Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard

REDD+ PROJECT RESGUARDO INDÍGENA UNIFICADO - SELVA DE MATAVÉN (RIU-SM)

REDD+ Matavén Orinoquía-Amazonía COLOMBIA

Document prepared by

ACATISEMA

Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva de Matavén – **ACATISEMA**

Mediamos Servicios Educativos y Ambientales

MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S

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Expected Future Assessment Schedule	N/A

CONTENTS

1 SUMMARY OF SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 1: Summary of Project SDG Contributions

Row number	Estimated Project Contribution by the End of Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
1.	The project will engage local community members in its activities, creating economic opportunities for them.	1.1	Number of individuals or families who have a net economic benefit.	Increase	3.2 IMPACT # 1	Claim
2.	The project aims to enhance the governance system for the development and sustainability of the ACATISEMA association. This will benefit the entire population of the Resguardo Selva Matavén and ensure control of land and other benefits for their territory.	1.4	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Implement activities to increase	3.2 IMPACT # 2	Claim
3.	The project aims to establish and develop a Family Agri-Food Production Units System (FAPUS) to	2.3	Production volume of Family Agri-Food	Increase	3.2 IMPACT # 3	Claim

Row number	Estimated Project Contribution by the End of Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
	ensure that RIU-SM communities are able to produce enough food.		Production Units System (FAPUS)			
4.	The project will improve agricultural practices in areas dedicated to food production (known as "conucos"). This will be achieved by ensuring the sustainability of food production systems and implementing sustainable agricultural practices.	2.4	Number of hectares and families with sustainable agricultural practices	Increase	3.2 IMPACT # 4	Claim
5.	The project will finance the creation of the indigenous IPS to improve the provision of health services. This is part of the goal of achieving universal health coverage, which implies access to quality essential health services.	3.8	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	Implement activities to increase	3.2 IMPACT # 5	Claim
6.	The project aims to provide school kits, endow libraries, provide educational and sports facilities, and construct	4.1	Total funds committed to improving the educational conditions of children in basic education (primary,	Implement activities to increase	3.2 IMPACT # 6	Claim

Row number	Estimated Project Contribution by the End of Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
	new classrooms and dining rooms for elementary school students.		lower secondary, upper secondary).			
7.	The project will strengthen the capacity of young people in Resguardo Matavén by providing support to pursue higher education programs that will ensure equal access for all men and women to quality technical and higher education, including university education.	4.3	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education	Increase	3.2 IMPACT # 7	Claim
8.	The project will strengthen the capacities of women and men in Resguardo Matavén by providing support to pursue higher education programmes, which will ensure equal access for all men and women to quality technical, and higher education, including university education.	4.5	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Increase	3.2 IMPACT # 8	Claim

Row number	Estimated Project Contribution by the End of Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
9.	The project will finance, on a gender-neutral basis, higher education for young high school graduates from Resguardo Matavén, with the goal of enabling students to enroll in higher education programs.	4.b	Total resources for higher education funding	Increase	3.2 IMPACT # 9	Claim
10.	The project promotes the active participation of women at different levels of management in the ACATISEMA association.	5.5	The number of women holding a position in the ACATISEMA association.	Implement activities to increase	3.2 IMPACT # 10	Claim
11.	The project will support community proposals to provide drinking water treatment plants for community consumption, in line with the goal of achieving universal and equitable access to safe drinking water for all.	6.1	6.1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water treatment plants	Increase	4.2 IMPACT # 11	Claim
12.	The project will fund community proposals related to the	6.a	Total project funds allocated to water supply resources.	Increase	4.2 IMPACT # 12	Claim

Row number	Estimated Project Contribution by the End of Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
	implementation of drinking water treatment plants for communal use					
13.	The project will finance community proposals related to the provision of energy from alternative sources, in line with the goal of ensuring universal access to affordable and modern energy services.	7.1	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Implement activities to increase	4.2 IMPACT #13	Claim
14.	The project will provide economic support payments through the financial system to indigenous people participating in the activities.	8.10	Number of people using the financial system.	Implement activities to increase	3.2 IMPACT # 14	Claim
15.	The project will work to improve local roads and provide terrestrial and river transport services to communities within the Project area. These efforts will facilitate access and mobility, improving connectivity and access to essential services and development	9.1	Investment in transportation and road infrastructure	Implement activities to increase	3.2 IMPACT # 15	Claim

Row number	Estimated Project Contribution by the End of Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
	opportunities for the local communities.					
16.	The project will support the maintenance of ACATISEMA headquarters in Cumaribo and Inírida to strengthen the governance of indigenous communities.	9.1	Proportion of investment in the ACATISEMA headquarters	increase	3.2 IMPACT # 16	Claim
17.	The project will fund materials for housing improvement projects to enhance the quality of life for the population. Currently, zinc sheets are used for roofing, reducing the need to cut down moriche palms, whose leaves were previously used for this purpose	11.1	Total housing improvement funds	-Implement activities to increase the housing improvement	3.2 IMPACT # 17	Claim
18.	The project supports the communities efforts to conserve their cultural and natural heritage	11.4	Total funds allocated to the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and natural heritage.	Implement activities to increase	3.2 IMPACT # 18	Claim

Row number	Estimated Project Contribution by the End of Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
19.	The Project will seek to protect 1,150,212 hectares of forest in the Project Area, avoiding the emission of GHG Emissions in the atmosphere.	13.0	Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided	Decrease	4.2 IMPACT # 1	Label
20.	The Project will seek to protect 1,150,212 hectares of forest in the Project Area, avoiding deforestation.	15.1	Area of forest under protection	Increase	4.2 IMPACT # 2	Claim
21.	The Project will protect the diverse terrestrial ecosystems that constitute High Conservation Values (Rebalses, Gallery Forests, Biomes, Morichale) and are relevant to biodiversity.	15.1	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Increase	4.2 IMPACT # 3	Claim
22.	The Project will aim to protect the forest cover of the *Selva Matavén*, avoiding the loss of natural habitats for Red List species such as the Moriche Palm (*Mauritia Flexuosa*).	15.5	Number of Moriches Palms (*Mauritia Flexuosa*) in the sampling zones	Implement activities to increase	4.2 IMPACT # 4	Claim

