

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT

CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project

Document prepared by



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Project Name	CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project
Customer	CARBO SOSTENIBLE SAS.
Event	Validation and Verification
Period of quantification of reductions/removals of GHG emissions	05-January-2018 to 04-January-2058
Monitoring period	05-January-2018 to 31-December-2021
GHG reductions/removals expected during the quantification	45,910,034 tCO ₂ e
GHG reductions/removals during the monitoring period	8,146,378 tCO ₂ e
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Audit team	Chief Auditor: Ruby Acosta Bastidas Auditor: Javier Cócera Auditor: Marina Arroyo Technical reviewer: Jose Luis Fuentes
Audit/Referential Criteria	BioCarbon Registry v2.0 of February 14, 2022.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Objective

The objective of the validation and verification audit was to conduct an independent evaluation of the project to determine:

- That the project complies with all the requirements of the BioCarbon Registry v2.0 Standard of February 14, 2022.
- That the PDD (Project Design Document) and supporting information comply with the requirements of ISO 14064-2 and the Colombian Legal Framework.
- That the project complies with the rules and criteria of Colombia's carbon market.
- That the project, its activities, methods and procedures, described in the PDD document and its corresponding annexes, including the monitoring plan, meet the criteria established in Section 1.2 of this report.
- That activities, methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the PDD; and follow national regulations that apply to climate change mitigation initiatives.
- Verify compliance in the implementation of mitigation project activities, including those associated with the methodology selected for the project.
- Evaluate and verify compliance with the principles of the monitoring, verification and reporting system necessary to comply with current legislation.

1.2. Scope and criteria

The scope of the validation and verification audit of the GHG Mitigation project was:

- 1) validate the project activities, its monitoring plan, its sources of GHG Greenhouse Gases, sinks and/or deposits, its quantification period of GHG emission reductions, its baseline scenario, its management processes of legal requirements and information, maximum mitigation potential and the guidelines and methodological documents BioCarbon Registry v2.0 of February 14, 2022.
- 2) verify GHG emission reductions and/or removals, implementation of activities and their impact reported REDD activities from January 5, 2018 to December 31, 2021.
- 3) Specifically, the standard for the voluntary carbon market – BCR Standard – from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility was used.

Version 2.0 of February 14, 2022, BCR. and the following documents:

- Manual of Validation and Verification of GHG Projects. Version 2.0. February 18, 2022
- Methodological document sector AFOLU. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects. BCR0002. Version 3.0 February 16, 2022.
- Tool to demonstrate compliance with REDD+ safeguards. V1.0 February 22, 2022.

In addition, the following rules were applied:

- National regulations: Decree 926 of 2017, Law 1931 of 2018 "Climate Change Law" and Resolution 1447 of August 1, 2018, of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

1.3. Level of assurance and materiality

Based on the findings of the audit, a positive assessment statement reasonably ensures that the project meets the criteria set out in Section 1.2 and the GHG statement is materially correct and credible.

For validation and verification, they considered the guidelines of numeral 22.3 of the BCR Standard – from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. Version 2.0 on February 14, 2022.

- a) The assurance level of validation and verification should not be less than 9%.
- b) The material discrepancy of the data supporting the baseline and the estimate of removals or GHG emission reductions may be up to 5%.
- c) The consistency of the baseline of the Project in accordance with the provisions of the methodology applied, as appropriate.
- d) Quantification of the mitigation results against the validated baseline, in accordance with the provisions of the methodology, as appropriate.
- e) Evaluation of co-benefits.

The nature and extent of the validation and verification activities have been developed according to sections 9, 10 and 11 of the BCR Version 2.0 GHG Project Validation and Verification Manual of February 18, 2022.

For all cases, the following criteria have been taken into account for the evaluation of the CRIMA Mitigation Project Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project:

- a) The level of assurance was not less than 95%. Errors that were found in the spreadsheets were corrected; errors never exceeded 5%.
- b) The material discrepancy of the data supporting the project baseline and the estimate of GHG emission reductions or removals may be up to +5%. The calculations were evaluated and errors were corrected, those errors were never greater than 5%, so the Spanish Association for Standardization and Certification (AENOR) assured that there was no material discrepancy in the

calculation data and based on the maps of Forest not Forest Monitoring System of Forests and Carbon (SMByC), which is led by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies of Colombia (IDEAM).

- c) The consistency of the baseline for REDD+ Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation activities with the latest version of the Forest Emissions Reference Level was applied according to current regulations and that was used appropriately in the methodology for the project's carbon calculations.
- d) The quantification of the mitigation results against the validated baseline is in accordance with the provisions of current national regulations and the methodology applied.
- e) The contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the implemented activities was evaluated.
- f) The location of the communities, chagras (traditional production systems), project boundaries among others was confirmed during the field visit, by taking coverage control points. This activity was carried out with the support of the cartography of the project and the mobile application Avenza maps®.

1.4. Project Summary

The name of the climate change mitigation initiative is: *CRIMA Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project*. The project covers the indigenous territories of the Andoque de Aduche Indigenous Reservation, in the municipality of Solano in the department of Caquetá; and in the Control and Surveillance Zones of Monochoa and Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos that are part of the Indigenous Reservation of Predio Putumayo in the municipalities of Puerto Santander, Puerto Alegría and La Chorrera in the department of Amazonas. It limits to the north with the Monochoa Indigenous Reservation, the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, and the Serranía del Chiribiquete National Natural Park; to the east it borders with PANI territory (Piine Ayveju Niimu'e laachimua: Miraña and Bora ethnic groups) of the department of Amazonas, to the west it borders with the territory of the communities that make up the Association of Traditional Authorities and Councils of the Indigenous Peoples Murui, Muinane, Coreguaje and Nasa (ACILAPP) who live in the Indigenous Reservation of Predio Putumayo, in the municipalities of Puerto Leguizamo and Puerto Asís in the department of Putumayo.

The proponents of the initiative are the Regional Indigenous Council of the Middle Amazon – CRIMA, the Great Predio Putumayo Indigenous Reserve and its communities of: Belén, Asentamiento Las Delicias, Nazareth, Los Monos, Puerto Pizarro, La Reforma, Chukiki, Guaimaraya, Puerto Berlín, Puerto Zábalo, the Andoque de Aduche Indigenous Reservation, Carbo Sostenible S.A.S, Terra Commodities S.A.S and Yauto S.A.S.

The objectives of the project are 1. mitigate climate change through actions that address the causes of deforestation by reducing the loss of forest cover. The expected results include reducing illegal logging, restoring degraded forests, reducing forest conversion and improving forest carbon stocks over time. 2. improve living conditions so that forests can be protected and strengthen territorial control and cultural adherence, as well as overcome the new economic challenges that arise after the

voluntary abandonment of activities that compromise the permanence of forests in indigenous reserves. 3. Protection of the forest and forest connectivity, as well as its structural, functional and high conservation value attributes.

REDD+ activities for forest conservation began on January 5, 2018 with community wildlife monitoring activities with the accompaniment of ACT, and the self-government project with Visión Amazonia. The accreditation of the project is projected for 40 years from the start date. The monitoring period corresponding to this verification is from January 5, 2018 to December 31, 2021, the proponents reported a net mitigation of 8,981,673 tCO₂e, which corresponds to an average emission reduction equivalent to 2,245,418 tCO₂e/year in the 1,003,130 ha of the project area at the beginning of the project. The main activities of the project include the development of productive activities compatible with community well-being and nature conservation, providing food security, improving social investment, strengthening land use planning and forest and territorial governance structures, and monitoring and conserving forests. These activities aim to control and reduce the incidence of drivers of deforestation, such as timber extraction, mining and crops for illicit use.

This project corresponds to the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses) sector. Within the category Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+). Its objective is to mitigate the effects caused by climate change through the reduction of CO₂ emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the development of activities to promote the well-being of the community.

Table 1. Total, mitigation by REDD+ actions of the project in the monitoring period.

Parameter	Deforestation	Total
Total GHG reduction during the monitoring period (tCO ₂ e)	8,981,673	8,981,673
Reduction – uncertainty 9.3%(tCO ₂ e)	835,295	835,295
Total net reductions for the monitoring period (tCO ₂ e)	8,146,378	8,146,378

Table 2. Mitigation summary by year in the monitoring period.

Year	Avoided deforestation (tCO ₂ e)	Total (tCO ₂ e)
2018	1,905,623	1,905,623
2019	2,001,717	2,001,717
2020	2,085,284	2,085,284
2021	2,153,754	2,153,754
Total (tCO₂e)	8,146,378	8,146,378

2. AUDIT PROCESS

2.1. Audit team

The audit team consisted of the following members:

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Name	Stand
Ruby Acosta	Lead Auditor
Javier Cócera	Auditor
Marina Arroyo	Auditor
Jose Luis Fuentes	Technical Reviewer

Ruby Acosta Bastidas is an Agricultural Engineer and has more than 20 years of professional experience in design, management, execution and audit of climate change projects, sustainable development with indigenous, afro and peasant communities, she is an expert in REDD+. She has worked for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia MADS, Amazon Institute of Scientific Research SINCHI, IDEAM, National Natural Parks of Colombia PNN and in the last eleven years, specifically in REDD+ supporting the construction of the national strategy in Colombia, she has worked in adaptation to the effects of climate change and community forestry, in the last 4 years she has served as auditor and technical reviewer of projects and programs of mitigation activities under different carbon standards, such as: the VCS Verified Carbon standard, CCB Climate and Biodiversity Community standard, ProClima, BioCarbon Registry, NTC 6208 among others.

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

Marina Arroyo has a degree in Geography and Environment from the University of Valencia. Marina has more than 5 years of experience in Climate Change in carbon accounting, monitoring, reporting activities. She is qualified as an auditor in programs such as CDM, GS, VCS.

Jose Luis Fuentes is a Forest Engineer from the Polytechnic University of Madrid. He has more than 20 years of experience in auditing and is a qualified auditor in schemes such as CDM, VCS, GS, FCPF, CCB.

2.2. Method and considerations

The validation and verification audit was carried out through a combination of documentary review, in situ and virtual interviews with institutions, field verifications through visits in areas of active deforestation in the project area, meetings with the beneficiary communities of the actions implemented by the project and interviews with key actors. The conformity of the project with the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this report was evaluated. As described below, findings were issued to ensure that the project met all requirements.

AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of the spreadsheets in the Excel file Calculations for the ex-ante estimates, during the period of quantification of GHG emission reductions and the ex post estimates for the monitoring period of REDD

activities 05-01- 2018 to 31-12-2021.

In the documentary review process, 100% of the cartography of the project in the GIS database was analyzed, in the field some of the project boundaries were visited, in addition the verification of some deforested areas was carried out corroborating the existing coverage, pressures and threats were evidenced as part of reference area through field interviews with the development team and the beneficiary communities.

The legal tenure of the land was validated by the communities and reservations that make up the project and that at the same time are proponents of the mitigation initiative. The stakeholder consultation procedure and the participation of communities in the project construction process were validated, the signing of mandate agreements and the distribution of project benefits were reviewed and analyzed,

Changes in carbon pools and forest classes in the project area were 100% verified. 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 the requirements of ISO 14064-2, the development of validation/verification includes strategic and risk analysis, evaluating by the audit team the issues indicated in ISO 14064-3.

AENOR considers that the owners of the mitigation initiative and the technical developers have the necessary knowledge for the development of REDD projects, monitoring activities and the normative references requested by the BioCarbon Registry v2.0 standard of February 14, 2022 for AFOLU projects are complied with by the project holders, so the risks are minimal and acceptable. However, AENOR carried out the following sampling:

The risk assessment by the GHG initiative holder focused on assessments of the monitoring system (data flow, data control procedures, etc.) but mainly the quality of the raw data, as well as the sources and calculations of the spreadsheets. AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of the sheets annexed to the PDD and the other spreadsheets for the monitoring periods for the project area for REDD activities.

Project boundaries and land cover changes in the project area were also 100% verified using the GIS database and field control points. Changes in carbon stocks and land use classes in the project area were also 100% verified, using the sources cited in the PDD. The data provided for the reference region were checked for correspondence with the most up-to-date national official documents.

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 GHG reductions were adequately provided. On the basis of the assessment carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of certainty that the reductions and removals of claimed emissions are free of errors, omissions or material inaccuracies.

AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence of the reported GHG reductions was submitted and that there is a clear audit process containing the evidence and records that validate the figure declared in this verification report since then:

Sufficient evidence is available: the PP provided 100 per cent of the data used in the calculations to reach the final amount of reported GHG emission reductions and

removals.

2.3. Document review

The PDD, which has sufficient supporting documentation, reviewed the information provided by the project owner and carefully contrasted to verify compliance with the validation and verification criteria. The audit team reviewed worksheets to reproduce the reduction calculations to obtain the same results as those that appear in the PDD.

The completeness of the project database was also assessed. Annex 2 of this report details the list of documents provided by the project proponents and reviewed by AENOR during the verification process.

The PDD of the project also has supporting documentation, with evidence on the start date, additionality, legal land tenure, actions of benefit to the communities that are part of the REDD activities.

2.4. Interviews, meetings with communities and On-site inspection

Party consulted	Topics covered
 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small; color: blue;">25/4/22 12:33 0.64740977S 72.65737197W</p>	<p>Place: Caquetá River department of Amazonas Actor: Yauto Team, CARBO Terra Community Leaders. Geolocation: 0.64740977S 72.65737197 W Date: 4/25/22 Observations: The planning for the field audit included the visit to the communities of Puerto Belén, settlement of Las Delicias, Puerto Pizarro, Puerto Berlin, Reforma, Settlement of Nazareth and Guaimaraya all of the first sector, due to the restriction of time public order in the department of Putumayo, during the field visit meetings were held with leaders, elders and community in general in the malocas, asked about the general process of participation and construction of the REDD project, confirming the activities of participatory workshops and meetings held by the proponents CARBO TERRA and Yauto in the territory. Participants were asked about safeguards, the benefit-sharing system, the participation of women and youth, basic technical issues of REDD, although in general the communities do not fully understand the REDD mechanism if they have participated in the construction of the project and are aware of the possible risks that the project may bring to the territory to their own culture and knowledge. That is why they decided to base the Council of Elders so that this possible risk is mitigated. There is a widespread concern about the emigration of the young population to urban centers in search of education or work opportunities, one of the objectives of the project is to involve these young people to train them and that in the future they are the leaders of the project, the participation of women focuses on education issues, chagra and health and for their culture have low participation in public decision-making spaces.</p>

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	<p>Place: Clan Pina community Chukike Actor: Julio Esteban Ortiz Hernández and Lia Niños of the Canangucho clan Geographical location: Date: 25/04/22 Observations: Julio is a leader of the Chukike community and part of the COIREDD, he says that the community has prioritized a meeting to choose the projects of each basket or each pillar of the REDD project, taking into account the community needs to establish the work plan. He considers that the risk of the project is not being able to obtain the objectives of strengthening the cultural component and youth, because of this it is required to initiate capacity building to the community so that they are integrated into the project and from the pillars strengthen their own knowledge, Julio mentions that the knowledge of the whites in the administrative issue must be acquired, strengthen young people in universities, meanwhile the leaders of always must be supported by Yauto in the financial, administrative, legal and technical component to execute the project in the first 5 years since the COIREDD must be renewed every 5 years, to then have the relay of young people who are already prepared in related careers. These young people must gradually participate in the project because it is required that the elders and traditional also train them in the greater law of the culture and spirituality of the territory so that over time it is not lost.</p>
	<p>Place: Chukike Community Actor: José Ortiz and Leopoldina kuob Geographic location: 0.61880976S Date: 4/25/22 Observations: José and Leopoldina are parents of the Governor of the community are malokeros and coordinate the cultural community chagra where the interview was conducted, which has 2 years of planted with an extension of 3 ha approx, the products obtained from it are used for cultural events, meetings and dances. The families have between 2 and 3 chagras of 1ha each of different ages, the chagra is worked in minga with the whole family, the men work in the process of felling the trees since it is a heavy work, the site is sought by the women because they know very well the physicochemical characteristics that it must have. The socola is carried out between September and November, the tumba in December and the burning in January summer season, it must be left 2 months in stubble lying down so that it dries and can burn well at the time of burning. The chagra area produces for 3 years and returns 10 to 15 years later when the soil already has nutrients. For the community at this time the chagra is the only cause of deforestation, so we want to improve techniques to reduce burning, improve soil nutrition to be more productive and for longer. Leopoldina is a potter, a trade that has been lost, she mentions that there is only one grandmother who has all the knowledge and that it is necessary to make a project to recover this tradition, she takes us to the clay mine where she takes the material to make the pots where they sew the cassava.</p>
	<p>Geographic Number: 0.61921363S 72.4613991W Date: 25/04/22 Observations: Within the framework of validation and verification, deforestation zones were visited in the project area, which are commonly produced by the implementation of chagras, are located near populated areas, the furthest farms do not exceed 5 km away from the family house that cultivates them and are used by the younger population while the older ones have the areas of chagra closest to housing. In all cases socola, tumba and burning are used, so the impact on the soil and the danger of forest fire are high. In the implementation of chagra large trees are lost, very rarely the wood is used in the social or family infrastructure, because the community does not have tools to make logs and be able to mobilize it within the forest. The REDD project includes actions for the improvement of productive techniques, which seek to improve soil fertility to increase production and production time of the planted area, as well as the use of fire in a controlled manner and recovery, restoration and enrichment of the old areas of chagras, with the use of native species. This information was corroborated through interviews with community members and the technical team of the project.</p>

