The validation and verification consisted of the following three phases: i) desk review of the project design, monitoring plan and ex ante and ex post estimation of GHG reductions; ii) on-site audit and stakeholder interviews; iii) resolution of outstanding issues and issuance of the final validation and verification report and opinion. During the course of the validation and verification process, clarifying and corrective actions were raised; all have been successfully closed as explained in the validation protocol annexed to this report.

The revision of the documentation of the Report of monitoring and documents additional related with the ex ante estimation and monitoring methodology; and the subsequent background investigation, follow-up interviews and review of party comments have provided AENOR evidence enough for validate the compliance of the criteria established.

In detail, the conclusions of validation they can be resume of the following manner:

- The projects are in line with all the criteria of ProClima.
- The additionality of the project is justified in the P.D.
- The Plan of monitoring is transparent and appropriate.
- The ex ante analysis of the GHG reductions of the project has been carried out in an accurate, transparent and conservative, estimated at a total of 31,508,950 tCO2e for a period of quantification of reduction of emissions of GHG from 30 years.

AENOR considers that the person in charge of the project carries out the monitoring and reporting of its actions of GHG mitigation in accordance with the principles of the MRV System and accounting rules established in Resolution 1447 and that the results of the quantification of reductions in emissions are verifiable in the frame of the rule ISO 14064-3:2019.

AENOR can issue a positive verification opinion for GHG emission reductions verified of **4,867,456** marketable tons of CO_2e for the monitoring period 17-January- 2018 to June 30, 2021.

AENOR has verified a reasonable level of assurance that these reductions have been achieved.

Madrid, to 15 of February of 2021.

Ruby acosta bastidas

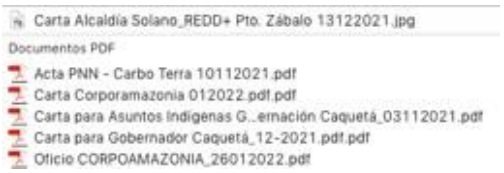
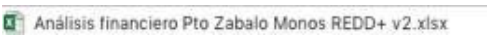
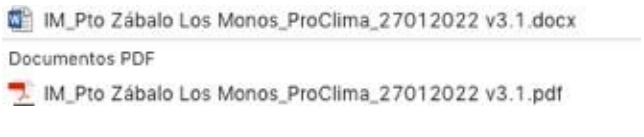
Auditor boss

ANNEXES OF THE PROJECT

Attached 1: evidence documentaries

No.	Evidence
attached 1	1.1 Contrato_Mandato_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos_Yauto.pdf 1.2 Estatutos_Acibac.pdf 1.3 ACUERDO-26-AMPLIACION-RESGUARDO-INDIGENA-PTO-ZABALO-Y-LOS-MONOS.pdf Acta_Posecion_003_Estrechos_PSLM.pdf Acta_Posecion_037_Coemani_PSLM.pdf Acta_Posecion_055_Jesusalem_PSLM.pdf Acta_Posecion_056_Quinche_PSLM.pdf Carta de Intención_Redd+_Puerto_Sabalo_Los Monos.pdf Resolucion 032 del 6 de abril de 1988 R.I. PUERTO ZABALO Y LOS MONOS (CREACION).pdf

attached 2 workshops	Taller 1 Coemani_ Mapeo territorial.pdf Taller 1 Coemani_ Modos y medios de vida.pdf Taller 1 Coemani_acta 1.pdf Taller 1 Coemani_acta 2.pdf Taller 1 Coemani_Árbol de problemas.pdf Taller 1 Coemani_Árbol de soluciones.pdf Taller 1 Coemani_Listado de asistencia 22-07-2021.pdf Taller 1 Coemani_Listado de asistencia 23-07-2021.pdf Taller 1 Coemani_Matriz de proyecto.pdf Taller 1 Estrecho_árbol de problemas 1, 2 y 3.pdf Taller 1 Estrecho_árbol de soluciones 1, 2 y 3.pdf Taller 1 Estrecho_Listado de asistencia 27-07-2021.pdf Taller 1 Estrecho_Listado de asistencia 28-07-2021.pdf Taller 1 Estrecho_Mapeo territorial.pdf Taller 1 Estrecho_Matriz de proyecto.pdf Taller 1 Estrecho_modos y medios de vida 1, 2 y 3.pdf Taller 1 Estrechos_ acta 1.pdf Taller 1 Estrechos_acta 2.pdf Taller 1 Jerusalén_acta 1.pdf Taller 1 Jerusalén_Árbol de problemas.pdf Taller 1 Jerusalén_Árbol de soluciones.pdf Taller 1 Jerusalén_Listado de asistencia 25-07-2021.pdf Taller 1 Jerusalén_Mapeo territorial.pdf Taller 1 Jerusalén_Matriz de proyecto.pdf Taller 1 Jerusalén_Modos y medios de vida.pdf Taller 1 Quinche_acta 1.pdf Taller 1 Quinche_Árbol de problemas.pdf Taller 1 Quinche_Árbol de soluciones.pdf Taller 1 Quinche_Listado de asistencia.pdf Taller 1 Quinche_Mapeo territorial.pdf Taller 1 Quinche_Matriz de proyecto.pdf Taller 1 Quinche_Modos y medios de vida.pdf Taller_2_Acta_Puerto_Sábalo_Los_Monos.pdf Taller_2_listado_Asistencia_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos.pdf Taller_2_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos_Acciones_de_Mitigacion.pdf Taller_2_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_mon...tribucion_Presupuesto-Final.pdf Taller_2_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos_Distribucion_Presupuesto.pdf Taller_2_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos_Inversion_Social.pdf Taller_2_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos_Mapa_Zonas_Fugas.pdf Taller_2_Puerto_Sabalo_LosMonos_Alternativas_Rentables.pdf Taller_3_Acta_Eleccion_Comite_...+_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos.pdf Taller_3_Acta_Puerto_Sábalo_Los_Monos.pdf Taller_3_Listado_Asistencia_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos.pdf Taller_3_Pto_Sabalo_Los_Monos...ocial_Zonas_Implementacion.pdf Taller_3_Puerto_Sábalo_Los_Monos_Eleccion-Comite_Redd+.pdf Presentacion_PDD_Proyecto REDD+_Puerto_Zabalo.pdf Taller_4_Puerto_Zabalo_Acta.pdf Taller_4_Puerto_Zabalo_Consejo_Redd+-Estatutos.pdf Taller_4_Puerto_Zabalo_Mapa_Actividades.pdf Taller_4_Puerto-Zabalo_Asistencia.pdf Encuestas_Puerto_Zabalo_Los_Monos.pdf Hojas de cálculo Sistematizacion_Encuestas_REDD+_Puerto_Sabalo_Los Monos.xlsx
attached 3 Documents of interest general	3.1 Plan Manejo Ambiental Puerto Zabalo_10_11_2016.pdf 3.2 plan-de-accion-contra-deforestacion--solano-v6.pdf 3.3 DA_Solano.pdf 3.4Plan de Salvaguarda 2012 Pueblo Uitoto Araracuara.pdf 3.5 Plan de Desarrollo Municipal-Solano 2020-2023.pdf 3.6 EICDGB_Bosques Territorios de Vida_Web.pdf 3.7 pdd-caqueta-20202023.pdf
attached 4 Evidence of monitoring	Vídeos 4.1 Actividad de restauración 2018-VID_20210916.mp4 4.2 Cantidad de plántulas VID_20210916.mp4 4.3 Especies para restauración VID_20210916.mp4 4.4 Motivaciones y necesidades VID_20210916.mp4 4.5 Reforestación para recuperar maderables.mp4 3.1 Plan Manejo Ambiental Puerto Zabalo_10_11_2016.pdf 3.2 plan-de-accion-contra-deforestacion--solano-v6.pdf 3.3 DA_Solano.pdf 3.4Plan de Salvaguarda 2012 Pueblo Uitoto Araracuara.pdf 3.5 Plan de Desarrollo Municipal-Solano 2020-2023.pdf 3.6 EICDGB_Bosques Territorios de Vida_Web.pdf 3.7 pdd-caqueta-20202023.pdf Foto 1_Participante reforestación junto a plantula.JPG Foto 2_Etiqueta de señalización plántula.JPG Foto 3_individuo plantado en bosque.jpg Foto 4_Participantes junto a individuo sembrado.jpg Foto 5_individuo plantado en bosque 2.jpg Foto 6_individuo plantado en bosque 3.jpg Foto 7_Estructura cemento adecuada Puerto Coemani.jp Foto 8_Punto desembarco Coemani.jpg
attached 5 maps	Coberturas GDB v2 Mapas temáticos PDD Reconstrucción NREF Shapefiles Pto. Zábalo Documentos PDF PuertoSabalo_zonificacion_19_sept.pdf Otro Shapefiles Pto. Zábalo.zip
Annex 6 Compliance	Matriz Cumplimiento Legal_Proy...+ Pto. Sábalo Los Monos v1.xlsx Matriz evidencia Salvaguardas_OCT 2021.xlsx

attached 7 Procedure QC-QA Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos	
attached 8 supports of calculation	
attached 9 Schedule of administration	
Annex 10 communications	
Annex 11 Date of start	
attached 12 Model financial	
attached 13 social context and interviews	
Document of design of project	
report of monitoring	