2 PROJECT DESIGN

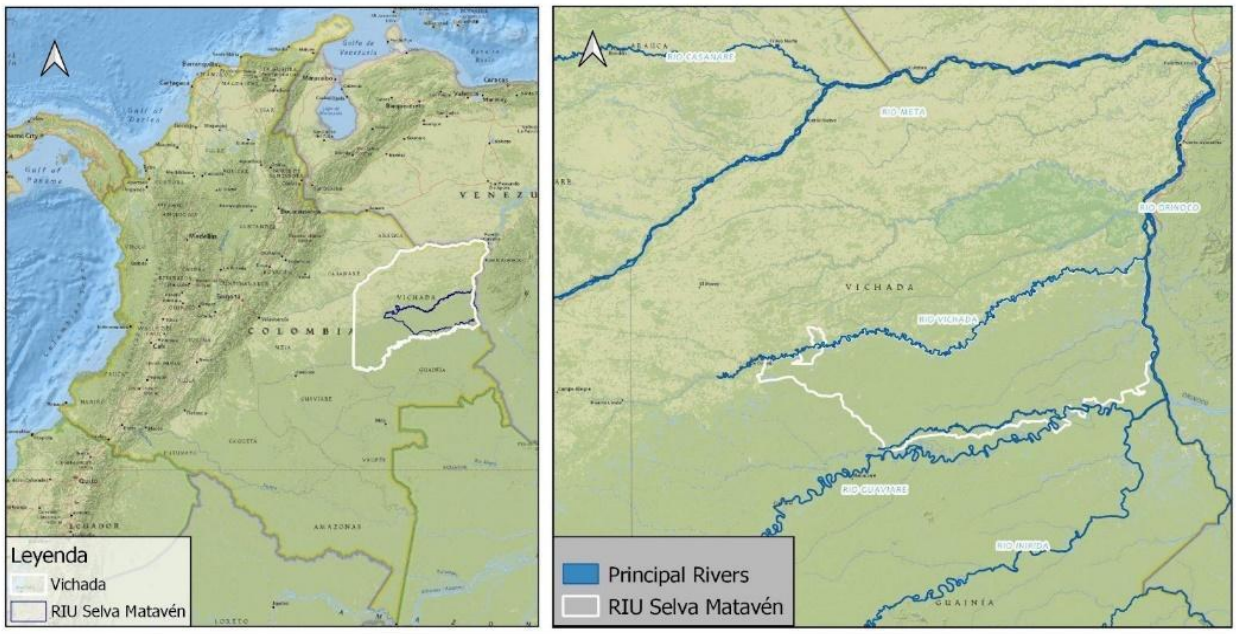
2.1 Project Objectives, Context and Long-term Viability

2.1.1 Summary of Project Sustainable Development Objective(s)

The REDD+ Project Matavén aims to establish an integrated management system for the forests and lands of the indigenous reserve. The project seeks to mitigate threats to conservation and ensure the sustainability of the reserve by reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. This is achieved through the implementation of a REDD+ Project (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation + conserving carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest reserves in developing countries), which provides compensation for ecosystem services.

The Resguardo Indígena Unificado Selva Matavén is located to the northeast of the transition belt between the Orinoco savannas and the Amazon forests, in the southeastern part of the Department of Vichada, in the municipality of Cumaribo **(Map 1)**. This area covers 1,856,836 hectares and is home to approximately 15,932 indigenous people and 6 ethnic groups (Cubeo, Curripaco, Piapoco, Piaroa, Puinave y Sikuani). In addition, the Project Area is the forests delimited for conservation at the beginning of the project within the Resguardo Selva Matavén with an area of 1,150,112 hectares.

Map #1: Resguardo Selva Matavén location



The project focuses on strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities within territory. This includes training community leaders and members in environmental knowledge, improving communication systems, and enhancing the governance of the ACATISEMA Association. Additionally, the project aims to establish sustainable agricultural production systems and implement training and community development programs. It also identifies productive projects to generate additional income for the communities. Furthermore, some activities are focused on the validation and verification of a REDD+ Project according to international standards.

The REDD+ Project aligns with SDGs related to environmental conservation, community development, and climate change mitigation by preventing deforestation and promoting sustainable land use. The specific SDGs it contributes to are:

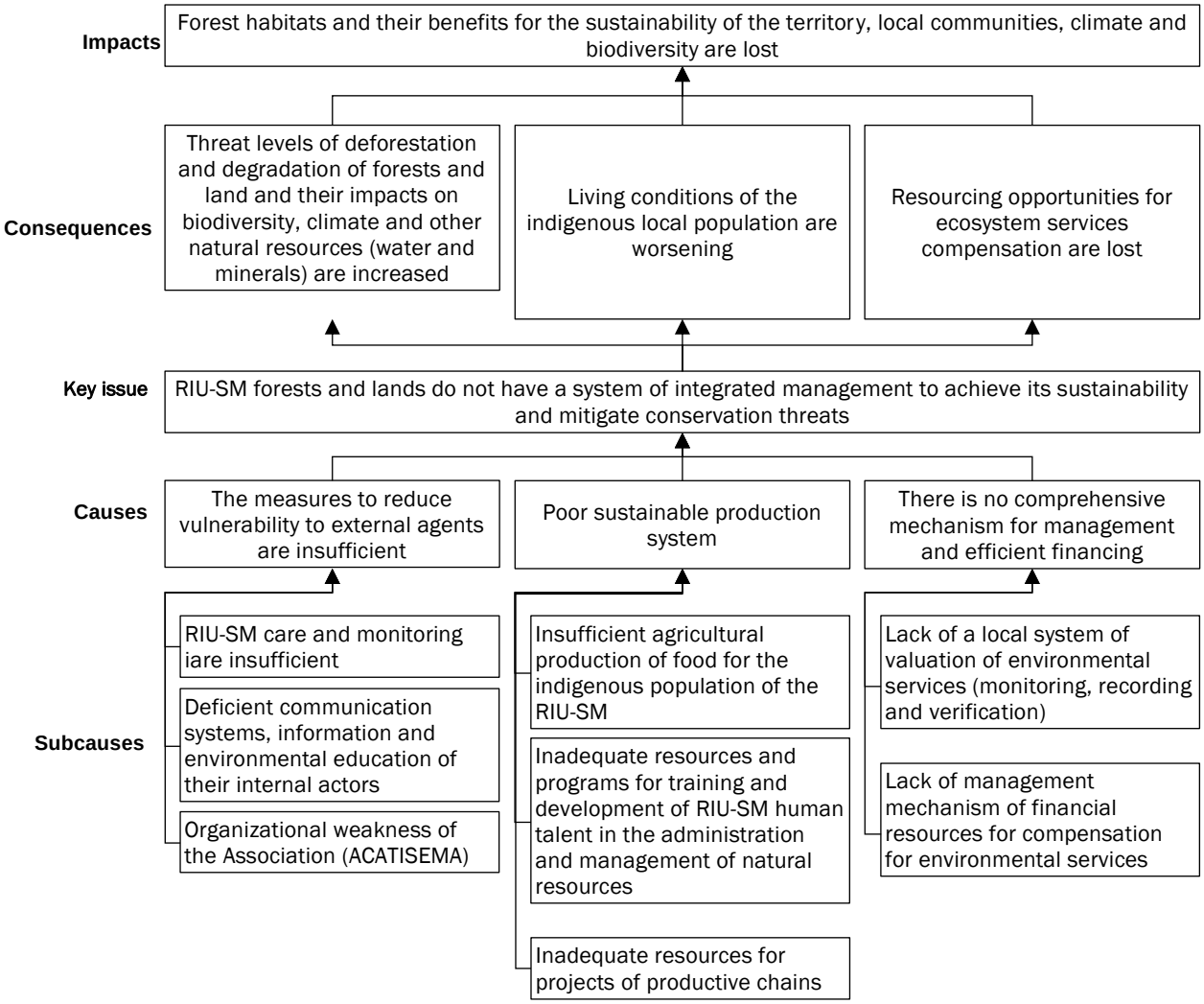
- 1. No Poverty
- 2. Zero Hunger
- 3. Good Health and Well-Being
- 4. Quality Education
- 5. Gender Equality
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy
- 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 13. Climate Action
- 14. Life Below Water
- 15. Life on Land

2.1.2 Description of the Project Activity

The REDD+ Project Resguardo Indígena Unificado – Selva de Matavén (REDD+ RIU-SM) focuses on addressing environmental and social challenges in the Colombian Orinoco region. The region, rich in biodiversity and with great forest potential, faces issues such as deforestation, improper land use, and environmental degradation, impacting both nature and local communities.

Based on the diagnosis of the situation in the territory and the indigenous communities, as well as the analysis of anthropogenic threats to forests, water, flora, fauna and ecosystem services, the problem was identified and presented in a problem tree **(Diagram 1**). This tree revealed the central problem, its causes and consequences, which led to an objective tree and subsequently to the logical framework matrix **(Table 2)**

Diagram #1. Problem Tree



Source: Based on REDD+ Project RIU-SM

Following the Matriz of Logic Structure (MLS) of REDD+ project RIU-SM is presented, according with the sustainable management plan for lands and forests (Annex 2) and containing specific objectives and products with their own indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Table #2. Matrix of Logic Structure (MLS)

PROJECT COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE To contribute to sustainable environmental development of the Transition Belt between Orinoco plains and Amazon forest through conservation and restoration of forest habitats and their eco-systemic services as a factor for the sustainability of the territory, local communities, climate and biodiversity.	1 By 2022 RIU-SM forests and lands are managed sustainably with a plan that meets national and international standards ensuring the conservation of forest biomass and soil carbon, at least 1.1 million hectares. 2 By 2022 deforestation and degradation at the RIU-SM has been stopped, at least 90% compared to the deforestation of the period from 2001 to 2011. 3 By 2022 the 312 communities of the RIU-SM produce 4,000 tons of agricultural food needed for food security. 4 By 2022 at least 100 RIU-SM young people (between 15 to 26 years old) have attended and have been certified in technical and technological programs related to the sustainable management plan. 5 By 2022 the sustainable management of land and forests in the Colombian Orinoco has	1 Annual reports of progress and partial results of the comprehensive sustainable management of forests and Lands Plan of the RIU-SM. 2 Annual monitoring reports of deforestation and degradation. 3 Reports on annual amounts of agricultural food produced in the sector and area. 4 List and number of participants trained in the development of the Project by sector and area. 5 List and number of students enrolled and certified in technical and technological programs related to the sustainable management plan and reports of academic results. 6 Records of meetings, seminars and events in	· The key development strategy of environmental sustainability projects in Colombia continues, as defined by the National Council for Economic and Social Policy through the document CONPES 3700 (2011). · The institutional and legal framework on indigenous communities is respected.