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	<p>Place: Community of Chuquique Actor: Eliseo Ortiz indigenous of the Muinane ethnic group Clan Piña associated authorities of three clans El Gusano Manguare y Piña is the governor of the community. Geographical location: Date: Observations: Eliseo mentions that the community was formed 25 years ago in the Predio Putumayo reservation after the genocide of Casa Arana, the community is a relic of the three clans. There are 27 families, 107 inhabitants, the organizational structure is made up of Cabildo, Councils of Elders, Directive Assembly and General Assembly, the REDD project has the same organizational structure, and the COIREDD is added with leaders and governors to coordinate the project, but it is low and articulated with the usual organizational structure. Each pillar of the project has a coordinator specialized in each topic, as it has traditionally worked, each coordinator has its secretary and the fundamental bases that advise it. From the leaders that make up COIREDD, the fundamental basis is the knowers in order to strengthen their own and governance, with transparency and responsibility. It is planned to work on the Life Plan of the Muinane ethnic group, but it is very dispersed in the territory, and it has not been possible to achieve this objective.</p>
	<p>Place: Community of Los Monos Actor: Adielia Gómez community leader Geolocation: 0.63440911S 73.19993986W Date: 4/26/22 Observations: Adielia has been in the community of Los Monos in the Alto Predio Putumayo Reservation for 19 years, supporting the women's leadership process, Adielia mentions that through the REDD project and the support of Yauto women have consolidated actions to strengthen the chagra mother, since it is she who sustains life. He mentions that in recent years new pests have appeared that have affected traditional seeds, currently the variety of foods that were previously had in abundance is gradually recovering, he also says that women express themselves very little, but they work a lot for the community and families. For the REDD process, women have already organized committees to articulate with leaders and especially with young people and children to recover ancestral knowledge and in this new beginning of seed rescue it is planned to articulate it with the school curriculum. There are very few young people in the territory since they have left in search of school or work opportunities, it is hoped that the REDD project will generate opportunities for the community that has left the territory to return. Adielia mentions the importance of Yauto's technical and commercial support for the productive projects of the women to achieve success.</p>
	<p>Place: Community of Los Monos Actor: María Fátima Geographic location: 0.63392218S 73.20009037W Date: Observations: The leader mentions that it is important to rescue traditional ancestral seeds, which are scarcer every year. No one knows why pests came to the territory, but these killed almost all the seeds, herds of wild pigs destroyed the farms and this lasted a long time. The work of the women is to look for the seeds of tubers, pumpkins, medicinal plants among others to multiply them in the chagra. In this chagra there are more than 25 recovered species different kinds of cassava (8), varieties of chili pepper (5), as well as medicinal plants and many tubers, on which the ancestral diet of the ethnic groups was based. During the tour old areas (more than 10 years) of chagra that have become forest were observed, however, fruit species persist in the secondary forest matrix, the leaders mention that it is also possible to reintroduce in these areas fine timber species that communities can use in the future creating a forest and productive management area, and reduce the pressure towards the forest, wood is becoming scarcer and you have to go further to look and is required for housing improvement or construction of malocas. The leader is also an artisan, selling her crafts to visitors and hopes to support the recovery of this knowledge by teaching new women.</p>



Place: Community of the Monkeys

Actor: president of the Community of Los Monos

Geographical location:

Date:

Observations: He has been working for the education sector for more than 15 years. The president of the monkeys says that the education sector is articulating to the REDD+ project, seeking to improve both physical facilities and the educational system from the school curriculum and the hiring of teachers, recovery of language and culture, trying to balance one's own recovering some of what has been lost preserving what is and learning things from the Western world, because communities cannot close themselves to new global changes. Regarding social and environmental risks, he mentions that the implementation of the project is focusing on strengthening cultural crafts, narratives and myths, since the project is supported by the elderly and the traditional ones where the actions to be followed in the mambeo spaces are defined. There is no thought of introducing new species in the productive issue, it will be strengthened from traditional use, neither monoculture nor livestock is allowed. With the issue of monitoring, it is expected to control the territory to prevent the entry of activities that may damage the forest, it is hoped to improve the quality of life and give opportunity to the new generation to remain in the territory and not migrate.

Party consulted	Topics covered
	<p>Place: Monkey Community Actor: María de la Paz Cuyoteca Geographical location: Date: Observations: Maria is 67 years old and has 7 children, of which 6 have migrated to other places in search of job opportunities, at this time only the youngest is accompanying her, who has just left the army. The whole family lived in a single house and helped each other, she mentions that the children never wanted to work in illegal coca activities or gold extraction, so they decided to leave the territory. In the village they are beneficiaries of the program of families in action, if they return to the community, they would not have this economic support, in addition the new generations do not like to work hard in the fields, they prefer to get a simple job and receive a salary. She tells how her grandmother and mother taught her to cultivate the chagra and how they inherited the seeds that is the most valuable belonging she has, although she mentions that many of them have been lost and she is in the work of recovering them, unfortunately she has no one to inherit the knowledge and seeds and fears that this will be lost. He says that if the REDD project increases production, it is necessary to create a marketing channel and be more connected by a means of communication, isolation can negatively affect the project, if everything changes it is possible that the children return to the territory to work with it.</p>
	<p>Place: Community of Los Monos Actor: Ángel Mendoza community leader of Puerto Zábalo Geographical location: Date: April 27, 2022 Observations: Angel is the secretary of the Cabildo and General Coordinator of the REDD project at the regional level in the control and surveillance zone that covers the territory from Puerto Belén to Puerto Zábalo, which has 6 communities, explains how the CORRED was formed and how the leaders that make it up were chosen, their leadership skills and knowledge were qualified, He says that each pillar has a coordinator in each of the zones of the project, also mentions those who make up the PQRS committee. It mentions what are the activities of each of the committees and how the work of oversight and control will be carried out for the transparent expenditure of resources, also mentions that each of the zones is independent since they are three different ethnic groups and their needs are their own however for the general administrative scheme and to generate the reports for the MRV all are articulated with CRIMA for the REDD project.</p>
	<p>Place: Community of Puerto Zabalo Actor: Arcadio Naidanama Geolocation: 0.6121972S 72.94316813W Date: 4/27/22 Observations: Arcadio is cacique and curaca, that is, traditional doctor, formerly had a large maloca in Puerto Zábalo, because his children and wife left the territory, he can no longer sustain a maloca and ceased to be a doctor. Arcadio is dedicated to the conservation of cedar since 2016 due to training in restoration and conservation in which I participate, since then it has been doing trials and increases the area planted in cedar every year. The area restored by Arcadio is part of the environmental management plan that was built with ACT, mentions that he has judiciously observed the forest, and already has his own methodology to choose the seed, make it germinate and the technique to take care of the trees so that they grow healthy and strong. Arcadio mentions that through the REDD project he wants to lead an initiative where children and young people are trained in the planting of cedar and other timber species, in order to increase the area restored since wood is scarce in the territory and is required for the construction of infrastructure.</p>

Party consulted	Topics covered
	<p>Place: Puerto Zábalo Actor: Roberto Carlos Ortiz Governor of Puerto Zábalo. Geographical location: Date: Observations: The community of Puerto Zábalo is within the control and surveillance zone from Belén to Puerto Zábalo, the CORRED is made up of coordination areas and an administrative team, focused on the four pillars that are governance, monitoring, social investment and productive projects, the 4 pillars are focused on the needs of the different communities seeking improvement in the quality of life cultural strengthening young women and governance, the REDD project is focused on three villages in their customs and customs, so the COIREDD is made up of all communities and is based on the council of elders, in Pto Zababalo there are three people with the general coordinator, a coordinator of each pillar has a coordinator, the PQRS committee that are three people, The prosecutor, and financial administrative support groups are two, general and secretary. The three zones of the project are articulated in a general way, but each zone executes its projects separately and the administration and implementation under the manual operative.</p>
	<p>Place: Puerto Santander CRIMA Actor: Harold Matías Mendoza Geographical location: Date: Observations: Harold explains the system of fishing and hunting in the territory, commented that absolutely all clans depend on the hunting of wild animals and fish, this conforms the uses and customs of the indigenous people, clarifies that the management of fishing areas and seasons are born of the knowledge of the traditional which teach the ecological calendar, This creates the balance between nature and man which has been sustained for millennia in the territory, unfortunately techniques have changed a lot by the entry of new technology, the nylon Maya. The small pipes near the communities are fished with hooks, this fish is the diet of the traditional elders, to do this practice the community mobilizes 2 km through the pipes, in the mouths of the largest rivers is fished with nets, large fish are obtained fishermen move up to 15 km to perform this practice, direct fishing on the Caquetá River from Calandrillas, Autónoma and Barbasco, the mobilization by the river is 10 to 15 km.</p>
	<p>Place: Maloca Andoke de Aduche (Pto Santander) Actor: Leandro Andoque Rojas Pectú (Pecho Rojo Clan Cucarron (Language Coordinator in the PIA area of Amazonia vision) Geolocation: 0.64463108S 72.34211997W Date: 7/28/22 Observations: Coordinator of the project of Conservation and Rescue of the Ancestral Language <i>Andoque</i>, after the tutelage carried out by the <i>Andoque</i> people to <i>Indigenous Vision</i>, the communities decide three projects to repair the <i>Andoque</i> people, these are selected by general assembly these projects aim to strengthen the culture and governance, these are 1.project of use and tradition of the language, 2 rescue of ancestral seeds and training for young women who do not have this knowledge that is transmitted by the knowers 3 strengthening in computer science, so that young people have tools to assume community positions and functions. The OPIAC carries out the accompaniment in these projects. The execution of the 3 projects began July 1, 2020 with experience from 2014 to 2017 of carbon credits from the Amazon Vision program.</p>

Party consulted	Topics covered
	<p>Place: Maloca Andoke de Aduche (Pto Santander) Actor: resguardo Andoque de Aduche Geographic location: 0.64462009S 72.3421689W Date: 7/28/22 Observations: During the field trip, meetings were held in the malocas to verify the participation process, especially the participation of women and youth. In addition, it was asked about the construction process of the REDD project, the steps that were followed and what are the plans and expectations for the future, in all the meetings the participants spoke of the importance of the Indigenous Reservations manage their own resources, since they are totally abandoned from the state. In each of the meetings the maloqueros, knowing that they are the traditional authorities, opened the space for discussion explaining the process of occupation of the different ethnic groups in the territory and some uses and customs, as well as the organization</p>
	<p>Place: Maloca Andoke de Aduche (Pto Santander) Actor: Olga Mendoza Gómez from the community of Monochoa and 34 years old established in the community of Andoque de Aduche, leader of women in the health area Geographic Location:0.64463108S 72.34211997W Date: 7/28/22 Observations: <i>He</i> has worked as a health representative in CRIMA He talks about the fact that the Mayamas Indigenous EPS does not offer good care to the communities, the government does not respond to the requirements to provide the health center with professionals, provision of medicines and equipment. She knows the livelihoods of all the ethnic groups of the CRIMA territory from her humanitarian work in the health sector since she is a professional nurse. He says that in the indigenous world there were diseases well known to traditional doctors and there was control. Due to the transit of people, new diseases have appeared that the traditional ones do not know, that is why the health care system must be changed. Through the REDD project, a local laboratory for the care of the sick should be supported with programs for the control of the malaria vector, health brigades can be undertaken, the health post should be equipped with medical and professional equipment, because the institutions do not really respond to requests from communities. Indigenous communities must learn to work articulately and not forget the elderly.</p>
	<p>Place: Community of Araracuara Actor: Edilio Andoque Resguardo Andoque de Aduche Geographic location: 0.61542564S 72.38178299W Date: 28/04/22 Observations: He has always lived within the ancestral people, the honey production project with native bee breeding, research was carried out within the ecology of cultural level, training was carried out to build the hives to cultivate them and the methods of honey extraction and how to multiply them in the hives, this was done with the Amazon Vision program, And the communities took it as a pilot project to be able to learn this initiative started with 9 families and the idea is that it is a multiplier factor and the project is not continued due to lack of budget and materials. The REDD+ project is expected to reactivate the process of managing bees within the territory as a factor of conservation of biodiversity.</p>
	<p>Place: Cold room of Puerto Santander Actor: José López Date:28/04/22 Observations: José López tells us that the two cold rooms of Puerto Santander are private businesses and are not born of any institutional or community project, the capacity of the east is 10 tons of fish and bushmeat, the final destination Bogotá, so it is transported by plane from Araracuara. In most cases, from Bogotá it is distributed to the rest of the country. Due to the cost of transportation by river and air the value is very high, there are also freezers distributed along the Caquetá River where the communities gather a certain amount of fish and come to deliver them to Puerto Santander. Something that adds more cost to the fish for the price of fuel to maintain the power plant that keeps the community freezers running. He says that from the PANI there are people who bring to sell the production to Pto Santander, and that they associate between several families, he says that the Caquetá River has a lot of fish and that commercialization is not affecting the diversity and quantity, but he doesn't know of any projects that are doing these</p>

Party consulted	Topics covered
	<p>monitories in the river, highlights that the sale of fish, bushmeat and mambe the origin of the low income for indigenous families.</p>
	<p>Place: Andoque de Aduche reservation, trip to the community of Puerto Alegría Actor: Elías Andoque Geographic location: 0.64820496S 72.327.6606 Date: 29/04/22 Observations: Elías Andoque is a traditional of the Andoque people, he mentioned the importance of the conservation of the territory and ancestral knowledge, among the most important tasks for the REDD project is the updating of the ecological calendar since it is born from the knowledge of the traditional ones who guide how and when to produce food, how, when and where to fish and hunt, In this way you can return to the natural balance. Elías mentions that in modern times there have been various threats to the territory such as in his time the pressure for the production of coca, or illegal mining or fishing with nets that damage the dynamics of the species, in addition to this he speaks of the importance of recognizing the historical legacy of struggle and survival of culture and ancestral knowledge, Language and cultural heritage is the way back to the survival of the indigenous peoples.</p>
	<p>Place: Maloca de Puerto Alegría Actor: Community in general Geographic location: 0.66284401S 72.31066642W Date: 29/04/22 Observations: The elders recalled the story of how the Casa Arana exterminated the communities of the RI Andoque de Aduche for the extraction of rubber, they tell how they were enslaved and taken to Peru, before the Arana house there were 36 clans and more than 10,000 people in the territory, they say that 15 women and 8 men escaped the genocide hiding in the PANI with the Miraña Bora, some time later in 1930 Miguel Zumaeta who had the ancestral knowledge escapes from Peru and is guided by the spirits of the ancestors through the jungle until he reaches his place of origin and there he transfers the knowledge to a child, in this way it is possible to recover much of the ancestral knowledge and continues to be maintained so far with the 5 clans that managed to survive. He mentions that the hope of the Andoque people is to be able to consolidate the territory and that those who have left return because emigration is one of the modern forms of cultural genocide.</p>
	<p>Place: Araracuara Actor: Commission of accompaniment of the audit of the CRIMA community leaders Yauto and Carbon Terra Geographical location: Date: Observations: Throughout the tour of the audit in visit to the Chukike, Puerto Zábalo, Puerto Alegría, Los monos Andoque de Aduche communities, representatives of the indigenous proponents and development companies accompanied the interviews, field trips, and meetings in maloca, tours of the river, in order to provide security, answer questions and keep the communities aware of the procedures and results of the validation and verification in field. The commission by the indigenous communities was Alicia Micolta of YAUTO, CRIMA Levy Andoque, Harold Matías Mendoza of Belén, Juan Eduardo Hernández of CARBO-TERRA, Cacique Máximo Kiriyaeteke of Berin, Jairo Falla of Los Monos, Yesid Méndez of Los Monkeys, Narie de Andoke de Aduche.</p>

2.5. Resolution of non-conformities

The findings were identified after the documentary review of the documents delivered by the project through link and password. Non-conformities respond to non-compliance with the BioCarbon Registry v.02 requirements and have a support in the attached folders, as well as verifiable and internationally approved sources.