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Attached 2: Audit on field

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA	Yauto S.A.S Carbo Terra

Lugar	Comunidad Coemani.	Fecha	Nov 15. 2021
Nombre del proyecto	REDD+ Aire de vida		
Ubicación del proyecto	Municipio Solano Caqueta Comunidad Coemani.		
Hora de inicio	18:00	Hora de finalización	22:00

No	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
106	Yamith Romo Herdora Ruiz	20	Coemani	1122772056	[illegible]
107	ANDRES PAITECUDO JURAGARO	27	Coemani	1119587??	[illegible]
108	Maria Paula Ruiz Angulo	42	Coemani	41.057.969	[illegible]
109	Ana Victoria Ruiz C.	42	Coemani	40.077.613	An Vtz
110	Darlin Shirley Ortiz A	31	coemani	1133154032	[illegible]
111	Olga Paitecudo Juragaro	39	Coemani	1133154013	Olga Paitecudo
112	Ercilia Paiteculo J	56	Coemani	41059036	[illegible]
113	NESTOR PAITEKUDO H	14	coemani	11958??	[illegible]
114	Deicy Leandra Hurtado	18	coemani	1119380827	Deicy Hurtado
115	Maria Nelvis Juragaro	49	coemani.	40.056993	Marianelvis
116	Ambrosia Juragaro	74	coemani	40.145199	Ambrosia J.
117	Maira alejan matlas	23	coemani	1237688502	[illegible]
118	Franklin Rey C	23	coemani	1119584745	[illegible]
119	Lucia Huitota	81	Coemani	40.165070	Lucia Huitot.
120	DANNA CHARITH Kinoleke	15	Coemani		DANNA.

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA	Yauto S.A.S Carbo Terra

Lugar	Comunidad Coemani	Fecha	Nov 15.2021
Nombre del proyecto	REDD+ Aire de Vida.		
Ubicación del proyecto	Municipio de Solano Caqueta. Comunidad Coemani		
Hora de inicio	18:00	Hora de finalización	22:00

No	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
76	kevin soa	13	Coemani	1.1?7.584.770	[illegible]
77	Laura Valentina	14	colegoio.	1119233936	Laura
78	Diego .S .	14	colegio	11481418?	[illegible]
79	JOHAN. O.A	16	estudiante	1119.??	[illegible]
80	XIOMen Rey J	14	coemani	1119584719	Xiomen Rey
81	Wilmer.	17	coledio	1.1315414?	[illegible]
82	Didier Zafirekudo T	16	Colegio	1.133159??	[illegible]
83	Yolima Gomez Capera	21	Colegio	1119.580.8??	Yolima Gomez
84	Faily Kinateke	21	colegio	1.193.345.4??	Faily K
85	Hernan Urtado .	46	Coemani	17.653.132	Hernan Urtado
86	Nidia Cleris	33	Coemani	1119584760	[illegible]
87	Haydy Romba Rey Minay	24	Coemani	1119586622	[illegible]
88	luis Arecio, Rey Labrea	39	Coemani	1.137.590.010	[illegible]
89	Nelson Paitekudo	45	Coemani	17.645.437	[illegible]
90	Jomer Brad Pardomo Cabrera	24	Coemani	1147695255	[illegible]

AENOR
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA	Yauto S.A.S Carbo Terra

Lugar	Comunidad Coemani	Fecha	Nov 15.2021
Nombre del proyecto	REDD+ Aire de Vida		
Ubicación del proyecto	Municipio de Solano Caquetá. Comunidad Coemani		
Hora de inicio	18:00	Hora de finalización	22:00

No	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
76	kevin.S.O.A	13	Coemani	1.117.584.170	[illegible]
77	Laura Valentina	14	colegoio.	1119233936	Laura
78	Diego .S.	14	colegio	1148141184	[illegible]
79	JOHAN. O.A	16	estudiante	1119.220.300	[illegible]
80	XIOHen Rey J	14	coemani	1119584719	Xiomen Rey
81	Wilmer.	17	colegio	1.13154142	[illegible]
82	Didier Zafirekudo T	16	Colegio	1.133159410	[illegible]
83	Yolima Gomez Capera	21	Colegio	1119 580 884	Yolima Gomez
84	FarLY Kinafeke	21	colegio	1.193.345.458	FarLY.K
85	Hernan Urtado	46	Coemani	17.653.138	Hernan Urtado
86	Nilson Glaris.	33	Coemani	1119584760	[illegible]
87	Hayly Bronbo Rey Minaña	24	Coemani	1119586622	[illegible]
88	luis Arcecio Rey Cabrera	39	Coemani	1137251010	[illegible]
89	Nelson Paitekudo	45	Coemani	17645433	[illegible]
90	Jomer Ismad Pardomo Cabrera	24	Coemani	1147695255	[illegible]

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA	Yauto S.A.S Carbo Terra

Lugar	Comunidad Coemani	Fecha	Nov. 15. 2021
Nombre del proyecto	REDD+ Aire de Vida		
Ubicación del proyecto	Municipio de Solano Caquetá. Comunidad Coemani		
Hora de inicio	18:00	Hora de finalización	22:00

No	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
61	Carlos A. Rey C.	49	Coemani	17648297	[illegible]
62	Fidel Cerquera R.	55	Coemani	17647728	[illegible]
63	Ciro Benjamin Uñdeza	43	Coemani	7491129	[illegible]
64	Alejandro Paitekudo	74	Coemani	15.875.290	[illegible]
65	Hernan Camacho	51	Carbo-Terra.	7719315	[illegible]
66	Evaristo Paitekudo	88	Coemani	15.875.220	Evaristo Paitekudo
67	Rosendo Paitekudo	33	Coemani	1.117.240.379	[illegible]
68	Israel Paitekudo Jugaro	43	Coemani	17.676.177	[illegible]
69	Arturo Rodriguez Ficagama	25		1148957401	Arturo Rodriguez
70	Gentil Rey Cabrera.	54	Comani	15875307	[illegible]
71	Luis Alberto Firigama	53	ACIBAC	79.577.626	[illegible]
72	Luis Eduardo Paitecudo J.	23		1119580851	Luis Eduardo
73	Javier C. Jojaoma M.	38.	Coemani	1133.154.004	[illegible]
74	Fidel Ortiz	60	Coemani	15.895.218	[illegible]
75	Arrio Ortiz	66	Coemani	15.875.215	Arrio Ortiz

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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA	Yauto S.A.S Carbo Terra

Lugar	Comunidad Coemaní	Fecha	Nov 15. 2021
Nombre del proyecto	REDD+ Aire de Vida		
Ubicación del proyecto	Municipio de Solano Caquetá. Comunidad Coemaní		
Hora de inicio	18:00	Hora de finalización	22:00

No	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
91	ENRIQUE M Rondo	55	coemani	17641474	[firma]
92	michael alexander	13	Coemani		[firma]
93	Britny muaña	16	Coemani	1.123780??	Brany
94	Edelo Pardo Jurayo	32	Coemani	40772055	[firma]
95	Nancy Valdez Perumena.	17	estrechos	1119580846	[firma]
96	Josman Partekudo Jurayaro	16	Coemani	1133154766	[firma]
97	Juan pablo pafirekudo B.	17	colegio	1120046902	[firma]
98	Brallan folla m.	17	cólegio	1.133.154.121	[firma]
99	Ingri Gilma Partekudo J.	26	Coemani.	1.133.154.0??	Ingri Pardo.
100	Jadir capera chindoy	14	colegio	1.119.188.119	[firma]
101	Juan Eduardo Hernandez	37	Carbo Terra	80041?696	[firma]
102					
103					
104					
105					

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA	Yauto S.A.S Carbo Terra

Lugar	Nueva Jerusalen. Comunidad.	Fecha	Nov 16- 2021
Nombre del proyecto	REDD+ Aire de Vida		
Ubicación del proyecto	Municipio de Solano, Caquetá Comunidad Jerusalen		
Hora de inicio	11:30	Hora de finalización	13:00