PROJECT COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	spread to at least 2 million hectares.	the development of the Project. 7 Audiovisual recording media.	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE To develop a participative process to achieve the establishment of an integrated management system of forests and lands of the RIU-SM, to ensure its sustainability and mitigate threats to their conservation.	At the end of 2022: 1 Integrated sustainable system of forest and land management of RIU-SM established through the direct involvement of 312 communities of the Reservation, based on its sectorial and zonal organization (1,465,786 hectares of primary forest, 11,329 hectares of secondary forest; 17,000 hectares of heterogeneous agricultural areas and pastures, 318,314 hectares of savannah). 2 At least 80% of the captains of communities have participated in establishing the system of integral-sustainable management of forests and lands of the RIU-SM. 3 The Coordination Committee, the Board of Councils and Zonal Coordinators of ACATISEMA have increased their capacity for management and organizational	1 Progress reports of establishment of sustainable integrated management plan of forests and lands of the RIU-SM. 2 List of communities and captains that participant. 3 Reports on the results of surveillance, control and monitoring. 4 Management Reports of Coordinator Committee, Board of Councils and Zonal Coordinators. 5 Reports on food production by sector and area. 7 Reports on the results and evaluation of the communication system. 8 Reports on the management of REDD+ Project.	· Captains, Board of Councils, Coordination Committee and Zonal Coordinators undertake and participate in the development of the Project. · National institutional support for the development of the project is maintained. · The autonomy of indigenous peoples are respected in accordance with the legal framework.

PROJECT COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	governance in order to conserve forests and lands in the Reservation. 4 It has increased by at least 1,500 tones, for sustainable food production and food security of the inhabitants of the RIU-SM. 5 The 312 communities of the 17 sectors and 5 zones have improved their communication. 6 There shall be no intimidating events for the people of the Reservation. 7 At least 80% of users express satisfaction about participating in the project	9 Records of meetings and events. 10 Audiovisual records.	

PROJECT COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Product 1 Measures to reduce the vulnerability of the RIU-SM generated by external factors, designed and implemented.	At the end of 2022: 1 312 captains, 312 indigenous guardians, 7 zone coordinators and 312 members of the Indigenous Reservation applied environmental knowledge in the surveillance, control	1 Reports on results, monitoring and evaluation of the surveillance and control of the Reservation. 2 Reports on results, monitoring and evaluation of communication and	· External actors involved in the Project participate in the implementation through an appropriate institutional coordination. · External actors do not interfere with the

PROJECT COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	and monitoring of the RIU-SM. 2 A system of communication and information for the 5 Zones of the RIU-SM has been established and implemented. 3 17 members of the Coordination Committee, 17 Councils, 5 zonal coordinators and 312 captains of ACATISEMA Association apply knowledge in the statutory and organizational aspects.	information system of the RIU-SM. 3 Reports on results, monitoring and evaluation of the established governance system. 4 List of participants in the different events. 5 Records of meetings and events. 6 Audiovisual records.	stability of the ACATISEMA governance.
Product 2 Sustainable production system implemented.	At the end of 2022: 1 There is an established Family Agrifood Production Units System (FAPUS) to produce at least 4,000 tons of agricultural / food per year. 2 100 graduated high school students have started their training and educational programs for the integral-sustainable management of forests and lands of the RIU-SM.	1 Progress reports on the results of the establishment of the Family Agrifood Production Units System (FAPUS). 2 List and number of producers participating in the Family Agrifood Production Units System (FAPUS) by sector and region. 3 List and number of plots of land and hectares established in Family Agrifood	· Community leaders, by the statutory entities of the organization, resolve internal conflicts that hinder the development of the Project and maintain work disposition integrated and concerted. · The unit of local communities and their willingness to work together maintains integrated and concerted.

PROJECT COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	3 Representatives of the 312 communities of the 17 sectors and 5 zones apply environmental knowledge in the design Project.	Production Units System (FAPUS) by sector and region. 4 Total of agricultural products harvested by sector and region. 5 List of graduated high school students enrolled in training and educational programs. 6 List of the representatives of the 312 communities participating in the project design. 7 Records of meetings and events. 8 Audiovisual records.	
Product 3 A mechanism for valuation and compensation for environmental services generated in the RIU-SM, validated and verified.	At the end of 2022: 1 It has been designed and validated a mechanism for valuation and compensation for environmental services according with international standards. 2 Project has been verified and forest compensation units	1 Project Design Document (PDD). 2 Report of established monitoring system. 3 Reports on the results of the validation of REDD+ Project. 4 Reporting of results of monitoring,	· It maintains and strengthens the strategic partnership between ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F & M S.A.S.

PROJECT COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	have been registered to contribute avoiding deforestation. 3 It has managed the compensation for environmental services for avoided deforestation.	verification and registration of forest compensation units. 5 Records of meetings and events. 6 Audiovisual records.	

The diagnosis of the problem highlights the need for an integrated management system to achieve sustainability and mitigate conservation threats, especially regarding the fragility of the social and cultural conditions of the communities, linked to the loss of values and traditions. To address these challenges, the project proposes a Sustainable Management Plan for Land and Forests, focusing on reducing vulnerability to external agents, establishing self-sustaining production systems, and managing a financing mechanism.

Project activities include monitoring and controlling the conservation and recovery of forests and lands, developing a communication and information system, implementing a governance system for development and sustainability, establishing a Family Agri-food Production Units System (FAPUS), designing a training program in administration and management of natural resources, managing resources for project design and establishment of production chains, validating a REDD+ Project with international standards, and verifying the project and registering forest compensation units for avoided deforestation. Similarly, during the execution of the Project, the were implemented.

The project activities were defined on the basis of the products presented in the Matrix of Logic Structure, which are explained below:

Product 1: Measures to reduce the vulnerability of the RIU-SM generated by external factors, designed and implemented

● Activity A1.1: Monitor and control the conservation and recovery of forests and lands of the RIU-SM.

In general, it is expected to protect and manage 1,470,000 ha. of forest in the project zone, protecting them from different threats, such as illegal logging of trees, the presence of illegal miners, the exploitation of flora and fauna, among others, avoiding deforestation in all sectors of the RIU-SM. This activity includes the implementation of the following actions:

- Development of surveillance and control of the forests and lands of the *Resguardo Matavén* to avoid deforestation. This consists in the implementation of 37 surveillance and control routes in the RIU-SM territory, currently carried out by 312 Indigenous Guardians, who are trained and equipped with the necessary elements to develop their tasks (compensations, endowment, uniforms, tools, means of transport -boats, engines, fuel-, control stations, information billboards).