The on-site visit allowed the auditor to verify that the procedures for obtaining the data were relevant, reliable and transparent, with a relative importance of less than 5%. The consistency of the data used and delivered by the mitigation initiative holder was verified, ensuring that there were no errors, omissions or misrepresentations in the information used for the calculation of removals. After analyzing the responses to the findings and the adjustments made by the mitigation project owner to the Project Document and supporting documents, the final audit report was prepared, considering that the mitigation initiative complies with the rules and procedures established in the reference with a Request for Future Action (SAF). which should be verified in the next monitoring of the project.

In the report of findings, found in Annex 3. At the end of this document, it shows that the nonconformities detected were in total seven (7); related to the content of the DDP, the Document Management System, compliance with current environmental regulations, legal representation for the signing of agreements, application of methodology, additionality and permanence among other limits of the project in the reference area and leakage zone, consultation of interested parties among others. The proposer responded to the findings and made adjustments to the PDD and its supporting documents, the requests for correction were 5, the request for clarifications were 1 and the request for future action 1, which have to do with the generation of a risk analysis of the activities implemented by the project and the mitigation plan of possible negative effects (see annex 1.3, Report of findings at the end of the document), finally the proponent of the project made all the adjustments fully complying with the referential giving for closed 6 of the 7 findings.

Through the on-site visit, it was possible to verify the boundaries of the project, the REDD activities implemented and community participation in the formulation of the project. It was confirmed that everything is done in accordance with the requirements of the BCR v2.0 standard. The area of the project corresponds to the communities and reservations that are duly represented by the leaders, who signed the mandate contract and are the ones who have the faculty for this procedure, the consultation was supported in assemblies held in the communities in addition to the act of possession of each of the signatories of the agreement.

In relation to compliance with the provisions of the GHG Project Validation and Verification Manual. Version 2.0. February 18, 2022 and after reviewing the resolution of the findings by the head of the mitigation initiative, on the status and assurance of land tenure and carbon rights of the area subject to mitigation in this project and reviewing the supporting documents, the final audit report was prepared.

The estimated total reduction of verified GHG emissions, derived from the implementation of the actions of the mitigation initiative CRIMA Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project in the monitoring period from January 5, 2018 to December 31, 2021 is 8,146,378 tCO₂e net.

3. VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1. Project Name

CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project

3.2. Type of project

The climate change mitigation project CRIMA Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project, is developed under the requirements of the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) projects and includes two types of actions:

- REDD+ actions, which seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation (hereinafter REDD+ initiative or component).

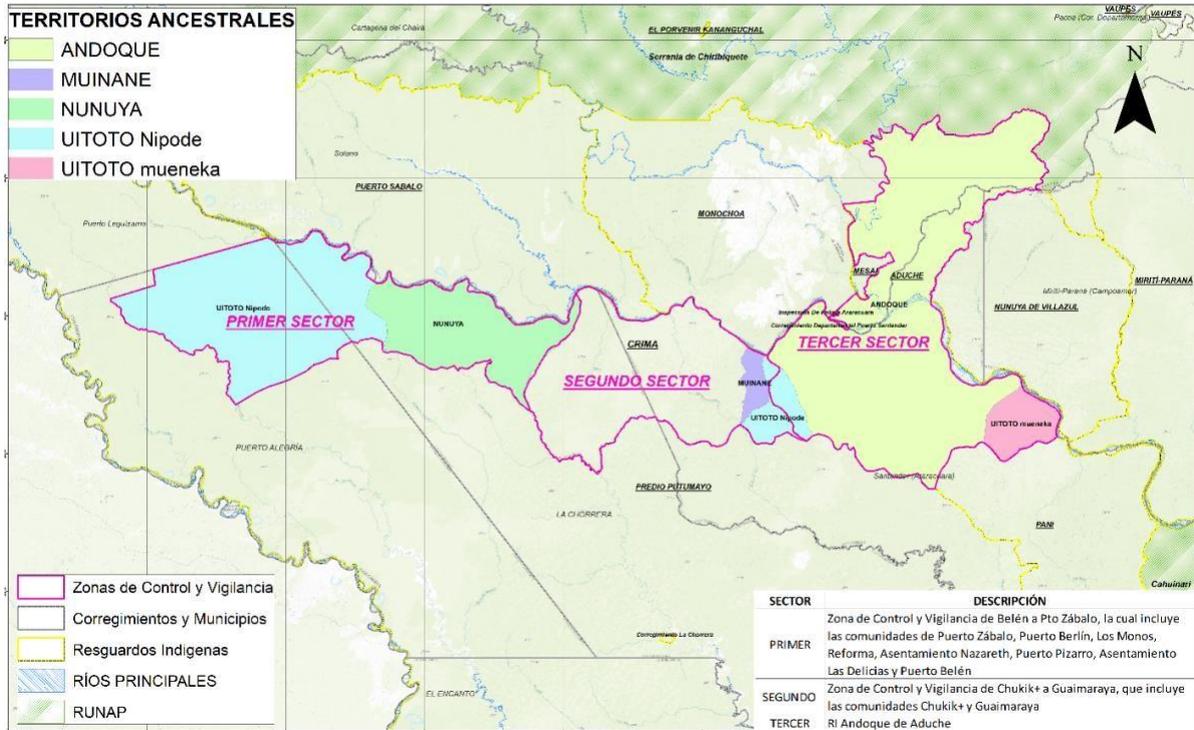
3.3. Project Location

The Project is located in the indigenous territories of the Andoque de Aduche Indigenous Reservation, in the municipality of Solano in the department of Caquetá; and in the control and surveillance zones of Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, and Monochoa, which are part of the Great Indigenous Reservation Predio Putumayo in the corregimientos of Puerto Santander, Puerto Alegría and La Chorrera in the department of Amazonas. Table 1 specifies the area occupied in each municipality and the proportion according to the total for each site. The project is made up of three sectors.

Table 3. Project area by core

SECTOR	Area of influence	Communities	Area (ha) - Project Area	Proportion (%)
First	ZCV Belén to Pto Zabalo:	Puerto Zábalo, Puerto Berlín, Los Monos, Reforma, Nazareth Settlement, Puerto Pizarro, Las Delicias Settlement and Puerto Bethlehem	330.741,3	33%
Second	ZCV from Chukike to Guaimaraya	Chukik+ and Guaimaraya	239.270,1	23%
Third	RI Andoque de Aduche	Andoque	448.650,1	44%
	TOTAL		1,003,130.4 ha	100%

**Resguardos Indígenas, Territorios Ancestrales y Zonas de Control y Vigilancia
 Proyecto CRIMA - Resguardo Indígena Predio Putumayo
 Amazonas - Colombia**



3.4. Project scale

According to the BioCarbon Registry Standard v 2.0 of February 14, 2022, in numeral 10.3 the scale of GHG projects classified as GHG removal activities, and REDD+ projects is not subdivided into categories related to Project scales. GHG projects, in sectors other than the AFOLU sector, are subdivided into large-scale and small-scale.

3.5. Technical description of the project.

The CRIMA Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduch project area REDD+ Project involves indigenous territories of the Andoque de Aduche Indigenous Reservation; in the specific areas of the Control and Surveillance Zones of Monochoa and Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos that are part of the Indigenous Reservation of Predio Putumayo, Puerto Alegría and La Chorrera. The proponents of the initiative are the Regional Indigenous Council of the Middle Amazon – CRIMA, the Gran Resguardo Predio Putumayo and its communities of: Belén, Asentamiento Las Delicias, Nazareth, Los Monos, Puerto Pizarro, La Reforma, Chukiki, Guaimaraya, Puerto Berlín, Puerto Zábalo, the Andoque de Aduche Indigenous Reservation, Carbo Sostenible S.A.S, Terra Commodities S.A.S and Yauto S.A.S.

The project is organized by 3 areas that have different structures of self-government, based on three pillars: territoriality, social organization and the operation of self-government within the territory. With regard to territoriality, the indigenous peoples of the Amazon identify an ancestral territory, which corresponds to the millenary memory of the entire system of cultural representation. In this case, it refers to the Uitoto people and their variants, (clans, language, etc.), the Andoque people and the Muinane people that make up a system of cultural affinities, but with clear differences between them. Likewise, there is a traditional territory, which corresponds to the territory of family, daily, community and ancestral use. Self-government is classified into communities and reservations. CRIMA is an indigenous organization of regional character that articulates with the communities to advance the work of the three pillars of government, however, it is a support at the legal, technical and social level but the autonomy and decisions are of each of the communities and is governed by the statutes of each people.

In terms of social organization, each distinct people or ethnic group (Uitoto, Andoque, Muinane) has its own system of government, either within the community, or in the relationship with the communities of the same group. This implies that there are several autonomous sectors, within the jurisdictional scope, given the case of an indigenous organization (such as CRIMA) either by cultural affinity or proximity.

The actions that the project determined for the fulfillment of the objectives are numbered in point 1.4 of this report and numeral 1.2 of the PDD, the actions were designed through participatory and social analysis according to the uses, customs and knowledge of the three indigenous peoples. The proponents of the project took into account the analysis of drivers to design actions aimed at controlling deforestation activities and alternatives for social development facing the territorial problem and the promotion of the economy and food sovereignty faced by IRs in the project area. The design of the SDB benefit distribution system is supported by workshops 1, 2, and 3, these memories and methodologies are located in the Dropbox link shared with the audit team in the Workshops folder, which is the basis of the project documentation and were the information contained in the project documents were corroborated in the field through interviews with the actors in the field as described in numeral 2.2 of this validation and verification report.

Reference area between 2007 and 2017 presented a total forest area of 831,751.07 ha and 807,134.20 ha, respectively. Both the department of Caquetá (municipality of Solano) and the department of Amazonas (municipality of La Chorrera, Puerto Alegría and Puerto Santander) are considered areas that have presented a great loss of forest in the last 10 years, noting a significant increase on 2016 in the historical average deforestation rate. The latter is due to national circumstances such as the signing of the Peace Accords, the absence of government control, speculation with land titling, among others. The main causes of deforestation in the reference region and the Project area are associated with processes of expansion of the agricultural frontier, introduction of illicit crops, timber extraction and mining activities. The area of leaks

was defined with the community, considering the tendency of mobilization of deforestation agents in the territory that in terms of deforestation and wood use does not exceed 5 km.

The project has an accreditation projection of 40 years, starting from 5-01- 2018 to 04-01-2058, in the life of the project a total reduction of 45,910,034 tCO₂e is expected, which is equivalent to an average emission reduction of 1,147,750 tCO₂e / year. This audit process verified the monitoring period established between 05-01-2018 to 31-12-2021 mitigating 8,146,378 net tCO₂e.

3.6. Start date and quantification period

The REDD+ initiative has a start date of January 5, 2018, the evidence that the owner of the initiative took was the development of community monitoring and restoration actions. The quantification period began on January 5, 2018 and will end on January 4, 2058, for a total duration of 40 years.

3.7. Environmental aspects in the project area

The Project is in the tropical rainforest biome, specifically in the Amazon rainforest ecoregion. The indigenous reservations located in Puerto Santander, Puerto Alegría, La Chorrera and Solano are territories of high cultural and environmental value due to their location in the heart of the Colombian Amazon. The Amazon region where the project is presented presents a high diversity of birds, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and plants. More than 1,429 species have been identified in the area, of which 44 are endemic. Some of these species are vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered, according to the classification defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). For these indigenous communities, the fauna and flora have a religious basis, since each of the elements has a spirit that is considered owner and who must ask permission to extract them.

The area where the Project is located is considered an important ecological and conservation corridor between the Amazon region and the nearby National Natural Parks (Serranía de Chiriquete National Natural Park, Cahuinari National Natural Park). Consequently, to a technical concept, the reserve complies with the four aspects (i) biodiversity and ecosystems, (ii) territory and autonomy, (iii) traditional knowledge, real use and productive systems, and (iv) territorial arrangements, which legitimize their ecological function for the region and the country.

In general, the region has rainfall of more than 3,000 mm per year. The macroclimate with the highest incidence occurs in January to June, at times that coincide with the rise and fall of the Caquetá River. The temperature in the region presents average values between 24 and 28 degrees Celsius, since, with rainfall, there can be a cold period between June and August and a warm period from November to March. The relative humidity is higher than 80% and the Life Zone, according to Holdridge corresponds to Humid Forest (Bh-t). The passage of the Intertropical Confluence Zone (ITCZ) defines the behavior of annual precipitation in the Study Area.

The indigenous reservations are located in the Amazon plain, characterized by a flat and slightly undulating surface, formed by a system of terraces of low, medium and high level. On the northwest sector extends an extension of uniform high terraces, middle and low hills that are interrupted by modern alluvial deposits (intercollegiate valleys) deposited by secondary rivers. Based on the map of Ecosystems of Colombia prepared by IDEAM, in the Project area and in the reference region you can find terrestrial ecosystems (forests and rocky mountain range complexes) and continental aquatic ecosystems Tropical Humid Zonobioma of the Amazon – Orinoquía, Peinobiome of the Amazon – Orinoquía, Helobioma of the Amazon and Litobioma of the Amazon – Orinoquía.

For the definition of the Conservation Object Values in the Project area, the biological, ecological, social and cultural attributes that stand out for the goods and services they provide were identified, the cultural values are the following: Traditional medicine, Traditional productive practices (Chagras), Mambe and Ambil and Traditional language, The biodiversity values are the following: Jaguar (*Panthera onca*), Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), Boruga (*Agouti paca*).

3.8. Socioeconomic aspects of the project area.

The area of the project corresponds entirely to collective titling in the indigenous reservations of Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche, corresponds to the ethnic population that lives within the largest indigenous reservation in the country. It is made up of different ethnic groups, mainly Andoke, Uitoto and Muinane, which are organized in different communities or clans and are articulated around the Association of Traditional Authorities Regional Council of the Middle Amazon – CRIMA. According to the 2020 population censuses, the inhabitants in the project area in the area of the Predio Putumayo indigenous reservation live in 526 people and the inhabitants of the Andoque de Aduche reservation correspond to 329 people.

As part of the cultural richness of the indigenous communities of the project area, the knowledge of traditional medicine knowledge based on the relationship of man with his natural environment survives, food production is carried out through the production of the chagra, other survival activities are fishing and the chagra are the basis of the food sovereignty activities of the communities. Mambe and ambil represent important elements of cultural identity for communities. They are part of traditional dances where humans commune with their spirit guides. Specifically in dance, agreements are made about the use of territory.

The Indigenous Reservation belongs to the Uitoto, Muinane and Andoke peoples, where the majority retains their mother tongue. This language is taught in the educational institutions of the Reservation. The level of education reflects an increase in contact with the mostly non-indigenous society, which could lead to ruptures with their cultural patterns and general relations and loss of the traditional language.