No	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
46	Aristides Partekudo Jurayaro.	55	Nueva Jerusalem.	17.605.178	[firma]
47	Juan Eduardo Hernandez	37	Carbo Terra	80041?96	[firma]
48	Luz Elena Naidenana. P.	38	Jerusalen.	1133154187	[firma]
49	Saul Safirekudo Jiduyama.	31	Jerusalen	1.119.584.087	[firma]
50	zurely Andrea López K	25	Jerusalen	1148953455	zurely López
51	Silvia Jiduyama muzuro	21	Jerusalen	1133154065	Silvia jiduyama
52	CARLOS ANDRES safirekudo	32	Jerusalen	1.119.585.507	[firma]
53	Wilber nolberto safirekudo	15	Jerusalen	1119.03450	Wilber.
54	Norberto Safirekudo	58	Jerusalen	17.676.132	[firma]
55	Arlenis López	29	Jerusalen.	1151.196.006	Arlenis.
56	Rosa Nereida Jiduyama	56	Jerusalen	1133154058	RosaNJ
57	Juan Fajardo Jiduyama	57	Jerusalen	1133154084	[firma]
58	Juan Felipe Cabrera Guerrero	22	Jerusalen	1117 695 215	[firma]
59	Daniela López Q.	51	Jerusalen	17.647.667	[firma]
60	Milena Emanuel Safirekudo Jiduyama	25	Jerusalen.	1148953450	Milena Emanuel Safi

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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA	Yauto S.A.S Carbo Terra

Lugar	Comunidad Estrechos	Fecha	Nov. 16 - 2021
Nombre del proyecto	REDD+ Aire de Vida		
Ubicación del proyecto	Municipio de Solano, Caquetá, Comunidad Estrechos		
Hora de inicio	19:00	Hora de finalización	21:00

No	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
1	Jose Benito Gomez Capera	30	Los Estrechos	1122 729 007	[illegible]
2	Luz Mary Narvaez Fusiamena	23	Los Estrechos	1119580844	[illegible]
3	Luz estela Garai	43	los Estrechos		Estela Gri
4	Rosa Gomes	63	los estrechos	1119583677	Rosa G
5	Betty Narvaez F.	29	los estrechos	1119584771	Betty Nf.
6	Leidy Narvaez F.	34	Los estrechos	1033697150	Leidy Narvaez F.
7	Herminso Safirekuedo	45	Los Estrechos	16187391	[illegible]
8	Serafin Narvaez Falla		Los Estrechos	6716615	[illegible]
9	Purisima Fusiamena	63	Los Estrechos	17'314.040	[illegible]
10	Diana Marcela Gonzales	26	Los Estrechos		Diana Marcela
11	Dairuin Pulla Tefoye	36	Los Estrechos	1117442070	[illegible]
12	Juan Eduardo Hernandez	57	Carbo Terra	80449494	[illegible]
13	Andres Rodriguez F.	28	Los Estrechos	1.119.581.551	[illegible]
14	Arturo Rodriguez Fiagama	25	Los Estrechos	1118 963 404	Arturo Rodriguez
15	Luis Alberto Fiagama	53	ACILBAC	79514 676	[illegible]

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA	Yauto S.A.S Carbo Terra

Lugar	Comunidad Estrecho.	Fecha	Nov 16-2021
Nombre del proyecto	REDD. Aire de Vida.		
Ubicación del proyecto	Municipio de Solano, Caquetá, Comunidad Estrechos		
Hora de inicio	19:00	Hora de finalización	21:00

No	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
16	Marcos Consuelo	31	Carbo-Terra	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Alicia Micolta C	50	Yauto	31530465	[illegible]
18					
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Attached 3: Findings

NO CONFORMITIES (NCS)

NC ID:	01	Date12/14/2021
Description of NC		
The limits of the project: Project REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos, are not consistent with the current national regulations and the standard of ProClima. Area of reference. According to resolution 1447 of 1 of August of 2018, in his Chapter 11 the conditions reference levels for GHG programs, the proponent should clarify why I perform a zone of reference for the project. The project does not demonstrate the methodology and results obtained to demonstrate numeral 8.2 his numerals b) and c) Area of project. According to Resolution 32 of 1988, the reservation has 625,582 ha according to ANT, and according to the PdD it reports a forest area (pg. 21 PDD) of 608,940.9 ha. The proponent must clarify why the areas no agree. Area of leaks The methodology of mobility analysis that the project proponent carried out for the estimation of the leakage area is not specified in the PdD document numeral 5.3 page 49 and there is no evidence in Annex 2. Compliance with numeral 8.3 of the ProClima methodology must be demonstrated (Footnote page 14 page 20 of the Sector AFOLU ProClima Methodological Document, the mobility distance of the agents can be determined from secondary studies or from the collection of primary information (participatory rural appraisal).		
Answer of proponent of the project		**Date: 12/15/2021**
1.1. In accordance with Res. 1447 of 2018, in article 34 it establishes that, within the options for the formulation of GHG mitigation projects, methodologies that have been prepared by GHG certification programs, subject to public consultation and be verifiable under ISO 14064-2. They must also contain a mechanism for managing the risk of leakage and not permanence of GHG reductions, managing uncertainty in line quantization baseline and mitigation results. To comply with the provisions of the resolution, for the formulation of the REDD+ Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos Project, the Proclima v2.2 methodology was used (2021), which meets all the requirements and also establishes the need to delimit a reference region for estimating deforestation/degradation that could occur in the project area in the no-project scenario (section 8.2). The reference region was defined with base to it established by the methodology ProClima in his section 8.2. Having in account the combination and similarity of attributes geographical, additional to the variables similarities in others climatological and geomorphological variables, which are described in section 5.2 of the PDD, it can be conclude that the reference region is indeed a representation of the trend and pressure that received by the forests in areas such as those found in the project area, and that the agents of deforestation that act in the reference region have a regional scope and permeate the territories of the indigenous reservations participating in the project. Consistency with the regulatory framework this methodological approach is evident in the communication developed by the Ministry of Environment in relationship with the case MATAVEN (See Mataven Questionnaire annex 5). 1.2 The methodology used by the project to refer to the drivers and agents of deforestation, their displacement, and the potential deforestation in the project area, is the ProClima Methodology v2.2. The analysis of drivers has been carried out in a participatory manner with the community, and has been supported by cartographic information and historical trends of deforestation in the area. The main routes of access to the region of reference correspond to the rivers: Orteguasa, Yari,		

Documentation provided by project proponent
Files folder Annex 2. Workshops, subfolders 2.1 Workshop 1 **File COB_Sabalo.pdf, located in subfolder Coberturas in folder Annex 5 Mapas.**

Caguan and Caqueta. The first three rivers connect downstream with the Caquetá river and it is the route of access to the reservation Puerto Zabalo y Los Monos. The agents of deforestation (settlers, indigenous and other human groups) have the possibility of moving along this access route and are present in the territory to develop activities that result in deforestation of the reservation territory. The lack of opportunities labor, needs economic, loss of the control territorial and absence of the state under other circumstances, are part of the causes of deforestation in the reservation and the region (see file Taller 1 Coemani_árbol problemas.pdf, Taller 1 Estrecho_árbol de problemas 1, 2 y 3.pdf, Taller 1 Quinche_Árbol de problemas.pdf, Taller 1 Jerusalén_Árbol de problemas.pdf;). The drivers of deforestation such as cattle ranching and the illegal occupation of territories are observed on the north-western border of the territory and are perceived by the community as a threat imminent for the conservation of the forest to the inside of the guard (see files COB_Sabalo.pdf, located in the Coberturas subfolder in the Annex 5 Mapas folder; and files Taller 1 Coemani_ Modos y medios de vida.pdf, Taller 1 Estrecho_modos y medios de vida 1, 2 y 3.pdf, Taller 1 Jerusalén_Modos y medios de vida.pdf, Taller 1 Quinche_Modos y medios de vida.pdf, located at the folder Annex 2. Talleres, subfolder Taller_1_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos). These motors deforestation can make incursions in the absence of a rigorous exercise of control on the part of the communities of the guard. By it so much, the access and all the engines of deforestation mentioned manifest or are likely to manifest within the territory in the absence of the REDD+ project, being then the reference region a reflection of the reality of the trend and movement of deforestation that can be amplified within the territory in the short and long term without a proper management territorial by of the authorities of the guard.

2. The information regarding the delimitation of the Puerto Zábalo Indigenous reservation was taken from the page of the Agency National of Land (Agency National of Land, 2021). The shapefile receipt.shp, located in the file Shapefiles of the attached 5. mapas, has the boundaries that correspond to the Resolution equivalent to 624580.62 ha, which is consistent with the area of the Agreement 26 of 2017. The forest area within the reservation, which is constituted as the Area of Project in accordance with the Proclima methodology, covers a total of 608,940.9 ha that comply with the criterion of eligibility. For this reason, the areas of the guard and of the area of the project are different.