- The participation of captains, indigenous leaders, and community members in the protection of the territory and its natural resources is crucial. They report to the indigenous authorities any events that may affect the Resguardo Matavén. If necessary, civil authorities are informed to obtain support in addressing these incidents.

- Review of the early warnings issued by the IDEAM on areas susceptible to forest fires within the Resguardo Matavén, in order to know and prevent the possible events that may affect the area, especially in the natural savannas. These reports are consulted at least four times a month.

● Activity A1.2: Develop and implement a system of communication and information at the RIU-SM.

It is expected that the Resguardo Selva Matavén communities will be progressively connected by means of communication and transportation and will be kept informed of the progress in the different actions being implemented, including those related to early warning of events that may have adverse effects on natural resources, so that actions can be taken to prevent damage. This activity includes the implementation of the following actions:

- Compilation of the requirements of the communities in terms of communication and transportation needs.

- Systematization and divulgation of results about the implementation process of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM.

- Execution of the measures to implement the communication, information, and transport systems:

  - Management to develop at least 1 socialization meeting by Sector annually.

- Logistics (transportation, food, places) to develop meetings of indigenous leaders of RIU-SM (Cabildos, members of Coordinator Committee, Captains, etc.).

- A complete tour of leaders through the territory of Resguardo Matavén (generally the Project Co-Director and assistant, Zonal Coordinators, supervisors, and/or the Fiscal Observer make tours informing and verifying compliance of tasks).

- Provision of office supplies.

- Construction of footbridges.

- Improvement of community roads.

- Providing river transportation for leaders, students and community members.

● Activity A1.3: Develop and implement a governance for development and sustainability system of ACATISEMA Association.

Strengthen the governance system for the development and sustainability of Resguardo Matavén and ACATISEMA. It is expected that the Association will improve its administration skills, (through training in organization, rights and duties, in constantly developing workshops; application of specific environmental regulations; community participation; development of better infrastructure and incorporation of professionals specialized in different areas) and that it will have the capacity to execute the budget corresponding to the actions carried out in the territory of the Resguardo Matavén, including the different actions to manage and protect the natural resources in the territory of the Resguardo Matavén. This activity includes the implementation of the following actions:

- Logistics to develop meetings of indigenous leaders of Resguardo Matavén.

- Management of the normative and regulatory aspects of ACATISEMA.

- Support for the formulation and review of the 6 Life Plans of ethnic groups in Resguardo Matavén.

- Support for management of the boundaries and conflict resolution.

- Implement measures related to ACATISEMA headquarters, in Cumaribo, Inírida and the sectors, as well as sports facilities.

- Implement measures related to the remuneration of authorities, Indigenous Guard, and FAPUS activities by captains.

- Implement measures for the economic support of the students.

- Supervise the implementation of the measures established for the economic support of the students.

- Implementation of measures to provide transportation services in Resguardo Matavén.

- Logistics to develop autochthonous games and cultural events.

- Management of special affairs: military situation, service of graduates, socialization of the Project, alliances, census, gender approach, government system, indigenous jurisdiction, oversight, exchange with other indigenous organizations, native culture, pastors, step home in main cities (Cumaribo and Inírida).

- Perform internal financial audit.

Product 2: Implemented sustainable production system

● Activity A2.1: Establish and to develop a Family Agri-food Production Units System (FAPUS).

Implement actions for the food security of the communities through a family agricultural production system. It is expected that the Resguardo Matavén communities manage to produce enough food in quantity and quality (at least 4,000 tons of food annually) to gradually reduce their dependence on forest products and fauna resources, contributing to their conservation, although the consumption of wild fruits would be maintained. This activity includes the implementation of the following actions:

- Review and adaptation of the design and planning of the Family Agrifood Production Units System (FAPUS) (maps, endowment, crops, minor species, orchards, pisciculture, plantain, cassava).

- Execution of the established measures to develop the FAPUS (tools, equipment - cassava grater for each indigenous community, farm machinery-, supplies - cookware-, technical support to develop crops).

- Financial support for all the 312 Captains of the Resguardo Matavén.

- Design and implementation of the indigenous self-census to update the social and economic characterization of the Resguardo Matavén population.

● Activity A2.2: Design and to develop a training program plan to administration and management of natural resources of the RIU-SM.

Knowledge about the environment and its care, about the exercise of indigenous governance and about technical aspects to strengthen their governance and the administration of the natural resources of the Resguardo Selva Matavén are essential conditions to achieve benefits in CCB. It is expected to develop a training and education program plan for the protection and management of natural resources of the Resguardo Matavén and that high school graduates develop technical and professional skills to support the indigenous reserve and the association. This activity includes the implementation of the following actions:

- Management of special educational aspects: provision of school kits and libraries, educational and sport equipment, and new classrooms and dining room to elementary school students.

- Develop training programs for 312 Indigenous Guardians, 312 Captains, and community leaders (at least in the majority of the settlements) to be trained in environmental management and preservation actions.

- It is expected that at least 80 students will participate in higher education programs in areas that are necessary for the indigenous Resguardo Matavén and the association to achieve their goals.

- Training to 200 families to execute productive projects and provide technical support for the implementation of community initiatives.

- 6 training workshops will be held annually for 312 Indigenous Guardians and 312 Captains. These workshops will cover environmental issues such as legislation, management and sustainable use of natural resources and conservation and protection of flora and wildlife are discussed.

● Activity A2.3: Manage resources for project design and establishment of production chains.

- It is expected to develop the pilot production projects that have been prioritized by the interested parties:

  - Agro-forest project with cocoa, corn, plantain and abarco (Colombian mahogany).

  - Agro-silvo-pastoral project.

  - Community nature tourism.