The community lacks social infrastructure, sanitation systems, education and health facilities. Some of the problems presented include: Lack of electricity service due to the absence of an economical, clean and autonomous energy generation system, lack of sanitation and waste management there is no drinking water for human consumption, poor coverage of the health system, lack of medical centers (communities depend on traditional medicine), Insufficient transport networks for the transport of goods produced within the territory

Despite being located in an area rich in biodiversity, the communities of Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche have related environmental problems such as high vulnerability to climatic events, water pollution, including mercury contamination from mining activities, lack of knowledge of proper environmental management (especially with regard to solid and liquid waste), loss of fauna and flora among others.

3.9. Consultation of interested parties

The stakeholder consultation process consisted of 2 phases.

- 1) Identification of the actors in the communities that form the project area. Stakeholder consultations were conducted in accordance with local forms of consultation, through Yauto and Carbo Terra. Workshops on DRP and collective construction of the REDD+ project were developed.
- 2) Identification of institutions that should be articulated during the implementation phase, not as actors, but as key partners that facilitate and contribute to the implementation and integration of the Project with the context and regional initiatives. Among these are the Departmental Governorates, the Regional Environmental Authority, NGOs and institutions for the conservation of natural resources, socialization meetings were held.

3.10. Monitoring plan

The head of the initiative establishes to periodically monitor the main components of the mitigation project in order to guarantee control over the variables associated with carbon. Information related to the data needed for carbon estimates is established through commonly accepted principles and practices for the management of REDD+ activities.

The Monitoring Plan described in paragraph 13 of the PDD describes the methodology used by the project manager to monitor and quantify reductions/removals attributable to the project's forestry activities and REDD+ activities.

The Monitoring Plan of the REDD+ initiative is guided by the requirements of the AFOLU sector methodological document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects. Version 3.0, of February 16, 2022 of the BioCarbon Registry standard, which incorporates the monitoring of project boundaries, emissions from the REDD+ initiative, execution of REDD+ activities, compliance with safeguards and project permanence.

This will also include:

- Verification of compliance with the conditions of applicability listed in paragraph 4 of the REDD+ Methodological Document of the BioCarbon Registry.
- The verification of changes in carbon stocks in the selected deposits in accordance with Table 4 and sections 12.6 and 13.7.4 of the PDD where all data and parameters that will be available at the time of validation are presented, and that will remain fixed throughout the credit period of the project.
- Verification of project emissions and leaks.

This procedure is detailed in section 13 Monitoring the REDD+ Mitigation Initiative.

After the AENOR audit team reviewed the evidence stored in the documentary database and in the PDD, carried out consultations with interested parties and communications with the project owner, the AENOR audit team confirms that the monitoring methodology described in the monitoring plan is feasible within the project design and that the means considered for implementation, including data management and quality control and assurance control processes are sufficient as well as the procedures described for monitoring and evaluation.

During the audit process, the project owners submitted the monitoring report in accordance with the monitoring plan. The information provided meets the criteria of accuracy and/or completeness. AENOR, based on the execution of the monitoring plan and the evaluation of the estimates of GHG reductions or removals and the baseline scenario, determines that those calculated are in accordance with the methodology used by the owner of the GHG mitigation initiative.

This information was contrasted during the audit process in discussions with the project development team to ensure that ex-post GHG reductions as a result of project activity can be reported and verified in accordance with the principles of the MRV System and the accounting rules established in the applied methodology.

3.11. Quantification of GHG reductions and removals

3.11.1. Quantification methodologies

The climate change mitigation project is developed under the requirements of the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) projects:

The REDD+ project seeks to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation and was designed with the following guidelines:

- The CRIMA Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project follows the Standard for the voluntary carbon market – BCR Standard – from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. V 2.0.
- The CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque initiative of Aduche REDD+ Project, applies the conditions of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects" Version 2.1 of June 05, 2020.

AENOR verified the relevance of these methodologies for the baseline, emission reduction, project emissions and leakage. This verification was based on information

provided by the project developer, contrasted during the audit process.

AENOR verified that the use of this methodology is consistent and that the conditions of applicability of the same are met and the characteristics of the BioCarbon Registry v2.0 Standard of February 14, 2022 are met., follows the guidelines dictated by the UNFCCC regarding REDD+; It has a mechanism for the management and monitoring of leaks and a mechanism for the management of the risk of non-permanence.

3.11.2. Additionality

The CRIMA Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche project REDD+ Project, in numeral 2 of the PDD, identifies the baseline and additionality, to follow the guidelines of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects. Version 3.0 of February 16, 2022 of the BioCarbon Registry standard, and complies with criterion C thereof. According to the multitemporal analyses, secondary information and the Participatory Rural Diagnostics (DRP) carried out by Yauto and Carbon Terra, the most possible land uses in the absence of the project would have been (see folder *Workshops*), mining, logging for commercial purposes, subsistence agriculture and livestock and illicit crops.

According to the methodology applied, those projects with special conditions are considered additional. For this, they must comply with at least one option mentioned in section 11.2.1: Conditions demonstrating additionality.

The project area is constituted by lands titled to Indigenous ethnic groups, which do not have the financial capacity to implement activities of care and governance of the territory. Therefore, efforts to reduce deforestation through sustainable production systems, improve living conditions, support local governance capacity and land use planning and monitoring, in a community scheme, cannot exist in the absence of the project. As a result of this analysis, it is determined that the project activities are additional.

Given that the project strategy includes the development of economic alternatives compatible with community well-being and nature conservation, the improvement of the living conditions of the communities that live in the Indigenous Reservations (supporting initiatives related to transport and infrastructure, education, health and basic sanitation), strengthening territorial planning and mechanisms to guarantee food security, Strengthening capacities to fulfill surveillance functions over the territory, provision of tools that contribute to the improvement of forest management by the community, the benefits of biodiversity would not have occurred in the absence of the project.

AENOR considers that the project complies with the additionality criteria for REDD+ projects established by the methodology applied, as it produces a net benefit to the atmosphere in terms of reduced emissions and that the mitigation result would not have occurred in its absence.

AENOR considers that the project complies with these guidelines, in relation to changes in carbon stocks, within the limits of the project, identifying the most likely land use at the beginning of the project and correctly applying the steps of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document for the quantification of GHG Emission Reductions of REDD+ Projects" Version 2.1 of June 05, 2020.

Additionally, AENOR has been able to verify, through documentary evidence and testimonies obtained from interested parties, that the project is not the product of activities to offset environmental licenses, concessions or application for timber forest use or request for subtraction from the national forest reserve; nor is it the product of preservation and restoration activities in strategic areas and ecosystems for which payments for GHG reduction and capture environmental services are accessed.

3.11.3. Land eligibility

The mitigation initiative is within the Gran Resguardo Indígena Predio Putumayo indigenous reservation and the Andoque de Aduche indigenous reservation, the area has a total extension of 1,018,661.6 ha, of which 1,003,130.85 ha is the eligible area being stable forest during the period 2007 – 2017.

To identify eligible area, the project carried out the reconstruction of the methodology used by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies of Colombia (IDEAM) for the definition of the Forest Emissions Reference Level - NREF (IDEAM, 2019). The identified forest complies with the definition adopted by Colombia and used by the SMByC, which corresponds to land occupied mainly by trees that may contain shrubs, palms, guaduas, herbs and lianas, in which tree cover predominates with a minimum crown density of 30%, a minimum in situ crown height of 5 meters at the time of identification and a minimum area of one hectare. The process to identify eligible forests within the project boundaries began with the download of the Non-Forest Forest maps produced by SMByC. With this information it was possible to determine the forests that have been stable during the last ten years and demonstrate that they meet the eligibility criteria defined by the reference methodology, in table 6 the result of the eligible areas can be observed.

Table 4. Land eligibility analysis

Classification	Forest	No Forest	No information
Eligible	1.003.130,84		
Not eligible		15.511,27	19,52
Total	1.003.130,84	15.511,27	19,52

3.11.4. Baseline scenario for REDD+ actions

To select the boundaries of the reference region, the proposer followed the AFOLU sector methodological document. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects. BCR0002. Version 3.0 February 16, 2022. I identify the forest areas located in the region adjacent to the reservations that comprise the project area, considering the definition of forest adopted for Colombia. For this, the project developer used forest cover information from the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC). To define the boundaries of the reference region, he used a combination of biophysical cartographic information of the territory and social information, especially on agents and causes of deforestation, analyzed areas of adjacent indigenous reservations and other territorial planning figures. In this way, the similarity between the project area and the reference area in terms of modes of government, regulations, social structure and customs was ensured. The biophysical characteristics evaluated were slopes, elevation, land use, precipitation and temperature, (in section 1.8 of the PDD the proposer describes these variables and presents the thematic maps; in letter g a summary of the similarity analysis observed between the reference region and the project area is presented). National Natural Parks, as well as areas that have a license for mining titles, were excluded.

From the point of view of deforestation drivers, both the department of Caquetá (municipality of Solano) and the department of Amazonas (municipality of La Chorrera, Puerto Alegría and Puerto Santander) were identified adjacent areas that have presented forest loss in the last 10 years, especially during 2016 when the deforestation rate increased compared to the historical average. This situation is mainly explained by the national circumstances that occurred during the process and signing of the Peace Agreements, the absence of government control in this region and speculation about the expectation of achieving land titling, among other aspects.

Taking into account these conditions, the boundaries of the reference region were identified ensuring that all the similarity criteria that are required by the methodology and other complementary ones were considered, especially the following: i) agents and drivers of deforestation, ii) access to the area, iii) identified land tenure, iv) similar post-deforestation land uses, v) current forest and ecosystems, vi) political context and vii) applicable regulations.

The reference area for REDD+ actions comply with the principles of conservatism and similarity.

3.11.5. Consideration of carbon deposits

Following the guidelines of the methodological document sector AFOLU. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects. BCR0002. Version 3.0 February 16, 2022, the mitigation initiative holder selected carbon reservoirs from tree top land biomass, underground biomass, and soil organic carbon for both the baseline and project scenarios.

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CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project considers the deposits associated with non-tree plant aerial biomass, dead wood and leaf litter; a conservative approach was not chosen because the reference level of emissions in the Amazon biome (NREF¹) does not consider these values due to lack of official information available.

The selection of carbon reservoirs to quantify changes and carbon stocks at the boundaries are presented below:

Table 5. Carbon deposits for REDD+ actions

Carbon Reservoir	Included	Justification
Aerial biomass Tree vegetation	Yes	It represents the largest carbon reservoir derived from the implementation of project activities.
Above-ground biomass Non-tree vegetation	No	This deposit is not included taking into account that it is planned to develop productive activities, based on in semi-annual and annual agricultural species.
Underground biomass	Yes	It is a representative carbon reservoir derived from the implementation of project activities.
Dead wood and leaf litter	No	This deposit is conservatively excluded, as it is not expected to increase in the post-deforestation scenario.
Soil organic carbon	Yes	It is a reservoir whose carbon content is expected to change in the projected scenario.

According to the NREF assumptions, it is assumed that all the carbon contained in the above-ground and underground biomass reservoir is emitted in the same year that the deforestation event occurs. For the carbon emission factor in the total biomass CBF_{eq} (tCO_{2e} / ha) the value of the Amazon Biome (CBF_{eq}) established in the NREF Colombia 2019 is taken, as well as for the carbon emission factor in the soil.

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 Payment for Results of REDD+ under the 2019 UNFCCC was also verified. The application of the most up-to-date NREF on the geographical area of the project was verified, both in the PDD and in its annexes for calculating GHG emission reductions. In compliance with resolution 1447 of 2018, the project is applying the emission factor defined for the period 2018-2022 for the Amazon biome as part of the reconstruction of the NREF.

Therefore, the uncertainty of the information for the calculation of the baseline is subject to the methodology applied.

¹ Forest emissions reference level. Proposed reference level of forest emissions from deforestation in Colombia for payment for REDD++ results under the UNFCCC. Available at: https://REDD+.unfccc.int/files/02012019_nref_colombia_v8.pdf

AENOR considers that the rigor and methodological consistency in terms of the national GHG inventory and the national reference level, as well as the information from Colombia, the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) for the analysis of non-Forest Forest, are covered by the source of information used by the project developer for the calculation of the most up-to-date baseline and from official sources.

Table 6. General project parameters for GHG removal estimates

Biomass area (tC/ha)	Underground biomass (tC/ha)	Total biomass (tC/ha)	CO2 Content equivalent on BT (tCO _{2e} /ha)	Soil Carbon Content			Total emission factor (tCO _{2e} /ha)
				COS (tC/ha)	COS _{20years} (tC/ha)	COS _{eq} (tCO _{2e} /ha)	
258	57	315	544	74	3,7	13,6	557,6

3.11.6. Estimation of ex ante reductions and removals

The validation and verification team performed an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the criteria set out in the calculation methodology employed.

The project leader provided conversion factors, formulas, and calculations in spreadsheet format to ensure that all formulas were accessible for review. The project leader 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 analysis methods or default values were checked against the corresponding source.

The following table summarizes the data and parameters used by the project owner to calculate the ex-ante GHG emission reductions over the project quantification period of GHG emissions reduction and that have been evaluated by AENOR:

Table 7 Ex ante estimates

Year	Date	Estimation of GHG reductions due to deforestation (tCO ₂)	Estimation of accumulated GHG reductions from deforestation (tCO ₂)	Estimation of total GHG reductions (tCO ₂)
1	05/01/2018 - 31/12/2018	1.517.501	1.517.501	1.517.501
2	01/01/2019 - 31/12/2019	1.591.669	3.109.170	1.591.669
3	01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020	1.656.168	4.765.337	1.656.168
4	01/01/2021 - 31/12/2021	1.709.015	6.474.352	1.709.015
5	01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022	1.748.938	8.223.290	1.748.938
6	01/01/2023 - 31/12/2023	1.132.316	9.355.606	1.132.316
7	1/01/2024 - 31/12/2024	1.128.941	10.484.546	1.128.941
8	01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025	1.125.575	11.610.122	1.125.575

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9	01/01/2026 - 31/12/2026	1.122.220	12.732.342	1.122.220
10	01/01/2027 - 31/12/2027	1.118.875	13.851.217	1.118.875
11	01/01/2028 - 31/12/2028	1.115.540	14.966.756	1.115.540
12	01/01/2029 - 31/12/2029	1.112.214	16.078.970	1.112.214
13	01/01/2030 - 31/12/2030	1.108.898	17.187.869	1.108.898
14	01/01/2031 - 31/12/2031	1.105.593	18.293.461	1.105.593
15	01/01/2032 - 31/12/2032	1.102.297	19.395.758	1.102.297
16	01/01/2033 - 31/12/2033	1.099.010	20.494.768	1.099.010
17	01/01/2034 - 31/12/2034	1.095.734	21.590.502	1.095.734
18	01/01/2035 - 31/12/2035	1.092.467	22.682.969	1.092.467
19	01/01/2036 - 31/12/2036	1.089.210	23.772.179	1.089.210
20	01/01/2037 - 31/12/2037	1.085.962	24.858.142	1.085.962
21	01/01/2038 - 31/12/2038	1.082.725	25.940.866	1.082.725
22	01/01/2039 - 31/12/2039	1.079.496	27.020.363	1.079.496
23	01/01/2040 - 31/12/2040	1.076.278	28.096.640	1.076.278
24	01/01/2041 - 31/12/2041	1.073.069	29.169.709	1.073.069
25	01/01/2042 - 31/12/2042	1.069.869	30.239.578	1.069.869
26	01/01/2043 - 31/12/2043	1.066.679	31.306.257	1.066.679
27	01/01/2044 - 31/12/2044	1.063.498	32.369.755	1.063.498
28	01/01/2045 - 31/12/2045	1.060.327	33.430.081	1.060.327
29	01/01/2046 - 31/12/2046	1.057.165	34.487.246	1.057.165
30	01/01/2047 - 31/12/2047	1.054.012	35.541.259	1.054.012
31	01/01/2048 - 31/12/2048	1.050.869	36.592.128	1.050.869
32	01/01/2049 - 31/12/2049	1.047.735	37.639.863	1.047.735
33	01/01/2050 - 31/12/2050	1.044.611	38.684.474	1.044.611
34	01/01/2051 - 31/12/2051	1.041.495	39.725.969	1.041.495
35	01/01/2052 - 31/12/2052	1.038.389	40.764.358	1.038.389
36	01/01/2053 - 31/12/2053	1.035.292	41.799.651	1.035.292
37	01/01/2054 - 31/12/2054	1.032.205	42.831.855	1.032.205
38	01/01/2055 - 31/12/2055	1.029.126	43.860.982	1.029.126
39	01/01/2056 - 31/12/2056	1.026.057	44.887.038	1.026.057
40	01/01/2057 - 04/01/2058	1.022.996	45.910.034	1.022.996
Total, Emission Reduction of Estimated GHG (tCO₂e)		45.910.034		45.910.034
Crediting period (years)		40 years		40 years
Annual GHG Emissions Reduction (tCO ₂ e/year)		1.147.750		1.147.750

Table 8. Parameters used by the mitigation initiative holder for ex ante estimates

Data/Parameter available for validation	Value	Purpose of the data/parameter	Evaluation procedure
Deforestation rate TDRRt 1 - (% per year) RR	0,29%	Estimates of the deforestation rate in % per year in the project reference region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of calculation equations Revision of procedures of calculation. Mapping review in non-forest change
Project area - total AP - (ha)	1,003,130.84 ha	Estimation of emissions in the baseline scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value consistent with GIS database. Entered correctly in the spreadsheet.