3. The mobility of deforestation agents was identified with the information provided by the communities. The map in the file Taller 4_Puerto_Zabalo_Mapa_Actividades.pdf (located in the folder Annex 2. Talleres) shows that forest harvesting activities are associated with riverbanks at a walking distance that usually does not exceed 5 km. The harvested timber is dragged and taken to the boat located on the river for later transport to the market. In some areas where trials are created due to regular harvesting, forays can be made over a longer distance, but the journey is still made on foot, which limits the distance the timber can be moved. According to community surveys, approximately 50% of the timber harvested is extracted for sale and sold directly at the river, on the farm or in the community. Small, medium or large logs can be extracted for sale. Traveling by river represents a very high cost in fuel, which limits the distance that can be traveled to find the forest resource and obtain profits from marketing it. Taking into account the most common type of boat used and conversations with local people, it was estimated that a two-hour trip to the harvesting site is a real limit for river travel to find the timber of interest, which results in a distance of approximately 20 km. Based on these land and river travel limits and the travel routes, the project's potential leakage zone was defined. On the eastern margin of the reserve, the river travel distance was not considered in order to avoid the leakage area overlapping with the leakage area of the Monochoa REDD+ project, which is a neighbor of this project. This information was included in the revised PDD in section 5.3.

Documentation provided by proponent of the project

Files file attached 2. Talleres, subfolders 2.1 Taller 1

Archive COB_Sabalo.pdf, located in Coberturas subfolder in file attached 5 Mapas

attached 5 Questionnaire mataven PDD reviewed (PDD v2)	
Assessment of OEC	**Date: 01/15/2022**
When analyzing the information provided by the proponent of the project, it is considered that building the reference area for the project complies with current regulations in Colombia and the referential of ProClima. Numeral 1 is considered OPEN in terms of the delimitation of the area of reference, due to that should be achieved beginning of conservatism, and comparability.	
Second Answer of proponent of the project	**Date: 1/28/2022**
Adjusted the reference region excluding subtraction areas that were included within the initial limits, and the extent was reduced to avoid including an area in zones highly pressured that are located in the northwest of the department of Caquetá. This In this way, the baseline deforestation rate was significantly reduced and the principles applied of comparability and conservatism (see section 5.6 of the PDD and files GDB located in attached 5)	
Documentation provided by proponent of the project	
PDD v3 GDB located in Annex 5	
Assessment of OEC	Date: 02/07/2022
He proponent of the project adjust correctly he area of reference of the project and shows he compliance of the methodology of ProClima by it which the NC 1 HE considers CLOSED	

NC ID:	**02**	**Date: 12/14/2021**
Description of NC		
According to Resolution 1447 of 2018 in article 12 numeral 3, and the ProCLima methodology in its numeral 6. Regarding the start of the REDD+ initiative, where the type of action carried out is documented, entities and people related, methodology, employee and schedule of activities. The evidence provided in the project documentation does not clarify the start date of activities REDD+.		
Answer of proponent of the project		**Date: 12/16/2021**
1. Evidence of the start date of the project that corresponds to the Letter of Intent and Exclusivity signed by the proponents of the project with the company Yauto SAS. in January 2018 (see Carta de Intención Resguardo Pto. Zábalo v1.pdf, located in folder Annex 11. Start Date). From this moment on, the implemented REDD+ Activities are monitored and reported in the Monitoring Report according to the schedule, actors, monitoring methodologies and other parameters of planning defined in the plan of monitoring, which is based on the requirements of the methodology ProClima.		
Documentation provided by proponent of the project		
Carta de Intención Resguardo Pto. Zábalo v1.pdf, located in file Annex 11. Date of Start		
Assessment of OEC		**Date: 12/15/2022**
The document evidencing the start date must demonstrate the implementation of the actions in the field inside of the area of the project, to arrest the deforestation. The methodology in his numeral 4 sub numeral a) in numeral 6 of the methodology, Terms and conditions the definition of date of start clear the nature of start of the project REDD by such reason the finding is considered OPEN		

Answer of proponent of the project	Date: 01/28/2022

The Letter of Intent and Exclusivity signed by the proponents of the project with the company Yauto SAS. on January 17, 2018 (see Carta de Intención Resguardo Pto. Zábalo v1.pdf, located in the folder Annex 11. Start Date), constitutes the activity that formalizes the community's decision to participate in the carbon markets and receive the economic incentive for protecting their forests and avoiding the deforestation of his territory. This letter is the first action developed in the territory to begin the implementation of the REDD+ project. After this action, in February 2018, the community developed an activity that consisted of starting a reforestation process with about 650-800 seedlings of timber species. To do this, the community collected seeds in their territory and selected seedlings according to size. The community planted cedar, syringa, varasanta and guarano, in zones of forest dense and spaces open, it which them allowed assess the differences in the development of the trees and identify the conditions further favorable for his growth (see files audiovisual 4.1 Actividad de restauración 2018-VID_20210916.mp4; 4.2 Cantidad de plántulas VID_20210916; 4.3 Especies para restauración VID_2021091; 4.5 Reforestación para recuperar maderables, located in the file attached 4).

The interviews with the women, the traditional doctor and a leader of the women, who participated in reforestation, provide evidence of the moment in which this activity began. Community, understanding that was an activity of their own and motivated by their interests, No performed a record documentary or photographic of the initial moment in 2018. It is important to note that this community is based on oral tradition and they do not usually keep written records except on special occasions such as general assembly meetings. However, three years later, it can be corroborated the testimonies of these people visiting the sowing places of the trees (photo files 1 to the 6, located in attached 4).

For do emphasis in others activities that followed to the signature of the letter of intention in he 2018, some that were carried out with the support of the ACT are highlighted (see Annex 4, document ACT 2018 Reporte Anual.pdf):

Expeditions were carried out in order to carry out a survey of the baseline of the topography forestry and biodiversity, delimit ancestral territories and provide training to teams of local indigenous peoples in the management of monitoring tools and good practices. Participants demarcated traditional ancestral boundaries and conducted rapid inventories of mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles.

The malocas of 10 community locations were improved.

The infrastructure of the Coemaní community port was renovated.

In 2018, there was also evidence of a reduction in the presence of illicit crops in the reserve, as described in the United Nations Office on Drugs report (1.47 ha in 2018; 0 in 2019; 0 in 2020) (see Annex 4, document Monitoring of territories affected by illicit crops (2020) UNODC). This change in land use practices is fundamental in the process to reduce deforestation within the reserve and is associated with the community's search for legal economic alternatives.

By way of conclusion, after signing the letter of intent, the community, with its own media and in some cases accompanied by companies as Yauto, Carbo Sostenible y Terra Commodities, the ONG Amazon preservation team (ACT) (see attached 4, document ACT 2018 Reporte Anual), and other actors, has been developing activities that objective to contribute to the protection of the forest, improve the living conditions of its members, strengthen the control territorial and keep the identity and cultural traditions.

Development of the second session for course certification "Capacity building Administrative for Territorial Management", in the RI Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, known as La River School. This activity included the participation of the National Department of Planning and Amazon Vision, and counted with the stake of representatives of 8 groups natives

In the area close to the RI Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos, expeditions were carried out in order to lifting of line base of the topography forest and biodiversity, delimit the territories

ancestral and provide training on tools and good monitoring practices with the community

Construction and renovation of malocas in various indigenous reservations. In Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos, ACT facilitated the improvement of malocas in 10 villages, benefiting 900 members of the communities.

ACT supports the renewal of the infrastructure of the port of the Zone of the community Coemani.

These are the structural elements of its REDD+ Project. Therefore, the progress and results of these activities carried out from January 2018 to June 2021 correspond to the first implementation period of the project and are described in the Monitoring Report, where the impact on emissions reductions is also evidenced.

Documentation provided by proponent of the project

Letter of Intention Resguardo Pto. Zábalo v1.pdf, located in file Annex 11. Date of Start

Files audiovisual 4.1 Activity of restoration 2018-VID_20210916.mp4; 4.2 Amount of seedlings VID_20210916; 4.3 Species for restoration VID_2021091; 4.5 reforestation for recover timber, located in the file attached 4

Photos 1 to the 6, Located annexed 4
attached 4, document monitoring of affected territories by crops illicit (2020) UNODC Annex 4,
document ACT 2018 Report Annual

Assessment of OEC	**Date: 02/07/2022**

He proponent brings the evidence necessary for the date of start of the project by it cial the NC2 is declares **CLOSED**

NC ID:	**03**	**Date: 12/14/2021**

Description of NC

The following non-conformities have been found in relation to the Monitoring Report of the Project REDD+ Puerto Zábalo Los Monos.

The projects No mentions as aims to give compliance to the Articles 28 and 3. 4 of the Resolution 1447 and to the referential, in handling and monitoring of the leaks.

There is no evidence of how the project will carry out the management and monitoring of leaks and agents of deforestation in the leak zone that overlaps between the projects "REDD+ Puerto Zábalo Los Monos and the Aire de Vida project “FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+” Monochoa REDD+” Therefore, the proponents of the projects must arrange the management and monitoring of the leaks, this aspect has to be reflected in the plan of monitoring of the project.