  - Ornamental fish production project (self-sufficient integral community farms).

  - Cassava cultivation project to obtain "*mañoco*".

- Minor species (hens) production project.

- Training and accompaniment in handcraft processes.

- It is expected that 200 families develop these productive projects and that those consisting of crops contribute to increasing the content of biomass (although it is not the purpose of the REDD+ Project Resguardo Matavén to measure increases in biomass content in land coverage other than forests).

- Implementation of the measures related to development of commercialization and cooperativism projects.

Product 3: A mechanism for valuation and compensation for environmental services generated in the RIU-SM, validated and verified

● Activity A3.1: Validate a REDD+ Project with international standards.

This activity includes the implementation of the following actions:

- Implementation of required adjustments according to review of the design of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM (baseline, boundaries, stocks of aboveground and belowground carbon, GIS, calculations, quantity to reduced emissions, etc.).

- Execution of validation process according to review and adjustment of the design of the REDD+ Project Resguardo Matavén under different Standards.

● Activity A3.2: Verify Project and to register units of forest compensation for avoided deforestation.

This activity includes the implementation of the following actions:

- Planning of verification process of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM.

- Execution of verification process of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM.

- Commercialization (planning, execution, supervision, systematization, divulgation) of carbon credits issued by REDD+ Project RIU-SM, according to opportunities and conditions of market and customer requirements.

The following outlines the relationship between project activities and their contribution to sustainable development objectives **(Table #3)**, as well as other actions that generate exceptional benefits for indigenous communities

● RA1: Program of provision of health services

- RA2: Program of water supply and basic sanitation.
- RA3: Program of housing construction and improvement.
- RA4: Program of attention to special population (children, women, elderly).
- RA5: Center of Indigenous Environmental Thought of the Selva Matavén.
- RA6: Attention to aspects of domestic calamity.

Table 3. Description of activities and how they relate to SDGs.

Project Activity	Description	SDG Targets
Activity A1.1: Monitor and control the conservation and recovery of forests and lands of the RIU-SM	The management and protection of the 1,470,000 hectares of forests in the indigenous reserve are crucial for achieving several of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These actions directly contribute to environmental conservation and the well-being of indigenous communities. Here are some SDGs related to the mentioned activities: **SDG 13: Climate Action:** Mitigation of climate change through the prevention of deforestation in the forests of the Indigenous Reservation, achieved by implementing the Sustainable Management Plan for Land and Forest. This outcome is further supported by training and socialization workshops for indigenous guards, captains, leaders, and community members to effectively manage natural resources. **SDG 15: Life on Land:** The implementation of surveillance and control routes in the territory of the indigenous reservation helps prevent deforestation and protect the biodiversity of terrestrial ecosystems. By preserving these natural habitats, it contributes to the conservation of	 

	endangered species and promotes the sustainability of natural resources.	
Activity A1.2: Develop and implement a system of communication and information at the RIU-SM.	The actions outlined for interconnecting the communities within the RIU-SM are crucial not only for facilitating communication and transportation but also for fostering community engagement and empowerment. These efforts align with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to infrastructure. Here's how these actions correspond to the SDGs: **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure:** infrastructure built is related to some needs of the communities, such as checkpoints for the indigenous guard; the provision of boats, engines and navigation equipment and construction of bridges on community roads. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**: The improvement of community roads and the provision of transportation services contribute to creating safe, accessible, and sustainable communities, which in turn contributes to the conservation of cultural and natural heritage.	
Activity A1.3: Develop and implement a governance for development and sustainability system of ACATISEMA Association	The activities outlined in Activity A1.3 aim to strengthen the governance system of the ACATISEMA Association for the development and sustainability of the RIU-SM **SDG 1: No Poverty:** By improving the administration skills of the Association, such as through training in organization, rights and duties, and the application of specific environmental regulations, it is expected to enhance its capacity to execute budgets for actions in the RIU-SM territory, including those related to managing and protecting	

	natural resources. This activity aligns with SDG 1 of No Poverty, as it seeks to improve the economic and social well-being of the indigenous communities in the RIU-SM area by enhancing their governance and management capacities. **SDG 5 Gender Equality:** which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. By strengthening the governance system of the ACATISEMA Association, including training in organization and rights, and promoting community participation, this activity contributes to empowering women within the association and the RIU-SM territory. It also supports the development of better infrastructure and the incorporation of professionals specialized in different areas, which can further enhance the participation and leadership of women in decision-making processes and sustainable development initiatives. **SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth:** By strengthening the governance system of the ACATISEMA Association, the project aims to improve the administration skills of the association, enhance community participation, develop better infrastructure, and incorporate professionals in different areas and people of the community. These efforts contribute to creating sustainable livelihoods and economic growth within the RIU-SM community. **SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities:** By strengthening ACATISEMA governance system, it contributes to the creation of more organized and sustainable communities, which in turn promotes the sustainable development of the region and the conservation of cultural and natural heritage. **SDG 15: Life on Land:** This activity is linked to Goal 15, which focuses on protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of	

	terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest management and halting land degradation and biodiversity loss. By improving the administrative capacity of the association, including training on organization, rights and obligations, and the application of specific environmental regulations, the project will contribute to better management and protection of natural resources in the RIU-SM territory.	
Activity A2.1: To establish and to develop a Family Agrifood Production Units System (FAPUS)	The activity focuses on establishing and developing a System of Family Units for Agri-Food Production (FAPUS). This activity includes several tasks such as designing FAPUS, training leaders, implementing and monitoring plans, as well as disseminating monitoring and evaluation results. From the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this activity is related to: **SDG 2: Zero Hunger:** This activity is aligned with the goal as it aims to improve food security for communities within the RIU-SM by establishing and developing a Family Agri-food Production Units System (FAPUS). By implementing actions for food security, the project intends to enable communities to produce enough food in quantity and quality to reduce their dependence on forest products and fauna resources gradually. This contributes to the conservation of these resources while ensuring that communities have access to an adequate and sustainable food supply. The activity includes reviewing and adjusting the design and planning of FAPUS, providing necessary tools, equipment, and technical support for agricultural production, and offering financial support to community leaders. Additionally, the design and implementation of an indigenous self-census will help update the social and economic characterization of the population, aiding in better	