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Fraction of dry matter carbon	0,47	Estimation of carbon content in biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NREFF Colombia and BCR methodology. • Entered correctly in the spreadsheet.
Conversion factor from C to CO ₂ eq	3,667	Estimation of carbon-in-carbon content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of the correct calculation of the data.
Reference Area covered by forest in the year (2007)- ha	831,751.07 ha	Estimation of carbon-in-carbon content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of the correct calculation of the data.
Reference Area covered by forest in the year (20017)- ha	807,134.20 ha	Estimation of carbon-in-carbon content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of the correct calculation of the data.
Leakage Area covered by forest in the year (2007)-ha	396,531.55 ha	Quantification of the Discounts generated by the leakage area.	Correct use parameters used by Colombian Normative
Leakage Area covered by forest in the year (2018)-ha	394.823,65		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct use parameters used by Colombian Normative
Above-ground biomass stocks (t/ha) NREF	445	Quantification of Net mitigation results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct use parameters used by Colombian Normative
Stock underground biomass (t/ha) NREF	98	Quantification of Net mitigation results	
Carbon stocks NREF CBTeq (tCO ₂ e/ha)	557,6	Quantification of Net mitigation results	

3.12. Double counting

The verification of the project area and the leakage area was carried out to identify possible overlaps, consulting databases such as RENARE. The project developer provided geographical documentary evidence, which justifies the non-overlap with natural parks or other indigenous reserves or with other GHG mitigation projects, adjusted its boundaries to avoid the overlap of areas with the association of indigenous authorities PANI and with the association of indigenous authorities of ACILAPP demonstrating compliance with the consultation with interested parties.

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 reductions or removals of GHG emissions generated by the project are included in an emissions trading program or in any other mechanism that includes GHG emissions trading.

3.13. Assessment of non-permanence

The evaluation of non-permanence is a tool whose essential objective is to analyze the risk of a project against biophysical and socioeconomic risks, determine the impact on the development of the project, which may be reflected in the number of credits that a project must deposit in the reserve.

In the numeral of PDD 13.6 is the methodology to monitor the permanence of the actions of the project taking into account the biophysical risks, fires, floods and socioeconomic risks, land tenure disputes, conflicts between project actors, governance deficit, community participation among others.

The evaluation of non-permanence is a tool whose essential objective is to analyze the risk of a project against biophysical and socioeconomic risks, determine the impact on the development of the project, which may be reflected in the number of credits that a project must deposit in the reserve. The CRIMA Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project followed the methodological guidelines of the AFOLU sector methodological document. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects. BCR0002. Version 3.0 February 16, 2022, to monitor the permanence of project activities and design a plan to mitigate the risk of non-permanence, which can be consulted in numeral 14 Risk Management.

The non-permanence assessment and the risk mitigation plan are consistent with what was observed in the field in the framework of the audit, the risk mitigation actions proposed by the project are reasonable and reduce the level of uncertainty for the permanence of the carbon contents and the actions of the project.

Therefore, the AENOR audit team verifies that the project owner ensures the permanence of the project activities, for the period of quantification of emission reductions and removals.

3.14. Evaluation of co-benefits and contribution to SDGs

The CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque mitigation initiative of Aduche Proyecto REDD+ does not evaluate the co-benefits generated by the REDD actions implemented since it is not a requirement of strict compliance required by the BCR standard.

The project will analyze and describe the contribution to the SDGs in each of the verifications in the four action lines where REDD+ activities are directed (specified in the management plans, activity reports and in more detail in Section 10 of the PDD and in the description of the Activities of the REDD+ project numeral 8 of the PDD, in the RM in the description of the activities carried out during the monitoring period 3.2 the contribution to the SDGs is provided in each of the activities.

3.15. Management of legal requirements and land tenure

3.15.1. Compliance with legal requirements

The holder of the initiative demonstrated compliance with the legal requirements for REDD+ activities, the supports are in the legal compliance folder and the legal requirements are described in the cumplimiento_REDD+CRIMA v1 matrix.xlsx, the analysis of compliance with each standard applicable to this type of project is shown, it also makes a special analysis on compliance with Resolution 1447 of 2018 and Resolution 0831 of 2020.

The AENOR audit team concludes that CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche Proyecto REDD+, fully complies with the regulations and legal requirements in force in Colombia for the implementation of this type of projects.

3.15.2. Land tenure

The Predio Putumayo Indigenous Reservation was established on April 5, 1988 by the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform (INCORA), today the Colombian Institute of Rural Development (INCODER). Thus, the resolutions that account for the rights of tenure and use of the land of the territory of the Predio Putumayo Indigenous Reservation are the following:

- Constitution: Resolution 030 of April 6, 1988
- Clarification: Resolution 057 of September 4, 1989
- Extension: Resolution 0105 of March 28, 2007
- Certification: Resolution 1947 of September 29, 2006

The territory of the Andoque de Aduche Indigenous Reservation is also included. The Resolutions and Agreements that account for the rights of tenure and use of the land of the territory of the Andoque de Aduche Indigenous Reservation are the following:

Constitution: Resolution 033 of April 6, 1988
Enlargement: Agreement 030 of 15 December 2004
Certification: Resolution 677 of April 17, 2006
Extension: Agreement 140 of December 04, 2020

Considering the extensive area of the Predio Putumayo Indigenous Reservation, the ethnic groups to which the area was titled decided to carry out zoning for management and control, carried out by communities that inhabit them. Therefore, following this request of the community, INCORA, delimited these areas into 9 sectors, according to INCORA Plan No. p-198.849 through Resolution 057 of September 4, 1989, as follows (Ministry of Environment, 2006):

- Sector Puerto Nariño and Puerto Alegría Area: 444,969 ha
- Los Monos, Kuemaní, Puerto Sábalo, Los Estrechos, Belén, Jerusalem and Berlin Area: 467.097 ha
- Sector El Encanto Area: 710.026 ha
- La Chorrera Sector Area: 1.115.258 ha
- Sector Monochoa Area: 221.282 ha
- Andoque Aduche Sector. Area: 211.180 ha
- Villa Azul Sector Area: 731.192 ha
- Sector Arica Area: 1.443.142 ha
- Cahuinarí National Natural Park Area: 480,566 ha

CRIMA is the legal organization of the indigenous authorities holding the eligible areas of the project. The REDD+ Project CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche demonstrated compliance in the process of legitimacy in the signing of the agreements, in addition to this the Head of the mitigation initiative provided clear evidence of land ownership. The mandate agreements were signed with each of the legal representatives of the communities that are part of the sectors belonging to the project area in the Predio Putumayo Indigenous Reservation, community participation was demonstrated in the decision-making of the project and its structuring both in the

activities to be implemented and in the benefits system and administration mechanism.

3.16. Information management

The mitigation initiative has a QC-QA procedure, which ensures the quality of the data and the adequate processing of the information, in order that the project data meets the criteria of the BCR standard, in addition to this the documentation allows the documentation to be stored in an organized manner and secure in digital and physical formats with sufficient copies for at least five years after the last verification period of Project activities.

3.17. Risk management

The mitigation initiative CRIMA Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project, carried out the risk assessment was based on the PMBOK® Guide (Guide to the Fundamentals for Project Management) for the social, environmental and financial dimension.

Some of the risks assessed by the project owner were natural and man-made risks identified in the socio-environmental impact assessment. This information can be corroborated in paragraph 8 of the PDD Risk Management.

3.18. Safeguards

The head of the initiative presents the evidence of compliance with the REDD++ safeguards proposed by the BCR Standard tool during the formulation of the project within the PDD in numeral 9 table 13, aimed at preventing the impact on social, economic or environmental rights and the negative impacts identified in the formulation and implementation of REDD++ activities, In paragraph 13.3. The monitoring plan that must be met in each of the verification periods is shown. The RM in its numeral 3.3 describes the indicators to monitor the safeguards.

4. VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1. Monitoring period

The verification for compliance with REDD+ actions correspond to the period from 05-01-2018 to 31-12- 2021.

4.2. Measurement and data collection

AENOR reviewed the monitoring documentation, as part of the PDD, in addition to the GIS database and considers that they are in accordance with the procedures described in the validated monitoring plan and verified that there is no difference that could cause an increase in the estimates of GHG emission reductions in the current monitoring periods.

AENOR has confirmed that there are no significant material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system and the monitoring plan established in the PDD and the methodologies applied, so there is no overestimation of the reductions requested. In

In addition, the project owner effectively monitors the parameters required to determine project reductions, as required by the monitoring plan and applicable methodology.

The reported parameters, including their source, monitoring frequency and review criteria, as indicated in the PDD, were verified as correct and in line with the update of the monitoring plan was validated. The necessary procedures, including responsibility and authority for monitoring activities, have been verified to be consistent with the PDD. The knowledge of the project beneficiaries to the monitoring activities of the project was considered satisfactory by the audit team.

4.3. Quantification of ex post reductions and removals

The validation and verification team conducted a review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the criteria set out in the calculation methodology employed and the PDD.

The audit team reproduced the calculations to ensure the accuracy of the results. Where applicable, references for analysis methods or default values were checked against the corresponding source.

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

Table 9. Parameters used by the project owner to calculate ex_post

Data/Parameter monitored	Value	Purpose of the data/parameter	Evaluation procedure
Forest area of reference region in 2007	831.751,07 has	Estimation of the change in the area covered by forest in the project area in the no-project scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value consistent with GIS database. • Entered correctly in the spreadsheet.
Forest area of reference region in 2017	807.134,20 has	Estimation of the change in the area covered by forest in the project area in the no-project scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value consistent with GIS database. • Entered correctly in the spreadsheet.
Historical deforestation rate in the reference area 2017	0,29%	Estimation of the historical rate of deforestation in the reference area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value consistent with GIS database. • Entered correctly in the spreadsheet.

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Data/Parameter monitored	Value	Purpose of the data/parameter	Evaluation procedure
Historical deforestation rate in the Project area	0,021%	Estimation of the historical rate of deforestation in the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value consistent with GIS database. Entered correctly in the spreadsheet.

Table 10 reduction in total emissions

	Deforestation	Total
Total GHG reductions for the period of monitoring (tCO ₂ e)	8.981.673	8.981.673
Reductions – Uncertainty 9.3% (tCO ₂ e)	835.295	835.295
Total net reductions for the period of monitoring (tCO ₂ e)	8.146.378	8.146.378

Table 11 summary of reductions by monitoring year

Year	Deforestation avoided (tCO ₂ e)	Total (tCO ₂ e)
2018	1.905.623	1.905.623
2019	2.001.717	2.001.717
2020	2.085.284	2.085.284
2021	2.153.754	2.153.754
Total (tCO₂e)	8.146.378	8.146.378

4.4. Assessment of non-permanence

The evaluation of non-permanence is a tool whose essential objective is to analyze the risk of a project against biophysical and socioeconomic risks, determine the impact on the development of the project, which may be reflected in the number of credits that a project must deposit in the reserve. Project permanence risks are discussed in section 14 of the PDD Risk Management. Risk management is shown in numeral 14.1 of the PDD, mitigation measures and qualification according to a known methodology. Biophysical and socioeconomic risks such as fires, floods, land tenure disputes, conflicts between project actors, non-ownership of project activities and governance deficits will be analyzed for each monitoring period. It will also be assessed if there are natural and man-made disturbances that affect carbon stocks to be discounted from the 15% reserve.

4.5. Disturbance events

No disturbance events are reported during baseline or during the monitoring period.

4.6. Co-benefits and contribution to SDGs

To demonstrate compliance and monitor progress on SDG contribution, project proponents employ the Tool for Determining SDG Contributions from GHG Projects defined by BIOCARBON REGISTRY. To this end, the indicators defined in the tool will be measured and reported annually, table 16 of the PDD describes each of the SDG monitoring indicators.

The implementation of the CRIMA Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project, in the RM shows in each of the activities developed the contribution to both safeguards and the SDGs within the monitoring period from January 5, 2018 to January 5, 2021, in numeral 3.2.

5. COMPLETION OF VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

AENOR has validated and verified that the mitigation initiative CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche Proyecto REDD+, complies with the BioCarbon Registry Standard v2.0 of February 14, 2022. The project has been implemented in accordance with the Project Description and the information included in the PDD.

The validation and verification process were carried out on the basis of all requirements of BioCarbon Registry v2.0 of February 14, 2022. 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) documentary review of the project design, the monitoring plan and the ex-ante and ex post estimation of GHG reductions; (ii) on-site audit and stakeholder interviews;

iii) Resolution of pending issues and the issuance of the final validation and verification report and opinion. In the course of the validation and verification process, clarifying and corrective actions were proposed; All have been successfully closed as shown in the report annexed to this report. A SAF is mentioned that has to do with the analysis of possible social and environmental and social risks in the implementation of the project activities, for which it must have a mitigation plan of the affectation, said mitigation plan must be reviewed in each MRV since it can change over time.

Review of PDD documentation and additional documents related to the ex-ante estimation and monitoring methodology; and the subsequent background investigation, follow-up interviews and review of the parties' comments have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to validate compliance with the established criteria.

In detail, the validation conclusions can be summarized as follows:

- The project is in line with all criteria of BioCarbon Registry v2.0 of February 14, 2022.
- The additionality of the project is sufficiently justified in the PDD.
- The Monitoring Plan is transparent and adequate.

The ex-ante analysis of the project's GHG reductions has been carried out in a precise, transparent and conservative manner, estimating a total of net GHG removals: 45,910,034 tCO₂e estimated for the period from 05-January-2018 to 04-January-2058;

40 years and a total of Reductions for REDD+ actions of 8,146,378 tCO₂e in the monitoring period from 05 -January -2018 to **31-December- 2021**.

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

AENOR can issue a positive verification opinion for verified GHG emission reductions of **8,146,378** marketable tons of CO₂e for the monitoring period (05-01-2018 to 31-12-2021.).

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

Madrid, October 13, 2022.