The project proponent does not mention how compliance with the safeguards will be monitored socio-environmental, as is the case of accountability, capacity building, respect for traditional knowledge, distribution of benefits, participation, conservation of forest and its biodiversity, forest control and surveillance to avoid the displacement of emissions, etc (numeral 12 of the methodology of ProClima).

Answer of proponent of the project	**Date: 12/16/2021**

1. The Proclima v2.2 (2021) methodology was submitted to public consultation, it is verifiable under ISO 14064-2, has a mechanism for managing the risk of leaks and non-permanence of the GHG reductions, managing uncertainty in baseline quantification and results of mitigation, thus complying with the requirements found in article 34 of Resolution 1447 of 2018 (Article 28 is similar and applies to REDD+ programs). In order to demonstrate how each of these aspects is complied with in the Project, the following is provided:

a) Non-permanence risk mechanism: in section 11.4 of the PDD describes the risks, mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, reporting procedure and frequency of monitoring. Section 2.6 of the Monitoring Report shows the follow-up of the risks of non-permanence during the implementation period. There is also an equivalent buffer to 15% of the total emissions reductions of the project, as a guarantee against possible events that compromise the permanence of the results of mitigation.

b) Leakage management and monitoring is based on three elements: i) Monitor forest cover present in the leak area (indicator A-15.4). ii) Involve community members in the activities productive of the project, for decrease the need of participate in processes of deforestation inside and outside the territory and contribute to the appropriation of the project (Activities A-2 and A-3, monitoring of Safeguards 8 and 10, through indicators SVG-8.1 and SVG-10.1). iii) Articulate the territorial planning exercises, sectoral regulatory framework and carry out actions of control and surveillance as appropriate (monitoring through indicators SVG-11.1, SVG-13.1, SVG-14.1, SVG-15.1). This description was included in the PDD, in section 5.3.

c) The management and calculation of the uncertainty of the estimates is reported in section 10.1 of the PDD and included in the estimates of reductions in the Report of monitoring in the section 2.7.3.3.

d) The mitigation results were estimated following the equations proposed by Proclima v2.2. The ex-ante results are described in section 10 of the PDD and the ex-post results are found in section 2.7 of the Monitoring Report. The file Line Calculations is also attached Base and Monitoring Puerto Zábalo_v3_10102021.xlsx as support for the calculation process of the results of mitigation of the Project.

2. To define the management of the leakage area with the REDD+ Project of the Monochoa reservation, the project developers defined a new boundary to prevent areas from overlapping and thus Likewise, monitoring activities are defined by these new geographical limits. was adjusted to the area of project leaks (see file SHP_Fugas Pto. Zábalo.shp, located in the MAPAS folder), as well as the monitoring of forests and changes in their cover. Tracking is recorded at through indicators A-13.5 and SVG-15.1. To strengthen the Monitoring Plan, activity A- 15 indicator A-15.5 was included to monitor meetings with public entities or private companies to review deforestation trends in the limits of the project, as part of the articulation region that HE requires to tackle the problem of deforestation.

3. The monitoring of the safeguards this indicated in the following points: surrender of accounts is the SVG-3.1 indicator; capacity building is addressed through indicators A-9.4, A- 13.1, A-13.2, A-14.1, A-14.2, A-16.1, A-16.2, A-17.1, SVG-5.1; respect for traditional knowledge It is found as a transversal axis because all activities will be subject to consultation and community decision, as established in the Project Administration Scheme (see annex Pto. Zábalo REDD+ Project Administration Scheme_v1.pdf, in Annex 9 folder.) and also relates with the indicators A-19.1, A-19.2, SVG-4.1, SVG-6.1, SVG-7.1; the distribution of Benefits are monitored through the SVG-8 indicator, as well as through the implementation of the Project Management Scheme; Participation is specifically monitored through the indicators SVG-6.1 and SVG10.1, as well as the application of the Project Management Scheme; the conservation of the forest and its biodiversity is monitored through indicators A- 15.1, A-17.3, SVG-13.1 and SVG-14.1; and finally the control, monitoring and displacement of emissions all the indicators of Activity 14 (5 indicators) are associated with A-15.1, A- 15.3, A-15.4 and SVG 15.1. The indicators of the risk of non-permanence also contribute to monitor problems or risks associated with the lack of community participation (M-8, M-9, M-11 and M- 12), deficit governance (M-10) and conflict between actors of project (M-7).

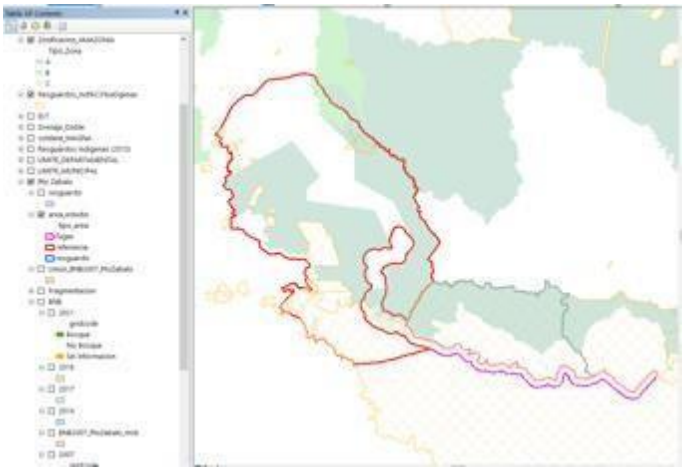
Documentation provided by proponent of the project

SHP_Fugas Pto. Zábalo.shp, located in file MAPS

Report monitoring v2

PDD v2 Scheme of Administration Project REDD+ pt. Zábalo.pdf, located in file Scheme of Administration.

Assessment of OEC	**Date: 01/15/2021**
The proponent has responded satisfactorily and demonstrated compliance with the regulations and methodology, the finding is considered CLOSED.	

NC ID:	**04**	**Date: 12/14/2021**
Description of NC		
The spatial limits of the project do not ensure compliance with the legal requirements of the Resolution 1447 of 2018 nor the ProClima methodology in numeral 8.2 regarding the determination comparability for the determination of the Region of Reference, neither with the principle of conservatism. The rate of deforestation of the area of reference is reference is 5 times superior to the proposal by the NREF for Colombia V8, for he biome Amazonian, it which creates overestimation in the project emission reductions (11,500,966 Tons of CO2e from January 1, 2018 as of June 30, 2021, in a total forest area of 608,940 ha of forest, where 244 families according to PdD data) The region of reference No meets with he numeral 8.2 of the methodology in how much to the comparability of the project area and reference region in the characterization of agents and causes of deforestation, already that in the area of project No exist cattle raising extensive, processes of they would hoard of land, the tenure of the earth and not is comparable. The comparability between the environmental management figures is not met either, since the largest Part of the deforestation occurs in the subtraction of the forest reserve of the Second Law of 1959, and the area of project does not present subtraction of the booking forest. 		

Answer of proponent of the project	**Date: 12/16/2021**
1. The estimated deforestation rate in the reference region corresponds to the parameter that should be applied to the project area, according to the Proclima v.2.2 methodology. The IDEAM NREF (2019) behold a average of rate of deforestation for all he biome Amazonian (near of 40 million ha). Within the biome there are areas with high, medium, low, and zero pressure from deforestation. When HE works to the scale of a project REDD+, he area of analysis for estimate the	

Reference deforestation is carried out on a small fraction of the entire biome, following the guidelines for the selection of the area established by the selected methodology, which in this case corresponds to Proclima (v2.2), as described by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (see file Cuestionario_Mataven_MinAmbiente.pdf, located in Annex 5 folder. Maps, NREF Reconstruction subfolder). To comply with Articles 40 and 41 of Resolution 1447 of 2018, the project performed the methodological reconstruction covered by these articles, using the same variables and methodological approach used by IDEAM to construct the NREF.

The reconstruction of the NREF begins with the use of the same definition of forest to delimit the REDD+ project area. According to IDEAM, forest corresponds to 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 (on site) of 5 meters at the time of identification, and a minimum area of 1.0 ha. This definition excludes tree cover in commercial forest plantations, palm plantations and trees planted for agricultural production. It is also consistent with the criteria defined by the UNFCCC in its decision 11/CP.7, with the definition adopted by Colombia before the Kyoto Protocol and with the definition of natural forest cover used for the estimation and reporting of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and the one included in the adaptation for Colombia of the legend of the CORINE Land Cover Colombia (CLC) methodology. Another important variable consists of the concept of deforestation, which is defined as the direct or induced conversion of forest cover to another type of land cover in a given period of time (MINAMBIENTE and IDEAM, 2019).