	understanding and addressing their food security needs.	
Activity A2.2: To design and to develop a training programs plan to administration and management of natural resources of the RIU-SM.	**SDG 4: Quality Education:** The training program plan aims to provide education and training to various groups within the RIU-SM community, including Indigenous Guardians, Captains, community leaders, high school graduates, and families. By developing these programs, the project contributes to improving the quality of education by providing training on environmental management, preservation, and technical skills. Additionally, the project will strengthen the capacities of young people in RIU-SM by providing support to pursue higher education programs, ensuring equal access for all men and women to quality technical and higher education, including university education. Furthermore, the provision of school kits, libraries, and educational endowments benefits elementary school students, further supporting the goal of quality education for all. **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities:** By developing a plan for the administration and management of natural resources, the project supports the development of sustainable communities within the RIU-SM. The training programs aim to strengthen governance and the administration of natural resources, which is essential for achieving sustainable development in the region. Additionally, the provision of new classrooms and dining rooms for elementary school students contributes to creating more sustainable and inclusive communities within the indigenous reservation. **SDG 15: Life on Land:** By training participants in the administration and management of natural resources, the project promotes the	

	conservation and sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems.	
Activity A2.3: To manage resources for project design and establishment of production chains.	**SDG 1: No Poverty:** By developing pilot production projects such as agroforestry, agro-silvopastoral systems, community tourism, ornamental fish production, among others, employment and income opportunities can be generated for participating families, thus contributing to poverty reduction. **SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy:** The activity A2.3 of managing resources for project design and establishment of production chains is related to SDG 7 by evaluating the prioritization of proposals that indigenous communities have submitted. This activity involves effective resource management to implement projects that improve access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services, aligning with the goal of ensuring universal access to affordable and modern energy services.	
Activity A3.1: Validate a REDD+ Project with international standards	**SDG 13: Climate Action:** Validating a REDD+ project with international standards contributes to climate action by promoting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and forest conservation, which helps mitigate climate change. **SDG 15: Life on Land**: Implementing a mechanism for valuation and compensation for environmental services helps protect and conserve terrestrial ecosystems by incentivizing sustainable land use practices and promoting biodiversity conservation. Therefore, the mentioned activity and tasks directly contribute to achieving these two goals, as they are aimed at the conservation and protection of natural	

	resources and the mitigation of the impacts of climate change.	
Activity A3.2: Verify Project and to register units of forest compensation for avoided deforestation.	Activity A3.2 is primarily related to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): **SDG 13 - Climate Action:** By verifying the REDD+ project and registering forest compensation units for avoided deforestation, it contributes to climate action by promoting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through forest conservation. **SDG 15 - Life on Land**: The verification of the project and the registration of forest compensation units help protect and sustainably manage terrestrial ecosystems, particularly forests, and preserve biodiversity.	
RA1: Program of health care	**SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being:** The construction of health posts and the provision of kits for preventing vector-borne diseases directly contribute to the goal of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. Activity RA1 of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM significantly contributes to improving access to healthcare and promoting health and well-being in the indigenous communities of RIU-SM.	
RA2: Program of drinking water and basic sanitation	**SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation:** The construction of deep wells and water treatment plants directly contributes to the goal of ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. In summary, Activity RA2 of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM is essential for improving the quality of life and health of indigenous	

	communities by providing access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.	
RA3: Program of housing construction and improvement	**SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities:** The construction and improvement of housing in indigenous communities contributes to the goal of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.	
RA5: Center of Indigenous Environmental Thought of the Selva Matavén	**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure:** The activity RA5 is related to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9, which focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation. The construction of the physical infrastructure of the Center in Cumaribo and the provision of equipment can be considered direct contributions to this goal, as it enhances the indigenous community's ability to manage and protect their natural environment and promotes sustainability in the region.	

2.1.3 Implementation Schedule

Milestone(s) in the Project's development and implementation	2012 Design	2013	2017	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2026	2028	2030	2032	2033	2034	2036	2038	2040	2042	2043
2012/07/06: Initial meeting of the Board of Directors of ACATISEMA and representatives of MEDIAMOS.	X																			
2012/07/06: First agreement for the establishment of a Strategic Alliance between ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS to offer environmental services to preserve, improve and manage natural forest and to restore territories with existing forest land in the RIU-SM.	X																			
2012/07/22-2012/12/04/05: Meetings to socialization, training and consultation process with indigenous communities and their leaders.	X																			
2012/12/01: Agreement for initiation of REDD+ Project RIU-SM Activities to January 1, 2013.	X																			
2013/01/01: Project Start Date.		X																		
2013/01/01: Implementation of Sustainable		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Milestone(s) in the Project's development and implementation	2012 Design	2013	2017	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2026	2028	2030	2032	2033	2034	2036	2038	2040	2042	2043
Management Plan for Land and Forest in RIU-SM, Project Activities and Actions to achieve exceptional benefits.																				
2013/11/22: Strategic Alliance Agreement between ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S. for the Protection, Conservation and Recovery of Natural Forest of the *Resguardo Indígena Unificado – Selva de Matavén*.		X																		
2017/05/30: The Project Design Document of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM is issued, including the first Monitoring Report - VCS 2013 & 2014-2015.			X																	
2017/06/10: Validation and Verification process (2013 & 2014-2015 periods) under VCS Program, with VVB ICONTEC.			X																	
2017/07/14: Project registration.			X																	
2017/08/02: VCU issuance for marketing.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2018/11/19: Second Verification process (2016-2017 period) under VCS Program, with VVB EPIC				X																