RUBY ACOSTA BASTIDAS

Lead Auditor

5.2. Annexes 1. Attendance Listings

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA			Yauto S.A.S
Lugar	Comunidad Chukiki.	Fecha	24/04/2022
Nombre del proyecto	CRIMA.		
Ubicación del proyecto	AMAZONAS.		
Hora de inicio	Hora de finalización		

N o	NOMBRE	EDA D	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
16	Wilson Ortiz	47	CHUKIKI	79.900289	
17	Jorge Ortiz	72	CHUKIKI	16875.170	
18	José Ortiz	50	CHUKIKI	79'650.272	
19	Adrián Ortiz	21	CHUKIKI	1123180318	
20	Lia Guirina	38	CHUKIKI	113315430	Lia Guirina
21	Beatriz Urdaneta	49	CHUKIKI	52.534000	
22	Leopoldina Rivaldo	69	CHUKIKI	40.145218	
23	Maria Kuyote	44	CHUKIKI	26.641.306	
24	Cristobal Ortiz Kollotetta	16	CHUKIKI	1.123.180.230	
25	José Elicer Ortiz Urdaneta	16	CHUKIKI	1.123.180.230	
26	Steven Ortiz Urdaneta	19	CHUKIKI	1.006.841.771	
27	Mena Liliana Ortiz Kuyote	21	CHUKIKI	1.006.841.608	
28	Jesús Ortiz	14	CHUKIKI	1.123.180.230	
29					
30					

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

- Yauto S.A.S

Lugar	Comunidad Monos.	Fecha	25/04/2022
Nombre del proyecto	CRIMA.		
Ubicación del proyecto	Amaronán.		
Hora de inicio	Hora de finalización		

N o	NOMBRE	EDA D	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
1	Maximo Membrapoma	30	Los Monos	777458332	[Firma]
2	Jairo Falla J.	49	Los Monos	18.224.848	[Firma]
3	Marina Leizolague	62	Berkine	6.716721	[Firma]
4	Bonifacio Falla	22	Los monos	7.4131500	[Firma]
5	Bonifacio Falla	69	Los Monos	18.875213	[Firma]
6	Redin Gomez	30	NARAJA	1119.594770	[Firma]
7	Humberto Matias M.	28	Belu	1193.514831	[Firma]
8	Jose Hidalgo Falla Teteje	11	Los monos	2.122180.052	[Firma]
9	Federico Ruiz	53	Los monos	7850014205	[Firma]
10	Galamou Fll.	57	Los Monos	6716228	[Firma]
11	José Falla F.	60	Los Monos	6916135	[Firma]
12	Los deines Falla Teteje	28	Los Monos	112329964	[Firma]
13	OSBID MEDEZA LUTOTERA	33	Los Monos	1349583721	[Firma]
14	Henry Jairam Rubal	49	Los Monos	6'567.758	[Firma]
15	Felix Zapateado C.	56	Los Monos	15.848.853	[Firma]

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

- Yauto S.A.S

Lugar	Comunidad La Monos	Fecha	25/04/2022
Nombre del proyecto	CRIMA.		
Ubicación del proyecto	Amaronán		
Hora de inicio	Hora de finalización		

N o	NOMBRE	EDA D	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
16	Adriela Gomez Rubegutofe	39	los monos	1133154096	[Firma]
17	Ester Marina Fajardo	61	los monos	40.160.383	[Firma]
18	Dora Alejandra Mucutus	30	Los monos	7024530453	[Firma]
19	M. dala Paz Kuyateka	67	Los monos	40145150	[Firma]
20	Manuela fusimana	70	Los monos		[Firma]
21	Peston David Mendez R.	77	Los monos	7.72028474	[Firma]
22	SICY ZOLAIDA CAPELA DEKOS	24	Los monos	1125180026	[Firma]
23	Maria Liney Falla.		Los Monos	26.641.369	[Firma]
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA		01	- Yauto S.A.S	
Lugar	Comunidad Puerto Sabalo.	Fecha	26/04/2022	
Nombre del proyecto	CRIMA.			
Ubicación del proyecto	Amazonas			
Hora de inicio		Hora de finalización		

N o	NOMBRE	EDA D	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
1	YESID RAMIREZ KUTOTENA	33	Los Monos	1119593721	[Firma]
2	Wiler Manuel Ranok Morales	21	Pto Sabalo	1133.154.05	[Firma]
3	DRACARIO NASQUINAYVA	67	Pto Sabalo	15875223	[Firma]
4	Jairo Falla P	49	Los Monos	18.224.848	[Firma]
5	Roberto Carlos Ortiz Mirana	32	Pto Sabalo	1119583767	[Firma]
6	Juho Ortiz Morales	64	Puerto Sabalo	15243213	[Firma]
7	IBRAHIMO NAYGDETO	28	Pto Sabalo	1121214998	[Firma]
8	José Wilmar Prunquell	52	Pto Sabalo	1244109	[Firma]
9	Ramiro Recario M.	23	Pto. Sabalo	118.623472	[Firma]
10	Albino Barcoquez	68	Pto Sabalo	15875197	[Firma]
11	ARIDJAVIER MENDOZA	14	PTO Sabalo	110407420	[Firma]
12	Alexandrina Romayca	41	" "	1123154107	[Firma]
13	Óscar Mendoza Ortiz	18	" "	17.655.160	[Firma]
14	[Firma]	27	" "	238906	[Firma]
15	Orlinda Mirana	66	Puerto Sabalo	26.641.352	[Firma]

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA		FORE	Yauto S.A.S	
Lugar	Comunidad Puerto Sabalo	Fecha	26/04/2022	
Nombre del proyecto	CRIMA.			
Ubicación del proyecto	Amazonas.			
Hora de inicio		Hora de finalización		

N o	NOMBRE	EDA D	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
16	Mara Rosa Ortiz	70	Puerto Sabalo		X
17	Magdalena Ortiz	71	Puerto Sabalo	145063	[Firma]
18	Tatiana Salcedo Gomez	26		1124963407	Tatiana Salcedo
19	Norilda Rodriguez Hernandez	33	Puerto Sabalo	1133154259	Norilda R.A.
20	Madame Mendoza	50	Pto Sabalo	40655056	[Firma]
21	Yolibeth Ruiz Fatirama	37	Pto Sabalo	1133.154.030	[Firma]
22	Yendry xelena Mendoza Ruiz	19	Pto. Sabalo	1123180008	[Firma]
23	Pastora Ortiz	74	Pto. Sabalo	40145134	[Firma]
24	Paul Dixon Matias	24	Pto Belen	1193514821	[Firma]
25	Nidia Nicotia R	50	Yauto	31520465	[Firma]
26					
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Listado de Asistencia Carbo-Tena-Yauro

Clan Cucarrón Pueblo Andoke Maloka Capitan Nelson.
28/04/2022

Nombre	Edad	Clan/Pueblo	Cédula	Firma
Jesús Miguel Andoque And.	49	Gabilan Andoque	15.875.312	[Firma]
Cesar Andoque	34	Cucarrón	1133.154.244	[Firma]
Orlando Lugo Kovero	52	SOL	15.875.292	[Firma]
Alexander Andoke	43	SOL	15.879.616	[Firma]
Antony G. Fragoma Andoke	25	Gabilan	1198.953.909	[Firma]
Cesar de	52	Gabilan	1767.6099	[Firma]
Leonardo Andoque Rojas	26	Cucarrón	1.148.953.419	[Firma]
Elias Campobeser Andoque	53	clan venado	15875.298	[Firma]
BERNAN Andoque	59	clan gavilan	15875.182	[Firma]
Henry Andoque	62	Cucarrón	15.875.283	[Firma]
Luz Angela Rojas	57	Cucarrón	40.145.195	[Firma]

Listado de Asistencia Carbo-Tena-Yauro

Clan Cucarrón Pueblo Andoke Maloka Capitan Nelson.
28/04/2022

Nombre	Edad	Clan/Pueblo	Cédula	Firma
Milciades Andoque	72	SOL	15875.164	[Firma]
Delio Andoque	78	SOL	15875.263	[Firma]
Sintia Castro S.	23	Cucarrón	1749.695.216	[Firma]
Ana Victoria Matapi	31	Cucarrón	1179.584.674	[Firma]
Alga Mendoza Gomez	56	SOL	5790.05	[Firma]
RAQUEL KARINA	13	venado		[Firma]

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA

- Yauto S.A.S

Lugar	Comunidad Puerto Alegria	Fecha	29/04/2022
Nombre del proyecto	REDD+ CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche + Auditoria Validación-Verificación		
Ubicación del proyecto	Amazón		
Hora de inicio	10:00 a.m.	Hora de finalización	

Nº	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
1	Juan Eduardo Hernández	37	Corra Terra Yauto	80406697	[Firma]
2	Orlando Andoque	53	Corra Terra	15'875.29	[Firma]
3	Nestor Andoque Macena	41	Andoque	15'875.477	[Firma]
4	Antancio Andoque Andoque	40	Andoque	1133.154223	[Firma]
5	Salvador Andoque B.	46	Andoque	1133.154238	[Firma]
6	Adem Polanco	52	Andoque de Aduche	113315424	[Firma]
7	Hernando Andoque Macena	46	Andoque de Aduche	15'875.477	[Firma]
8	Lisimaco Andoque Hawa	40	Andoque de Aduche	1133154253	[Firma]
9	Hario Andoque Andoque	33	Andoque de Aduche	15'875.190	[Firma]
10	Luis Angel Andoque Andoque	67	Andoque de Aduche	15'875.295	[Firma]
11	Germán Andoque Andoque	70	Andoque de Aduche	15'875.181	[Firma]
12	Milciades Andoque Andoque	73	Andoque de Aduche	15'875.164	[Firma]
13	HIMI ALEX UMIre patero	79	Andoque de Aduche		[Firma]
14	Elias campo Rodriguez		Andoque de Aduche		
15	Priscila Andoque B	37	Andoque de Ararawa	40341389	[Firma]

ANNEX 2 LIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE CRIMA PROJECT PREDIO PUTUMAYO AND ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD PROJECT

N	DOCUMENT NAME	LOCATION
/1/	Minutes of negotiation of the Putumayo Crima property. .pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/2/	Acts of possession of governors 2020. .pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/3/	Acts of Governor's Inauguration 2022. .pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/4/	Minutes of mandate agreements / Minutes 1 2 3 and 24 Sep 2021 Ratification. .pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/5/	Ratification Agreement Zone 1 (ZCV Pto Zábalo and the monkeys). .pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/6/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Andoque.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/7/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Belen.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/8/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Berlín.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/9/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Chukik.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/10/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Guaimaraya.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/11/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_La reform.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/12/	Delicias Comunidad_Las Mandate Agreement.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/13/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Los Monos_1.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/14/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Los Monos_2.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT		CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT
/15/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Nazareth_1.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/16/	Nazareth Mandate Agreement _2 Comunidad_.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/17/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Puerto Pizarro.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/18/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_Puerto Zábalo.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/19/	Mandate Agreement Comunidad_RI Andoque de Aduche.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/20/	CRIMA Statutes.pdf	Legal Representation Agreements
/21/	Acta RI Andoque de Aduche	Ratification Free prior informed consent
/22/	Act ZCV Monochoa and ZCV Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos.pdf	Ratification Free prior informed consent
/23/	RI Aduche-Resolution 033 of April 6, 1988	Land tenure
/24/	RI Aduche-Resolution 677 of 17 April 2006	Land tenure
/25/	RI Andoque de Aduche – Agreement 030 of December 15, 2004	Land tenure
/26/	RI Andoque de Aduche – Agreement 140 of December 04, 2020	Land tenure
/27/	RI Predio Putumayo – Resolution 030 of April 6, 1988	Land tenure
/28/	RI Predio Putumayo – Resolution 057 of September 4, 1989	Land tenure
/28/	RI Predio Putumayo – Resolution 030 of April 6, 1988	Land tenure
/29/	RI Predio Putumayo – Resolution 0105 of March 29, 2007	Land tenure
/30/	RI Predio Putumayo – Resolution 1947 of September 29, 2006	Land tenure
/30/	Calculations _ Baseline and Monitoring CRIMA V314062022.xlsx	Calculations and reductions
/31/	Financial Analysis CRIMA PP AA REDD+ v1.xlsx	Financial analysis
/32/	Andoque de Aduche Census.pdf	Community censuses
/33/	Census Community of Bethlehem.pdf	Community censuses
/34/	Census Community of Bethlehem.pdf	Community censuses
/35/	Berlin Community Census.pdf	Community censuses
/36/	Census Community of Bethlehem.pdf	Community censuses
/37/	Chukik+ Community Census.pdf	Community censuses
/38/	Guaimaraya Community Census.pdf	Community censuses
/39/	Census Community of Las Delicias.pdf	Community censuses
/40/	Community of Nazareth Census.pdf	Community censuses
/41/	Community Census of Puerto Pizarro.pdf	Community censuses
/42/	Community Census of Puerto Zabalo.pdf	Community censuses
/43/	Reforma Community Census	Community censuses
/44/	RI Aduche Census.xls	Community censuses
/45/	REDD+ Legal Compliance Matrix CRIMAv1.xlsx	Legal Compliance
/46/	Documento_Final_Ordenamiento Environmental CRIMA-CORPOAMAZONIA.pdf	Documents Interest Evidence
/47/	Informe Mining Andoque Aracuara 2017.pdf	Documents Interest Evidence
/48/	REDD+ Administration Scheme CRIMA Putumayo Andoque_V4.docx	Management Scheme
/49/	COIREDD+ZCV Monochoa Functions Manual.pdf	Management Scheme
/50/	COIREDD+ZCV Puerto Zabalo Function Manual.pdf	Management Scheme
/51/	COIREDD+ZCV Port Functions Manual Zabalo_Belen.pdf	Management Scheme
/52/	REDD+_Putumayo CRIMA Booklet.pdf	Monitoring evidence
/53/	CRIMA Natural Heritage Agreement	Monitoring evidence
/54/	CRIMA Health Agreement 2019.pdf	Monitoring evidence
/55/	Amazon Vision Annual Report 2019-2020.pdf	Monitoring evidence
/56/	PNIS Executive Report No.19-2019.pfd	Monitoring evidence
/57/	Institutional technical report-monitoring mercury and methyl mercury.pdf.	Monitoring evidence
/58/	Monitoring of territories affected by illicit crops (2020) ONODC.pdf	Monitoring evidence
/59/	Andoque Languages Project.	Monitoring evidence
/60/	CRIMA VA Project (Strengthening Self-Government)	Monitoring evidence
/61/	Recovery of Chagra CRIMA species	Monitoring evidence
/63/	Wildlife Monitoring Journey to the Roots II ACT and CRIMA	Monitoring evidence
/64/	Community Monitoring Pto Zábalo and Los Monos ZCV 2020.pdf	Monitoring evidence
/65/	Strengthening CRIMA self-government (May 2017-2018) pdf.	Monitoring evidence
/66/	Minutes and report of the CLP law meeting April 2018	Monitoring evidence
/67/	Ethnoecological Characterization Community Monitoring Control Zone and Monochoa Surveillance	Monitoring evidence
/68/	Andoque Agreement of Aduche_Natural Heritage Language.pdf	Monitoring evidence
/69/	CRIMA Report Meeting Life Plans 4 Villages	Monitoring evidence

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT		CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT
/70/	Ectnobiological Characterization Community of Strait.pdf	Monitoring evidence
/71/	Ectnobiological Characterization Community of New Jerusalem.pdf	Monitoring evidence
/72/	Ectnobiological Characterization Community of Berlin.pdf	Monitoring evidence
/73/	ACT 2018 Annual Report.	Monitoring evidence
/74/	Strengthening self-government and traditional environmental authority for the governance and forest management of the reserves associated with CRIMA.pdf	Start Date
/75/	Description of activities of the project journey to the roots II May 2022.pdf	Start Date
/76/	Acta de Reunión_Limites_CRIMA y ACILAPP, pdf	Project Boundaries
/77/	Act of Reunión_Limites_CRIMA and AZITACH.pdf	Project Boundaries
/78/	Act of Reunión_Limites_CRIMA and PANI.pdf	Project Boundaries
/79/	Territorial jurisdiction ACILAPP Communities.pdf	Project Boundaries
/80/	Ancestral territories.shp	Maps
/81/	CRIMA land use change matrix and boundary area.xlsx	Maps
/82/	COIRESS+ administration areas	Maps
/83/	Crima shp.zip	Maps
/84/	AreasProyecto_Crima.KMZ	Maps
/85/	LimitePredioPutumayo_Ampliacion Andoque.shp.xml	Maps
/86/	MR CRIMA PP and AA REDD+ Bio Carbon_28092022_V5.docx	
/87/	MRCRIMA PP and AA REDD+ BioCarbon_28092022_V4.docx	
/88/	QC-QA REDD+ CRIMAv1.Docx procedure	
/89/	Act of socialization with PNN Vahuinari_18042022.pdf	Institutional Relations
/90/	Minutes of the Socialization Meeting of the Government of the Amazon. .pdf	Institutional Relations
/91/	Minutes of Socialization Meeting Office of Indian Affairs.pdf	Institutional Relations
/92/	Amazonas Government Communities	Institutional Relations