In accordance with these definitions, the Forest – Non-Forest (FNF) categories were established for the limits of the project, then the FNF maps prepared by the System of Forest and Carbon Monitoring (SMByC) correspond to the same source of information cartography that uses the IDEAM. Once the forested areas of the reference region, the project area and the leakage area were defined, according to Proclima's methodological guidance, the activity data were combined with the forest carbon content (emission factor) defined in the NREF for the Amazon region, where the project is located. The emission factor for the aboveground biomass deposit is 258 (t/ha), belowground biomass (BS) is 57 (t/ha) and soil organic carbon is 74 CO2/ha.

For the calculation of the NREF, it is assumed that all the carbon contained in the deposit of aboveground and belowground biomass is emitted the same year that the deforestation event occurs. In the case of emissions from the soil carbon pool, a gross emission is assumed where the soil carbon content (SOC) is emitted in equal proportions over 20 years once deforestation occurs. These assumptions were taken into account for the estimation of the emissions and reductions of carbon of the project.

For the interpretation of the Forest - Non-Forest areas of the reference period, the Digital Image Processing Protocol for the Quantification of Deforestation in Colombia V.2 from Ideam 2014 (Galindo et al 2014). Images in TIFF format of Forest not Forest for the years 2007, 2014, 2017 and 2018 were downloaded from the pages of the System of Environmental Information of Colombia (SIAC) (Colombian Environmental Information System, 2021) and of the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Studies environmental, 2021). In accordance with the protocol established for activities of pre-processing that are list to continuation:

- stacking of the bands

  Correction geometric

- Conversion of the data to Surface of reflectance

  masking of clouds and water

- Standardization radiometric
- Obtaining of the compounds of images

Once the preprocessed images are obtained, the image processing is performed:

- Change detection: Where the following classification is established
- Forest stable

  No Forest

  Stable
- Without Information (corresponds to data masked) check visual of the changes detected by part of the interpreter
- Control of quality and adjustments during the process
- Assessment of the accuracy theme of the map of

  change Report of data

Finally, from this interpretation, the Forest – No Forest map for the series is obtained from the historical period, where it is identified the forest areas 10 years before the date of start in the boundaries of the project (region of reference, area leak and area of project).

In this manner, the estimates of emissions and reductions of the project are consistent and compatible with the NREF, since the same variables were used that contemplate the IDEAM methodology. This is consistent with the position of the Proclima Standard (see file Carbo Sostenible_NREF_respuesta Proclima 2021.pdf, in file attached 5. maps, subfolder NREF reconstruction).

Taking into account the above elements, the REDD+ project complies with the provisions of the articles 40 and 41 of Resolution 1447, and the selection and use of the Proclima methodology it also conforms to the requirements of the same Resolution. As a conclusion, the following considerations:

a) The methodological reconstruction corresponds to the use of the variables used by the IDEAM applicable to the level of the project.

b) The selection and use of the Proclima methodology for the development of the REDD+ Project is consistent with the process methodological for building the NREF IDEAM.

c) The Proclima methodology was in the process of public consultation and the MADS provided comments, adjusted based on guidance received and subsequently published to be used as guidance for Projects that seek to reduce emissions associated with deforestation.

d) The Proclima methodology has been widely used for the development of REDD+ projects in Colombia, as can be seen in the standard registry.

The difference in the rate of deforestation calculated for the region of reference with regard to the observed in the Amazon biome, occurs only because they are different geographical spaces. The deforestation rate is not an overestimate, it simply corresponds to a geographic unit difference. The reference region was chosen from the observation of the direction in which deforestation advances in the region where the project is located, trends of occupation and use of the land that are on the borders of the indigenous reserve, the type of forest, accesses, agents, political and regulatory context. With the analysis of these elements, it was concluded that the region of reference is effectively a reflection of what could happen in the project area in case of not checking progress of the deforestation.

Regarding the current population of the territory, it is important to highlight that because the territory is wide, there is a very high risk of illegal income. If you have a staff limited, scarce resources and weak capacities to exercise effective control of the territory, the reservation is susceptible to being illegally invaded and the motors will be able to continue advancing and manifesting in the territory, it which can have serious consequences associates to the deforestation and affect, among many other aspects, carbon accounting in a period short of time. Therefore, the reference scenario to establish the baseline of the project is consistent with the reality of territorial dynamics of deforestation.

2. The agents of deforestation (settlers, indigenous people and other human groups) are the same in the project area than in the reference region. They also have the ability to scroll through the major via of access to through the region of reference and the indigenous reserve, that corresponds to the Caquetá river. Lack of job opportunities, financial need, loss of control territorial and absence of the state inside of others circumstances, are part of the Causes of the deforestation in the reservation and the region (see file Workshop 1 Coemani_árbol problems.pdf, Workshop 1 narrow_tree of issues 1, 2 and 3.pdf, Workshop 1 Quinche_Tree of problems.pdf, Workshop 1 Jerusalem_Tree of problems.pdf;). Deforestation drivers such as cattle ranching and occupation illegal territories are observed on the north-western border of the territory and are perceived by the community as an imminent threat to the conservation of the forest inside the reservation (see COB_Sabalo.pdf files, located in the Coverage subfolder in the Annex 5 Maps folder; and files Workshop 1 Coemani_ modes and media of life.pdf, Workshop 1 narrow_modes and media of life 1, 2 and 3.pdf, Workshop 1 Jerusalem_Ways and means of life.pdf, Workshop 1 Quinche_Ways and means of vida.pdf, located in the folder Annex 2. Workshops, subfolder Workshop_1_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos). These drivers of deforestation can make inroads in the absence of a rigorous control exercise by the reservation communities. This meets the main assumption of a project REDD+, which consists of avoiding deforestation associated with an activity that could occur in the area of the project in absence of the project.

Regarding land tenure figures, the methodological reference describes that it is necessary that the figure of land tenure and land use of the project area are represented in the reference region. This condition is met because within the reference region find other indigenous reservations. Therefore, the reference region serves the purpose to provide an estimate of the deforestation that could occur in the project area in the absence of the project.

3. According to the methodological referential, the land tenure figures of the project area must be represented in the reference region. This condition is fulfilled. In the map that appears in the description of the NC, it can be corroborated that about 30% of the territory of the Pto. Zábalo Indigenous Reserve also corresponds to a subtraction of the reserve zone of Law 2nda, through Agreement 9 of 1974. The subtraction area within the project's reference region corresponds to Agreement 65 of 1985. Both cases are associated with the margins of the river (Caquetá and Caguan, respectively) due to use and occupation processes that required special attention. The advance of deforestation is closely linked to river margins because they are the main access routes to forested areas. In this sense, the reference region is similar to the project area.

It is also important to highlight that land tenure is not a variable that determines the occurrence or not of deforestation, since all existing land tenure types show forest loss processes. The lack of territorial control, state presence, access to markets, social dynamics, along with many other situations, influence deforestation processes in the region where the project is located. According to the similarity in the variables analyzed between the reference region and the project area, it was concluded that the region adjacent to the indigenous reservation, as a whole, presents a scenario that could occur in the project area in the event that efforts are not continued to prevent its advance, which is consistent with the requirements of the Proclima methodology.

Documentation provided by proponent of the project
Files Cuestionario_Mataven_MinAmbiente.pdf and Carbo Sostenible_NREF_respuesta Proclima 2021.pdf, located in Annex folder 5. Maps, subfolder Reconstruction NREF. Files file attached 2. workshops, subfolders 2.1 Workshop 1; Archive COB_Sabalo.pdf, located in subfolder coverages in file attached 5 maps

Assessment of OEC	Date: 01/15/2022
The spatial limits of the reference region do not ensure compliance with the principle of conservatism and does not meet the comparability criterion and is considered OPEN.	

Second Answer of proponent of the project	Date: 1/28/2022
Adjusted the reference region excluding subtraction areas that were included within the initial limits, and the extent was reduced to avoid including an area in zones highly pressured that are located in the north-west of the department of Caquetá. This In this way, the baseline deforestation rate was significantly reduced and the principles applied of comparability and conservatism (see section 5.6 of the PDD and files GDB located in attached 5)	
Documentation provided by proponent of the project	
PDD v3 GDB located in Annex 5	
Assessment of OEC	Date: 02/07/2022
The proponent adjust correctly he area of reference fulfilling with the methodology of ProClima and with the beginnings of comparability and conservatism by such reason the NC 4 is declared CLOSED	

NC ID:	**05**	**Date: 12/14/2021**
Description of the NC		
Answer of proponent of the project		Date: 12/16/2021

1. Project registration in RENARE is attached (see RENARE folder).

2. The original surveys that were systematized in the Excel matrix are attached (see Workshops folder, Surveys subfolder).

3. The procedure and formats that correspond to the folder Annex 7 are attached. QC-QA Procedure Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos.