ANNEX 3 FINDINGS REPORT

NONCONFORMITIES (NCS)

NC ID:	01	Date 05/17/2022
Description of NC		

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT	CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT		
<p>PROJECT HOLDERS.</p> <p>The owners of the project must provide evidence and demonstrate that numeral 12 of the applicable carbon standard is met, BioCarbon Registry must especially resolve the following nonconformities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The contracts do not show the resolution number of the governors or legal representatives of the communities, there is no evidence that the proper consent procedures of the ethnic groups that hold the collective tenure of the project area were kept. Some of the contracts do not have the identity card number of the legal representative in correspondence information see "<i>Acuerdos_Representación_Legal</i>" folder. b) The project owners should be described in the PDD as well as the roles and responsibilities in the design and execution exercise of the GHG mitigation proposal and their role in the COIREDD+. c) The project owner must clarify in the PDD how the instance of administration and coordination in each of the three zones of the project is and how the three zones are articulated for the execution of the project. d) The document entitled MANAGEMENT SCHEME REDD+ CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE, is not consistent with the project area and does not show consistency in what was seen in the field, in reference to the sectorizations, likewise it does not show clarity of how the three sectors of the project will be articulated for the execution of REDD activities and the project monitoring process. The COIREDD+ does not last in all communities of 4 years according to the evidence collected in the framework of the field audit. e) The owners of the project must show in the PDD how the distribution of benefits was defined by each of the communities and show the agreements between the different communities to define the % of distribution of the carbon credits that will be assigned to each of the communities and show that the consultation procedure was made to agree on the distribution of carbon rights. f) The monitoring report should describe the coordinating committee with names and positions in each of the zones for the current verification period and how transparent participation in the investment of activities and their accountability will be guaranteed. 			
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; border: none;">Project Proponent Response</td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none;">Date: 6/22/2022</td> </tr> </table>		Project Proponent Response	Date: 6/22/2022
Project Proponent Response	Date: 6/22/2022		
<p>a) Minutes of possession of the representatives of each community that signed the development contracts of the REDD+ project are attached. These minutes include the name, citizenship cards and positions of the members of the Board of Directors of each community.</p>			

b) Section 1.6 of the PDD included the description of the roles and responsibilities of the holders in the design and execution exercise of the GHG mitigation proposal and their role in the Indigenous REDD+ Council (COIREDD+), considering that the latter is composed of members of the communities; Yauto is responsible for providing accompaniment to the committees.

c) Section **1.6 of the PDD** has included a description of the general structure of administration and coordination of the project and the articulation that occurs between the three project areas that have a REDD+ COUNCIL (COIREDD+) designated by the communities as the coordinating body for the administration and monitoring of the project, and the use of investment resources. Each of the communities of the three zones in which the administration of the project is divided, has designated representatives to form a COIREDD+ in each zone. The COIREDD+ is in charge of defining the priority lines of investment, and of approving the investment projects, carried out based on the agreements previously defined in the participatory workshops, with the accompaniment of the caciques and grandparents of the communities. Regarding accountability, each COIREDD+ has established a periodicity for progress in the execution of resources in order to offer transparency in the investment of resources and guarantee their effective participation. Also, as part of the monitoring plan, in the SVG 3.1 indicator, it is stipulated that financial reports will be submitted to project participants within six months after verification and sale of certificates.

d) The document SCHEME OF ADMINISTRATION PROJECT REDD+ CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO AND ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE, which includes the specific description of the model of coordination and administration of the project, was updated. It includes the election periods defined by each zone (4 years).

e) **Section 8.1 of the PDD** has been updated to include a description of the process of sharing carbon benefits by each of the communities and the results of the agreements between the communities. As there are no defined geographical limits within CRIMA, except those defined by the resolution corresponding to the Andoque Reservation, the resources from the commercialization of carbon certificates will be distributed pro-undivided. In other words, resources belong to everyone, and the COIREDD will agree on the specific distribution of investments according to the agreed needs and priorities.

f) The monitoring report included a **description of the members and positions of COIREDD+** that are designated during the first monitoring period of the project. To ensure the transparent participation of community members in the investment of resources from the commercialization of carbon certificates, during the first monitoring period of the project, workshops were held in each community where lines of action and investment priorities were defined.

Documentation provided by project proposer

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT	CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT
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<p>Agreements <i>Agreements-Representation-Legal</i> folder, subfolder <i>Governors Possession Certificates</i>.</p> <p>PDD CRIMA PP and AA REDD+ <i>file_BioCarbon_16062022_V3.pdf</i>, <i>PDD folder and Monitoring Report</i>.</p> <p><i>REDD+ Administration Mechanism File_CRIMA Putumayo Andoque_v3.pdf</i> folder <i>Administration Scheme</i>.</p> <p><i>COIREDD+ Statutes File_CRIMA Putumayo Andoque_v1.pdf</i>, <i>Administration Scheme folder</i>.</p> <p>Records <i>Workshops 1_2_3_Distribucion_Presupuesto_PPSM.pdf</i> located in subfolder <i>Taller_1_2_3 Predio_Sector Monochoa_PPSM</i>; <i>Taller_2_3 Predio_Andoke_Acta.pdf</i> and <i>Taller_2_3 Predio_Andoke_Distribucion Budget.pdf</i> located in subfolder <i>Taller_2_3 Predio_Andoke Aduche</i>; <i>Acta_PSLM Distribucion_Beneficios.pdf</i> and <i>Taller_2_3 PSLM_Distribucion Budget.pdf</i> located in subfolder <i>Taller_2_3_Predio_Putumayo_PSLM</i>, in the <i>Workshops</i>.</p>	
OEC Assessment	Date: 7/19/2022
<p>NC 01 in its numeral a) is considered OPEN because the project owner does not ensure compliance with social and environmental safeguards in the term of prior and informed consent for decision-making, specifically consultation before the signing of contracts, which does not ensure carbon rights among the proponents. The attached minutes of September 23 and 24, 2021 do not have sufficient information to demonstrate that a full and informed consultation was carried out and that the decision was made by the communities to decide to sign the mandate contract, most signed on September 20, 2021 as the Andoque de Aduche indigenous reservation before holding the meeting.</p>	
Project Proponent Response 2	Date: 7/27/2022
<p>MINUTES OF CONFIRMATION OF FREE PRIOR CONSENT ARE ATTACHED AND INFORMED signed by the project communities at the Assembly level, where they confirm and declare that the decision to prepare, participate and sign the mandate contract for the sale of the carbon certificates of the REDD+ Project was taken with knowledge and in a free, prior and informed manner, thus complying with the principles of safeguards for greenhouse gas mitigation projects (see <i>Act RI Andoque de Aduche.pdf</i> and <i>Act ZCV Monochoa and ZCV Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos.pdf</i> in folder <i>Representation-Legal Agreements</i>, subfolder <i>Ratification Free, Prior and Informed Consent</i>).</p>	
Documentation provided by project proposer	
<p><i>Act RI Andoque de Aduche .pdf</i> and <i>Act ZCV Monochoa and ZCV Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos.pdf</i> in folder <i>Representation-Legal Agreements</i>, subfolder <i>Ratification Free, Prior and Informed Consent</i></p>	
OEC Assessment 2	Date: 8/18/2022

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT	CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT
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The project proponent attaches evidence of the communities' consent to be represented by both the governors and the CRIMA organization and ensures compliance with the participation safeguards. For this reason, NC 01 is considered CLOSED by the Aenor audit team.

NC ID:	02	Date: 17/05/2022
Description of NC		
ADDITIONALITY		
a) The project owner must demonstrate additionality and describe its compliance in the PDD according to numeral 10.6 of the BioCarbon Registry Standard Document Version 2.0 of February 2022.		
Project Proponent Response		Date: 6/22/2022
The BioCarbon Registry (BCR) Standard v2.0 (2022) establishes that the REDD+ project holder must apply the methodology to demonstrate additionality described in the REDD+ methodological document. In section 6. <i>Baseline scenario and additionality of the PDD</i> , the development of each of the steps defined in the methodology for the identification of the baseline and additionality of the project referred to in section 9 of the Methodology BCR0002 v3.0 (2022) is presented. In this way, the requirements established in the BCR v2.0 Standard are complied with, and the additionality of the project is demonstrated.		
Documentation provided by project proposer		
PDD CRIMA PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_V3		
OEC Assessment		Date: 7/19/2022
The holder of the initiative complies with the reference in relation to additionality for which CN 02 is declared CLOSED		

NC ID:	03	Date: 5/17/2022
Description of NC		

SPATIAL LIMITS OF THE PROJECT:

a) Reference area.

The reference area must be adjusted taking into account the comparability between the project area and the reference area and the average deforestation rate must be approximate to that of the NREF to comply with the principle of conservatism numeral 11.1 and 11.2 of the BioCarbon Registry standard Version 2.0, February 2022

b) Project area.

The boundary of the project area must be adjusted with respect to the boundaries of neighboring indigenous associations since the project area is not standard boundaries of a defined indigenous reservation, but corresponds to the area of an indigenous organization, so the boundaries are subject to agreements between the different indigenous peoples and their ancestral territories, what is not found in the resolutions of adjudication of the safeguards. The owners of the project must demonstrate the socialization of the project with the neighboring associations in order to guarantee compliance with the safeguards and not cause a negative impact on any neighbor to comply with numeral 16 of the BioCarbon Registry Version 2.0 standard February 2022.

c) Leakage area

The leakage area must have a range of up to 5km because it is the maximum distance that was detected in the field visit for farms and non-timber and timber materials from the forest for use in the construction of local infrastructure.

Project Proponent Response

Date: 6/22/2022

- a) The Reference Region has been adjusted (see *CRIMA.shp* file, in *Maps folder*, subfolder *ajuste_predio_putumayo*) and its boundaries are based on the analysis of deforestation drivers that has been carried out in a participatory manner with the community and using information from regional land use change studies. The main access routes to the reference region correspond to the Orteguasa, Yarí, Caguan and Caquetá rivers. The first three rivers connect downstream with the Caquetá River and is the access route to the Gran Predio Putumayo and Andoque de Aduche reservation. Deforestation agents (settlers, indigenous and other human groups) move along these access routes and make a presence in the project territory, which can increase in the absence of REDD+ activities and generate an increase in the loss of historical forest. Likewise, the rate of deforestation observed during the historical reference period accurately describes the scenario that occurs in this region of the country and responds to a conservative approach, since the boundaries of the reference region cover areas that are similar to the project area and are in its vicinity.

Therefore, by identifying that access and all the drivers of deforestation observed in the reference region are manifested in the project area, this region is a reflection of the reality of the trend and movement of deforestation in the territory in the short and long term and reflects what may continue to occur in the scenario in which the REDD+ project is not implemented.

- b) The boundaries of the project have been adjusted based on meetings between traditional indigenous authorities of neighboring communities. The Acts signed with the communities of ACILAPP, AZICATCH, and PANI that border the project are attached.
- c) The leakage area of the project *has been adjusted considering a potential displacement of 5 km. of deforestation agents operating within the project area (see CRIMA.shp file, in Maps folder, subfolder ajuste_predio_putumayo)*.

Documentation provided by project proposer

- a) *CRIMA.shp*, in *Maps folder*, subfolder *ajuste_predio_putumayo*
- b) *Minutes Reunión Límites CRIMA and ACILAPP.pdf*, *Minutes Reunión Límites CRIMA and AZICATCH.pdf*, *Minutes Reunión Límites CRIMA and PANI.pdf* , in the *Project Boundaries folder*
- c) *CRIMA.shp*, in *Maps folder*, subfolder *ajuste_predio_putumayo*

OEC Assessment

Date:

The proposer resolves the findings complying with the benchmark, which is why the AENOR audit team considers **NC 03 CLOSED**.

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT	CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT
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NC ID:	04	Date: 5/17/2022
Description of NC		
TIME LIMITS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There is no documentation supporting the Project Start Date, taking into account the definition of 10.4 Start Date of the BioCarbon Registry Version 2.9 standard document of February 2022. b) Attach evidence of the development of the REDD activities carried out by each of the communities within the monitoring reporting period. c) Attach evidence of development of activities that were found in the field within the framework of the audit. 		
Project Proponent Response		Date: 6/22/2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The start date corresponds to the date on which the Letter of Intent and Exclusivity was signed by the legal organization representing the communities, this being the Middle Indigenous Regional Council of the Amazon (CRIMA). This letter constitutes the formalization of the interest and commitment on the part of the communities in the development of a REDD+ project in order to receive economic resources as an incentive for the protection of the forest and reduction of deforestation. From that moment on, other activities were developed that support the community's commitment to forest conservation and access to the REDD+ mechanism, these activities are presented in the PDD and in the monitoring report. b) Evidence of the development of REDD+ activities in the communities that are part of the project is included. c) The evidences of the development of the activities that were found in the field during the audit were included. 		
Documentation provided by project proposer		

- a) Document *Letter of 56epresent_CRIMA PP and AA REDD+.pdf*, folder *Start Date*.
PDD documents *crima PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_V3.pdf* and *MR CRIMA PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_v3.pdf*, PDD folder and *Monitoring Report*
- b) Documents *13. Recovery of Chagra species CRIMA_122020.pdf*, *14. COIREDD+_CRIMA Predio Putumayo 2022.pdf*, *15. Inf. Monitoring Fauna_Viaje at 56epres II_ACT and CRIMA_042022.pdf*, *16. Community Monitoring Pto. Zábalo y Los Monos ZCV 2020.pdf*, *17. Pilot beekeeping Andoque.pdf*, folder *Monitoring evidence*.
- c) Documents *13. Recovery of Chagra species CRIMA_122020.pdf*, *14. COIREDD+_CRIMA Predio Putumayo 2022.pdf*, *15. Inf. Monitoring Fauna_Viaje at 56epres II_ACT and CRIMA_042022.pdf*, *16. Community Monitoring Pto. Zábalo y Los Monos ZCV 2020.pdf*, *17. Pilot beekeeping Andoque.pdf*, folder *Monitoring evidence*.

OEC Assessment

Date: 7/19/2022

The start date does not comply with the reference for which the CN 04 is declared **OPEN**.

Project Proponent Response 2

Date: 7/27/2022

The *Letter of Intent and Exclusivity for the Development and Sale of Emission Reductions of the REDD+ Project* is the evidence that supports the first action that marks the beginning of the project's reductions. The *Biocarbon Registry v2.0 standard of 2022*, page 58, states that the start date of a REDD+ project can be demonstrated by: a) *the start of forest resource conservation plans*; b) *initiating concrete actions to reduce deforestation*; c) *the initiation of project activities*. The *Letter of Intent and Exclusivity* describes actions and elements that demonstrate the start date as follows: 1) it marks the beginning of the forest resource conservation plan that corresponds to the beginning of the development of the REDD+ project, 2) it marks the beginning of concrete actions to reduce deforestation in the territory, and 3) it marks the beginning of the activities of the REDD+ project that will reduce deforestation in the territory. These characteristics can be corroborated especially in the content of *the Introductory section* of the Charter and the sections of numerals 2 and 9. In this way, the Letter of Intent meets the requirements to be evidence of the start date of the project according to the parameters of the standard.

It is also important to note that in BCR's *REDD+ v3.0 Methodology* (page 13), in the definition of the start date it contemplates that the start of *the "agreements" of the "forest management strategy"* is evidence of the start date of a REDD+ project. Recognizing that the letter of intent constitutes a *"forest management agreement"*, then the letter of intent meets the requirement to constitute evidence of the initiation of this REDD+ project.