4. The information regarding the delimitation of the Puerto Sabalo Indigenous Reserve was taken from the website of the National Land Agency (Agencia Nacional de Tierras, 2021); additionally, Figure 1 shows the availability of the data on the aforementioned website; this Reserve has a total area of 624580.62 ha.

Figure 1. Data of safeguards natives available in the page of the OLD Fountain: (Agency National of Land, 2021).

The base cartography at a scale of 1:100,000, which was used in the development of the products, was taken from the databases of the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute (Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute, 2021), available on its website. Within this GDB is the following information: Boundaries departmental; Boundaries municipal; Hydrography; infrastructures; pathways.

In Figure 2, the information is presented on the IGAC page regarding basic cartography for Colombia.

Figure 2. Mapping base. Fountain: (Institute Geographical Agustin Codazzi, 2021).

The images in TIFF format of Forest no Forest for the years 2007, 2014, 2017 and 2018, were downloaded from the pages of the Environmental Information System of Colombia (SIAC) (System of Environmental Information of Colombia, 2021) and the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Studies environmental (IDEAM) (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Studies environmental, 2021), is important clarify that entity in charge of elaboration of this information was he IDEAM.

On the other hand, the analysis of coverages of land identified in the study area took as reference the shape of land cover in the Amazon for the years 2010 and 2018 (Colombian Environmental Information System, 2021), prepared by the Amazon Institute of Research scientific (SINCHI).

As for the satellite images used in the project, they were downloaded since 2008 until 2021, this information was obtained from the website of the United States Geological Survey Joined (USGS) (Service Geological of the state Joined, 2021), as HE observe in the Figure 3, the images are a mosaic of landsat this taking into account the area of the reference zones, project and leaks.

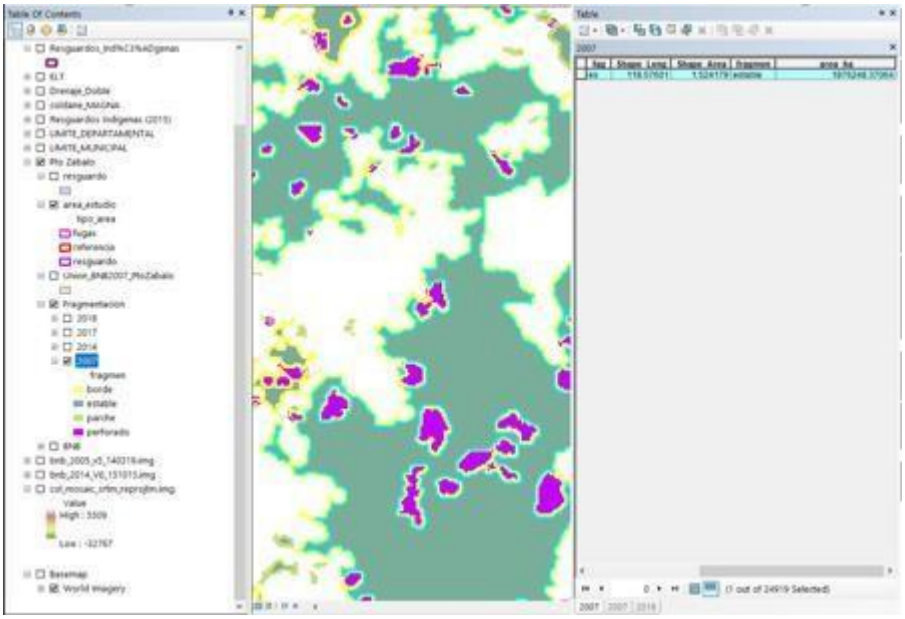
Figure 3. Page Web of the SSGS. Fountain: (Service Geological of the states Joined, 2021)

NC ID:	06	Date: 12/14/2021

Description of the NC

In the methodology for degradation, the proponent does not comply with the definition of perforation according to the page 15 in the ProClima methodology, since, in the cartographic files of the project, evidence that polygons of the perforated class surrounded by forests that are not among the range of 101ha and 202 ha as shown in the image below. The tables of the PdD of the 18 to 22, related to fragmentation analysis and calculation data should be adjusted to he compliance of the referential

Some in the tables 18 and 21 of PS in The methodology of fragmentation does lack information.



Answer of proponent of the project	Date: 12/16/2021

The adjustment was made to the degradation estimation process using as a criterion a minimum distance to the forest of 100 meters, according to the Proclima methodology (see files in GDB, located in file attached 5. maps). HE adjusted the boards related with the analysis of fragmentation to agree with the new results Dear All.

Information that was missing in the fragmentation tables and reports was included in the PDD.

Documentation provided by proponent of the project

Files degradation in GDB located in attached 5. maps PDD v2

calculations reductions with areas_line base and monitoring Port zabalo v2

Assessment of OEC	Date: 01/15/2022

The proponent made adequate corrections in compliance with the methodology, therefore the finding is considered CLOSED.

NC ID:	07	Date: 01/15/2022
description of NC		
By favor provide evidence of the process of socialization and consultation of the REDD with actors related with the project, institutions local, regional and national and neighbors.		
projects Participant response		Date: 1/28/2022
Evidence of the presentation and management process of the project with local and regional entities present in the territory is presented in Annex 10. Socialization communications addressed to the Governor's Office of Caquetá, the Mayor's Office of Solano and the Directorate of Indigenous Affairs are attached (see files Carta para Asuntos Indígenas Gobernación Caquetá_03112021.pdf, Carta para Gobernador Caquetá_12-2021.pdf y Carta Alcaldía Solano_REDD+ Pto. Zábalo 13122021.jpg in folder Annex 10). The project was also shared with CORPOAMAZONIA, one of the environmental authorities of the region (Corporamazonia Letter 012022.pdf) and a response was obtained from said institution in the that their interest is expressed in providing accompaniment in the development of the project in order to prevent the deforestation and degradation forest, and promote the development local sustainable and conservation of biodiversity (see archive Job CORPOAMAZONIA_26012022.pdf) The relationship with National Natural Parks of Colombia, considering that the reservation indigenous is a neighbor and is located in the buffer zone of the PNN Serranía de Chibiriquete, is of special interest to the project. In this case, a minute of a meeting is attached that describes the dialogue process with the Chief of the PNN Serranía de Chiribiquete and the joint management process that can be developed during the next stages of Project implementation (see file Acta PNN - Carbo earth 10112021.pdf). The project also aims to combine actions with these institutions to contribute to the development of the lines of action set forth in the Municipal and Departmental Development Plans and of the Plan of Action Institutional of Corpoamazonia, So as he Plan of Driving of the PNN Chiribiquete, taking into account that project activities such as A-2, A-3, A-4, A-6, A-7, A-8, A- 9, A-10, A-12, A-14, A-16 and A-18 share themes and actions prioritized.		
Documentation provided by the projects Participant		
Letter for Asuntos Indígenas Gobernación Caquetá_03112021.pdf, Carta para Gobernador Caquetá_12-2021.pdf y Carta Alcaldía Solano_REDD+ Pto. Zábalo 13122021.jpg in Annex folder 10 Letter corporamazonia 012022.pdf Job CORPOAMAZONIA_26012022.pdf Minutes PNN - carb earth 10112021.pdf		
Assessment of OEC		**Date: 02/07/2022**
The project proponent provided sufficient evidence of the socialization process with institutions and stakeholders; therefore, the NC7 is declared CLOSED.		

Clarifications (CL's)

CL ID:	01	Date: 12/14/2021
Description from C.L.		
In the calculations of carbon of the numeral 5.6.5 of the PS No have units. So same the calculations of Excel No sample the units. clarify which one is the technical guideline and scientist for the equation employee for the calculation of the rate annual of deforestation of the line of base.		
Answer of proponent of the project		**Date: 12/16/2021**
1. The units of the carbon calculations were included in the PDD and in the file Calculos_Línea base y Monitoreo Puerto Zábalo_v4_10122021.xlsx (located in file attached 8. supports Calculation), and in the revised version of the PDD (See PDD v2). 2. The technical and scientific guidelines for calculating the annual rate of deforestation are based on the guidance found in the Proclima v2.2 methodology, specifically what is stated in the section 13.2.1, in the subheadings Estimation of the annual rate of deforestation from the average historical and Deforestation historical annual of the region of reference.		
Documentation provided by proponent of the project		
Calculos_Línea base y Monitoreo Puerto Zábalo_v5_15122021.xlsx in file attached 8. supports of Calculation PDD v2		
Assessment of OEC		**Date: 01/15/2022**
The proponent made the pertinent corrections and clarifications and the finding is considered CLOSED.		