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT	CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT
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OEC Assessment 3	Date: 8/18/2022
<p>Standard for voluntary carbon market standard BCRV2.0 February 14, 2022. Numeral 10.4 Start date.</p> <p>For REDD+ activities, the start date is the date on which the activities proposed by the project owner to demonstrate emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation and/or forest resource conservation plans, including agreements and contracts, begin. That is, concrete actions to reduce deforestation/degradation.</p> <p>Having the above described it is necessary that the owner of the initiative demonstrate evidence of actions developed in the field since the agreements and letters of intent are not naming the strategy for the implementation of concrete actions for the reduction of degradation and deforestation and is not a support that is considered valid for the start date according to ISO 14064-3: 2019 3.1.3 (Start Date: For REDD+ projects, the start date is the date on which the activities proposed by the project to demonstrate reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation begin. These can be, for example, the initiation of forest management strategies and/or forest resource conservation plans, i.e. concrete actions to reduce deforestation).</p> <p>The CN is considered OPEN in its numeral a</p>	
Response 3 from project proposer	Date: 8/18/2022

As effectively indicated in Evaluation 3 by the auditor, according to the BCR V2.0 standard, the start date is the one on which the activities proposed by the Project owner begin, including agreements and contracts. These agreements and contracts have been provided as part of the evidence, and are available in the project folder (see *Start Date folder*).

The letter of intent for the development of the REDD+ project is part of the community actions to finance the project *Strengthening self-government and traditional environmental authority for the governance and forest management of the reserves associated with CRIMA*, which was formulated since 2017 (see *Strengthening CRIMA self-government May 2017.pdf* in the *Start Date folder*). The objective of this project was "To strengthen self-government and traditional environmental authority for forest governance and management in the territories of the reservations associated with CRIMA" (see page 19 of the cited document). Within the background information for the formulation of this project, the REDD+ mechanism is highlighted as a possible source of financing (see page 5 of that document). In the development of the aforementioned document, the benefits that are expected to be received with the implementation of this project are described, and there is one in particular that highlights the REDD+ mechanism and that it is hoped that the community can expand knowledge about this mechanism and define the viability and application in the safeguards (see page 19). When the community decides to sign the letter of intent to develop the REDD+ project, it is already implementing its strategy to strengthen forest governance and management.

As for the actions carried out in the field, there are the following activities, for which evidence is reported:

During 2018, the community monitoring pilot for the characterization of flora (timber trees) and terrestrial fauna was carried out with Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) (see folder *Monitoring Evidence*, file *25. ACT 2018 Annual Report.pdf*; see Workshops folder, *Interviews subfolder*, *Videos_entrevista subfolder*, *VID_20220128_092233.mp4* file and *Interviews subfolder*, *transcripción_Videos subfolder*, file *Entrevista_Narciso_Puerto_Mosco.docx*)

Monitoring activities included:

- trainings conducted by ACT.
- workshops and socialization meetings for preliminary identification of species, and preparation of indigenous teams of local communities in the management of tools (camera traps and a log log) and good monitoring practices.

In addition, in 2018, within the framework of the Letter of Intent and the development of the project, the community executed the following activities related to forest conservation and strengthening governance:

- Implementation of the family management plan, which consists of planning and controlling the area assigned to each family (See Workshops folder, *Interviews subfolder*, *Videos_entrevista subfolder*, *VID_20220127_171548.mp4* file and

subfolder *transcripción_Videos,* file
Entrevista_Eliseo_Ortiz_Gobernador_Chukiki.docx)

- Establishment of a council of older adults within the framework of the Management Plan (see Workshops folder, Interview subfolder, *Videos_entrevista* subfolder, *VID_20220124_161241.mp4* file and *transcripción_Videos* subfolder, file *Entrevista_Elmerson_Onoco.docx*)
- Management and improvement of farms and transition from productive practices such as livestock production systems to conservation-oriented practices (see video clip see folder *Workshops*, subfolder *Interviews*, subfolder *Videos_entrevista*, records *VID_20220127_154715.mp4* and *VID_20220127_171158.mp4*, and subfolder *transcripción_Videos* file *Entrevista_Heriberto_Rodríguez_Gobernador_Guaimaraya.docx*)

Additionally, during the same 2018, fauna and flora monitoring exercises were also carried out (see *Info Monitoring Fauna_Viaje to the II_ACT and CRIMA_042022.pdf* Roots, in the Start Date folder) as part of the necessary activities to increase knowledge of the territory with a view to formulating a management plan by protection in order to design a regional environmental management plan that is contemplated in the *CRIMA Self-Government Strengthening Project* (see page 12).

In this way, it is demonstrated that signing the letter of intent is part of the community strategy to finance its forest governance and management project and allows to indicate the exact moment in which the community decides to access the REDD+ mechanism to support the implementation of its project, thus strengthening its commitment to forest conservation and development of practices friendly to the environment and its traditions. This action is the first in a series of activities that will constitute evidence of the early implementation of the REDD+ project.

Section 5.4.1 of the PDD has been updated to include the description of the definition of the start date.

Documentation provided by project proposer

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT	CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT
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PDD Project Design Document CRIMA PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_V5.pdf *and* PDD CRIMA PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_V5_Spanish.pdf

Monitoring Report MR CRIMA PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_V4.pdf *and* MR CRIMA PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_V4_Spanish.pdf

Self-government strengthening file *CRIMA_Mayo 2017.pdf* in *Start Date* folder

Inf. *File Monitoring Fauna_Viaje to II_ACT and CRIMA_042022.pdf* Roots, in folder *Start Date*

Videos *VID_20220128_092233.mp4*, *VID_20220127_171548.mp4*, *VID_20220124_161241.mp4*, *VID_20220127_154715.mp4*, *VID_20220127_171158.mp4* and *VID_20220127_160844.mp4* in Workshops folder, Interviews subfolder, subfolder *Videos_entrevista*

Records *Entrevista_Narciso_Puerto_Mosco.docx*, *Entrevista_Eliseo_Ortiz_Gobernador_Chukiki.docx*, *Entrevista_Elmerson_Onoco.docx*, *Entrevista_Heriberto_Rodríguez_Gobernador_Guaimaraya.docx* and *Interview María Ninfa.docx* in folder *Workshops*, subfolder *Interviews*, subfolder *transcripción_Videos*

File *25. ACT 2018 Annual Report.pdf* in *Monitoring Evidence* folder

OEC Assessment 3	Date: 9/12/2022
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The proponent of the project provides evidence that supports the start date according to the requirements of the BioCarbon Registry Standard for this reason NC 04 is declared **CLOSED**.

NC ID:	5	Date: 5/17/2022
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Description of NC

The following nonconformities have been found in relation to the PDD

- a) The proposer must clarify how many communities there are throughout the project area and what their geographical location is and make the spatial explanation of the sectors by means of a map in the PDD.
- b) The population census data is not updated, the IR and communities recognized by the Ministry of the Interior must have updated Censuses for the participation and transfer system.
- c) There is no evidence of the document management and quality process
- d) There is no evidence of how the project establishes the PQRSD process
- e) Spanish versions of project documents should be available so that they can be socialized by communities.

Project Proponent Response	Date: 6/22/2022
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- a) The PDD includes a map in section 1.3, where the participating communities are marked, grouped into the 3 main zones of the project, which include the Andoque de Aduche Reservation, and the Control and Surveillance Zones that are part of the Regional Indigenous Council of the Middle Amazon (CRIMA), AATI that groups and represents the communities in the project. The number of communities is also described in section 1.6, and section 7.2.2 of the PDD. An Administration Scheme document is also annexed in which the distribution of the communities according to the defined zones of the project is indicated according to territoriality, social organization and the operation of self-government.
- b) The Population Censuses for Andoque de Aduche and the Control and Surveillance Zones are annexed.
- c) A document on the Document Management and Quality process is attached.
- d) The Management Document specifies the basic procedure for handling Petitions, Complaints and Claims (PQR), which is coordinated by the REDD+ Council.
- e) The documents are in Spanish in their entirety.

Documentation provided by project proposer

- a) PDD CRIMA PP and AA REDD+ *file_BioCarbon_16062022_V3.pdf*, *PDD folder and Monitoring Report*.
REDD+ Administration Mechanism File_CRIMA Putumayo Andoque_v3.pdf, *Administration Mechanism folder*.
- b) *Community Census Folder*.
- c) *File Procedure QC-QA REDD+ CRIMA v1.pdf*, *folder Procedure Quality Control*.
- d) *REDD+ Administration Mechanism File_CRIMA Putumayo Andoque_v3.pdf*, *Administration Mechanism folder*.
- e) *PDD folder and Monitoring Report*, *subfolder Spanish versions*.

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Section 1.3 cartographic information is not legible and CN 05 is therefore declared **OPEN**

Map 2 Administration zones of the project. 1) Control and Surveillance of Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos, 2) Control and Surveillance area of Monochoa, 3) Communities of Andoque de Aduche Ingenios Reserve.



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The cartographic boundaries of the project administration zones are provided in shapefile format to provide clarity in their reading. This map was also updated in the PDD (*PDD CRIMA PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_V4.pdf*) and in the *REDD+ Administration Schema_CRIMA Putumayo Andoque_V4.pdf* document (located in the *Administration Scheme* folder).

Documentation provided by project proposer

PDD CRIMA PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_V4.pdf

REDD+ Administration Schema_CRIMA Putumayo Andoque_V4.pdf located in folder *Administration Scheme*.

Administration Zones folder located in Maps folder

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Date: 8/18/2022

The project owner adjusted the cartography to respond to NC 05, which is why it is considered **CLOSED**.

6. CLARIFICATIONS (CLS)

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT		CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT
CL ID:	01	Date: 5/17/2022
Description of CL		
STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION		
<p>The holder of the initiative must make the following clarifications regarding stakeholder consultation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The contracts name the realization of an assembly by which the community granted consent to the legal representative for the signing of the mandate contract for the realization of the REDD project with the company YAUTO S.A.S, however, in the project documentation there is no evidence of the realization of said assemblies. b) The project owner must clarify the reason why the 13 communities that make up the project signed a separate mandate contract with YAUTO S.A.S for the design and development of the project "CRIMA Predio Putumayo y Andoque de Aduche REDD+ Project" and why and how the communities were consulted so that the CRIMA association was the coordinator of the initiative. c) The owner of the initiative must provide evidence of how the neighbors of the project area were consulted regarding the socialization of the activities and the verification of the boundaries of the project area. 		
Project Proponent Response		Date: 6/22/2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assemblies were held to ratify the mandate contracts. The minutes of the assemblies are annexed. b) ACTA authorizing CRIMA to represent communities in the REDD+ project is annexed. The corresponding minutes are annexed. c) Meetings were held with the surrounding communities (PANI, AZICATCH, ACILAPP). The corresponding minutes are annexed. 		
Documentation provided by project proposer		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Acuerdos_Representacion-Legal folder, subfolder Assemblies Mandate Contracts.</i> b) <i>Acuerdos_Representacion-Legal folder, subfolder Authorization Representation CRIMA.</i> c) <i>Project Boundaries folder.</i> 		
OEC Assessment		Date:15/01/2022

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CL 01 in its numeral **a)** is considered **OPEN** because the project owner does not ensure compliance with social and environmental safeguards in the term of prior and informed consent for decision-making, specifically consultation before the signing of contracts, which does not ensure Carbon rights among the proponents. The attached minutes of September 23 and 24, 2021 do not have sufficient information to demonstrate that a full and informed consultation was carried out and that the decision was made by the communities to decide to sign the mandate contract, most signed on September 20, 2021 as the Andoque de Aduche indigenous reservation before holding the meeting.

Project Proponent Response 2	Date: 7/27/2022
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MINUTES OF CONFIRMATION OF FREE PRIOR CONSENT ARE ATTACHED AND INFORMED signed by the project communities at the Assembly level, where they confirm and declare that the decision to prepare, participate and sign the mandate contract for the sale of the carbon certificates of the REDD+ Project was taken with knowledge and in a free, prior and informed manner, thus complying with the principles of safeguards for greenhouse gas mitigation projects (see *Act RI Andoque de Aduche.pdf* and *Act ZCV Monochoa and ZCV Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos.pdf* in folder *Representation-Legal Agreements*, subfolder *Ratification Free, Prior and Informed Consent*).

Documentation provided by project proposer

Act RI Andoque de Aduche .pdf and *Act ZCV Monochoa and ZCV Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos.pdf* in folder *Representation-Legal Agreements*, subfolder *Ratification Free, Prior and Informed Consent*

OEC Assessment 2	Date: XX/XX/2022
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The holder of the initiative provides evidence of participation and free and informed prior consent for representation by governors and organizations for the development of the REDD project for this reason the CL is considered **CLOSED**.

SAF ID:	1	Date:17/05/2022
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VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT	CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT
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Description of SAF	
<p>a) The proposer must carry out an environmental social risk analysis for each of the REDD actions to be implemented and have a strategy to counteract the possible affectation.</p> <p>b) The proposer must show evidence of socialization and articulation with institutional stakeholders and associations of indigenous territories that border the project area.</p> <p>c) The project must demonstrate in each RM evidence of how there is an analysis and execution of strategies for the actions of the project to be sustainable over time even in the absence of the REDD mechanism</p> <p>The meetings and interviews with community leaders, showed that many actions can have a social/cultural and spiritual/environmental impact if they are not focused in the appropriate way and from local leaders and in the company of the elders of the various communities that make up the project, likewise in interviews with institutional actors especially from Corpoamazonia it was discussed that productive projects among others must take into account the dynamics and environmental supply of the territory, because many projects have brought actions with damage, introduction of species or monocultures can have environmental and social imprecations and the interview with National Parks the different officials made it clear that the project must also be worked with conservation actions to which the project area is part of the Buffer Fusion Zone of the Serranía del Chiribiquete National Park and the National Natural Park Cahuarí, likewise park officials spoke of an articulation at the regional level to avoid leaks to areas of conservation interest and even avoid leaks to PNN areas.</p>	
Project Proponent Response	Date: 6/22/2022

- a) Section 14 of the PDD presents the risk analysis at the project and component levels, considering the sociocultural, spiritual and environmental impacts identified with community leaders and the mitigation measures proposed. Additionally, prior to the execution of the REDD+ actions agreed with the community, an analysis of environmental and social risks will be carried out with the project participants, and measures will be defined to counteract them and prevent their materialization. It is worth mentioning that the risks posed by institutions such as CORPOAMAZONÍA and PNN are minimized considering that the actions of the project are articulated with the territorial planning instruments and the strategies defined in the Institutional Action Plans.
- b) Socialization meetings were held with the Government of Amazonas, with CORPOAMAZONÍA, and with PNN Cahuinari. Meetings were also held with the surrounding communities. During the following periods of project monitoring, new spaces of articulation will be made with external actors and neighbors to the project, which will be documented and described in the next reports.
- c) In each REDD+ action designed, the relationship of this to the direct or underlying cause of the problem (theory of change) is presented. In the short, medium and long term, the actions contribute to the strengthening of governance, territorial planning and control, containment of the expansion of the agricultural frontier, community empowerment, capacity building, diversification of sources of income, and improvement of the living conditions of the communities and social control, with which it is expected that the actions of the project will be sustainable over time. Likewise, the result of the measurement of the indicators obtained during each monitoring period about the progress of the actions and their performance will be reported.

It is clarified that National Parks has not defined Buffer Areas in any park at the continental level. In any case, recognizing that the project is neighboring the Chiribiquete NNP, the activities within the project area will take into account the zoning of the current Management Plan, with the aim of contributing to the conservation activities of the NNP. As for the Cahuinari NNP, when reviewing the project area, it would not be bordering that park (the PANI area adjoins). However, the Management Plan will also be taken into account to enhance conservation and deforestation prevention actions from the implementation of the project.

With regard to actions to control deforestation, environmental, social and cultural conditions are taken into account to facilitate the sustainability of the REDD+ strategy within applicable local conditions. It is worth mentioning that the activities prioritized by the community do not require the introduction of invasive species nor do they require the establishment of monocultures.

Documentation provided by project proposer

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION REPORT

CRIMA PREDIO PUTUMAYO Y ANDOQUE DE ADUCHE REDD+ PROJECT

- a) PDD CRIMA PP and AA REDD+ *file_BioCarbon_16062022_V3.pdf*, *PDD folder and Monitoring Report*.
- b) *Institutional Relationship Folder*.
- a) PDD *CRIMA PP and AA REDD+_BioCarbon_16062022_V3.pdf* file, *PDD folder and Monitoring Report*.

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Date: 7/19/2022

This SAF is **OPEN** for review in each MRV period in order to avoid negative effects by project actions.