CL ID:	02	Date: 12/14/2021
Description of the CL		
Forest areas as of 2017 reported in the 2017 shapefile, from the non-forest forest folder, do not coincide with those reported in the baseline calculations and monitoring of the accounting of carbon. In he PDD, in the page 32, section 5.2, HE specify that he area of project this inside of the reference region, however, the study area shapefile, the regency region does not include the belt leaks nor the area of the guard. The project proponent should clarify in PdD numeral 3. Normative references, as applied in the formulation of the project and as apply and the numeral 5 of the methodology of ProClima. The origin of the cartographic information, such as the origin of the map of the area, must be clarified in the PdD. project, source of land cover data, source of non-forest maps forest, etc The maps in the PdD should have the legend and good resolution for his observation. The basic cartographic information of the calculations and areas of the project must be available within the same links of documentation of the project.		
Answer of proponent of the project		**Date: 12/16/2021**

1. The correct files are provided in the GBD, located in the folder Annex 5. Maps.

2. The wording of section 5.2 of the PDD is adjusted to correctly describe the boundaries of the reference region.

3. The following text was included in the PDD: 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 v1.pdf (located in the folder Annex 7) was defined, which has a follow-up format called Matriz Cumplimiento Legal_Proyecto REDD+ Pto. Sábalo Los Monos v1.xlsx (located in Annex 6). This last document is evidence of the application of numeral 5 of the Proclima methodology.

4. The PDD maps were updated and their resolution was improved. For the origin of the cartographic information, see response to NC05.

5. The cartographic information has been consolidated in the GDB found in Annex 5. Maps.

Documentation provided by proponent of the project

Procedure QC-QA Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos v1.pdf (located in the file attached 7)

Matrix Compliance Legal_Project REDD+ pt. Shad The monkeys v1.xlsx (located in attached 6).

GDB found in Annex 5. Maps

PDD v2

Assessment of OEC	**Date: 01/15/2022**

The proponent adjusted, made clarifications and modifications and this finding is considered CLOSED.

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Confía

NC CL:	03	Fecha: 12/14/2021

Descripción de la CL

Clarify how the project proponent complies with numeral 11 of the referential.

Attach evidence in the PoD of the community consultation process to establish the 4 pillars of the project for the formulation of activities and how the distribution of benefits in the selected REDD+ actions was agreed upon.

Provide the investment plan, benefit distribution model and management model for project implementation.

Provide information on the prioritization of areas for the implementation of actions numeral 8.2 of the PdD.

The agreement document between the authorities and community of the indigenous reservation and other project proponents is not attached and the distribution of benefits among these actors is not clear.

The project proponent should clarify how the identification of the project's Conservation Values (VOC) was carried out, paragraph 31 of the PdD.

Response from project proponent	Fecha: 12/16/2021

1. 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 community 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 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 3, as can be seen in the file Workshop_3_Act_Puerto_Sabalo_Los_Monos.pdf (located in subfolder 2.3 Workshop_3 Puerto Sabalo).
2. Attached is 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).

3. In workshops 3 and 4, exercises were carried out to identify the intervention sites of the activities corresponding to the four pillars (components). In the file Workshop_3_Pto_Sabalo Los_Monos_Cart.Social_Zonas_Implementacion.pdf (located in the subfolder Annex 2.3 Workshop_3) the areas that will be prioritized for the implementation of REDD+ activities in each of the communities are shown. During workshop 4, the location of community activities and the development of project activities were also reviewed on a broader scale, based on the current land use and occupation model (see file Workshop_4_Puerto_Zabalo_Activities_Map.pdf).

4. Mandate contract 002 of 2021, entered into between the representatives of the communities of Resguardo Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos and the company Yauto S.A.S. establishes the relationships, rules and conditions that regulate the development of the REDD+ project. It stipulates the distribution of benefits and the duties of each of the parties (see file Contrato Mandato_Puerto Zabalo_Los_Monos_Yauto.pdf located in Annex 1). The companies Carbo Sostenible and Terra Commodities are project developers that the company Yauto S.A.S., according to the powers granted through Mandate Contract 002 of 2021, has selected to structure the PDD and monitoring reports. This last commercial relationship is governed by a confidential commercial agreement.

5. 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 folder Workshops, 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 indicate

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CL ID:	04	Date: 11/30/2021
Description from C.L.		

The project proponent should make the following clarifications regarding the Monitoring Report for the REDD+ Puerto Zábalo Los Monos Project.

Evidence is requested of how the project will integrate the conservation, management and monitoring guidelines of the buffer zone of the Serranía del Chiribiquete National Natural Park (Parque Nacional Natural Serranía del Chiribiquete PNNSCCH).

Evidence is requested in the Monitoring Report of the activities developed by the communities during the MRV period (activities found in the field such as chagra rescue, beekeeping production, rescue of ancestral germplasm for the chagra, etc.).

Evidence of the process of consultation and socialization of the project with stakeholders such as regional or national entities is requested.

Evidence of how the project will monitor the joint work with stakeholders such as local, regional and national entities to strengthen governance is requested.

Answer of proponent of the project	Date: 12/16/2021

1. The territorial management of the reserve is included in activity A-12. Within the description of compliance with the life plans, mention was made of the importance of articulating the management plan of the reserve with the zoning of the Chiribiquete PNN Management Plan. PNN was also included as one of the actors providing technical support in the development of the resguardo's management plan. In any case, the resguardo's management plans, although independent and autonomous according to the regulations, are consistent with PNN's zoning. Indicator A-12.1 includes the goal that the reserves Management Plan be in harmony with regional planning instruments, especially the PNNSCH Management Plan. In support of the coordination with the PNN, indicator A-15.5 will be used to follow up on the review of deforestation trends in the project boundaries with public and private entities, which also aims to define the actions necessary to address the situations detected or those that are of interest to the various regional stakeholders.

Attached is a record of the REDD+ Project socialization process with the Chief of Serranía de Chiribiquete PNN, highlighting the articulation processes that can be generated during the next stages of project implementation (see file Acta PNN - Carbo Terra 10112021.pdf, located in the Communications folder).

2. Since approximately 2017, some people from the communities have initiated processes to recover seeds and varieties of species of food and cultural interest (germplasm bank of cassava and pineapple species). The project recognizes and intends to strengthen this initiative. Evidence of this process was included and progress is reported in indicator A-3.5 of the monitoring report (see file Reporte recuperación especies_Chagra Pto. Zábalo_12-2020.pdf located in Annex 4 folder; see Monitoring Report v2). Regarding the rescue of customs and tradition, the project has supported the development of community dances and the construction of some structures that facilitate these meetings, which are of great importance for the protection and maintenance of culture and tradition. A report of the most relevant activities has been included in the monitoring evidence and the result is included in indicator A-11.3 of the Monitoring Report (see file Informe actividades en Pto. Zábalo_apoyo Yauto_1202021.pdf located in Annex 4 folder; see Monitoring Report v2). Regarding beekeeping, in the Puerto Zábalo reserve there are no reports of project activities that have developed this production system.

3. Attached is a record of the socialization process of the REDD+ Project with the Chief of the PNN Serranía de Chiribiquete (see file Acta PNN - Carbo Terra 10112021.pdf, located in the Communications folder). Attached is evidence of the process of socialization of the project with the Governor of Caquetá, the Mayor of Solano and the Directorate of Indigenous Affairs (see files Letter to Indigenous Affairs Governor Caquetá_03112021.pdf, Letter to Governor Caquetá_12-2021.pdf and Letter to Mayor Solano_REDD+ Pto. Zábalo 13122021.jpg in the Communications folder).

4. The issue of governance, seen from an integral sense, involves aspects such as food security, health, education, territorial planning, self-government, monitoring, control and surveillance. In this project, recognizing the need to articulate efforts with other actors to improve and ensure a better exercise of territorial governance and permanence of the project results, the entities have been included as part of the actors and responsible for supporting multiple activities. Activities A-2, A-3, A-4, A-6, A-7, A-8, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-12, A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17 and A-18 show this characteristic. Indicator A-15.1 makes it possible to record, in a concrete manner, the spaces with other stakeholders to analyze land use change processes in the project boundaries. Control and surveillance actions are also tracked using indicator SVG-15.1 and some project-specific risks are monitored, such as governance deficit (M-10) and conflict between project stakeholders (M-7).

Documentation provided by proponent of the project

Minutes PNN - Carbo Terra 10112021.pdf, located in the file communications. Report

of monitoring v2

PDD v2.

Reporte recuperación especies_Chagra Pto. Zábalo_12-2020.pdf located in folder Annex 4 Reporte

actividades en Pto. Zábalo_apoyo Yauto_1202021.pdff located in file attached 4

Letter for affairs Natives Governorate Caquetá_03112021.pdf; Letter for Governor Caqueta_12-2021.pdf; Letter Town hall Solano_REDD+ pt. zabalo 13122021.jpg in file communications).

Assessment of OEC	**Date: 01/15/2022**
Proposer provides a satisfactory response to the finding and is considered CLOSED.	