Milestone(s) in the Project's development and implementation	2012 Design	2013	2017	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2026	2028	2030	2032	2033	2034	2036	2038	2040	2042	2043
Sustainability Services Pvt. Ltd.																				
2020/11/10: Third Verification process (2018 & 2019 periods) under VCS Program, with VVB EPIC Sustainability Services Pvt. Ltd.					X															
2022/07/20: Validation process under CCB Program with VVB ICONTEC, the Gold Level in Climate was obtained.						X														
2022/07/19: Verification process (2018 & 2019 periods) under CCB Program with VVB ICONTEC.						X														
2024: Validation of anticipated update of Project baseline with VVB KBS Certification Services Ltd. (from 2020 period on onwards).									X											
2024: Verification process under CCB & VCS Programs with VVB KBS Certification Services Ltd., to obtain the Gold Level in Climate, Community, and Biodiversity.									X											
2024: Validation and Verification process									X											

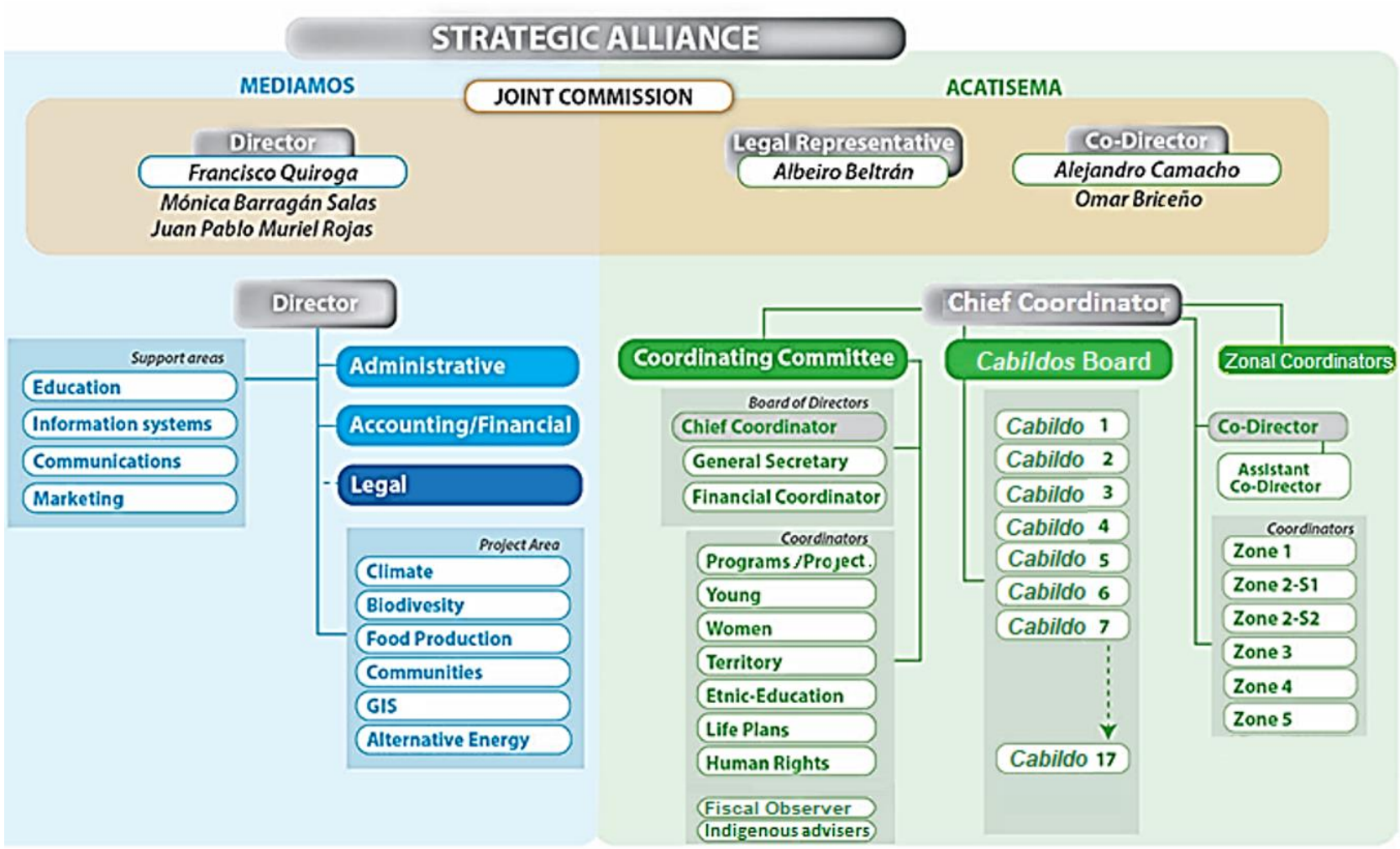
Milestone(s) in the Project's development and implementation	2012 Design	2013	2017	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2026	2028	2030	2032	2033	2034	2036	2038	2040	2042	2043
(2020, 2021, 2022 periods) under SDVISta Program, with VVB KBS Certification Services Ltd.																				
Subsequent periods of updates of Project baseline.										X			X			X			X	
Subsequent Verification process under CCB, VCS and SDVISta Programs.							X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

2.1.4 Project Proponent

Strategic Alliance between ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS

The Project Proponent is the Strategic Alliance between the Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva de Matavén – ACATISEMA and the MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S. company.

Diagram 2. Organizational structure of the Strategic Alliance ACATISEMA – MEDIAMOS



Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva de Matavén – ACATISEMA

Organization Name	Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva de Matavén – ACATISEMA
Role in the Project	Project proponent and developer
Contact Person	Geremías Castillo Gómez
Title	Legal Representative - General Coordinator
Address	Street 5 # 11-75 Cumaribo, Vichada - Colombia
Telephone	(57) 320 969 7606
Email	correspondencia@acatisema.co

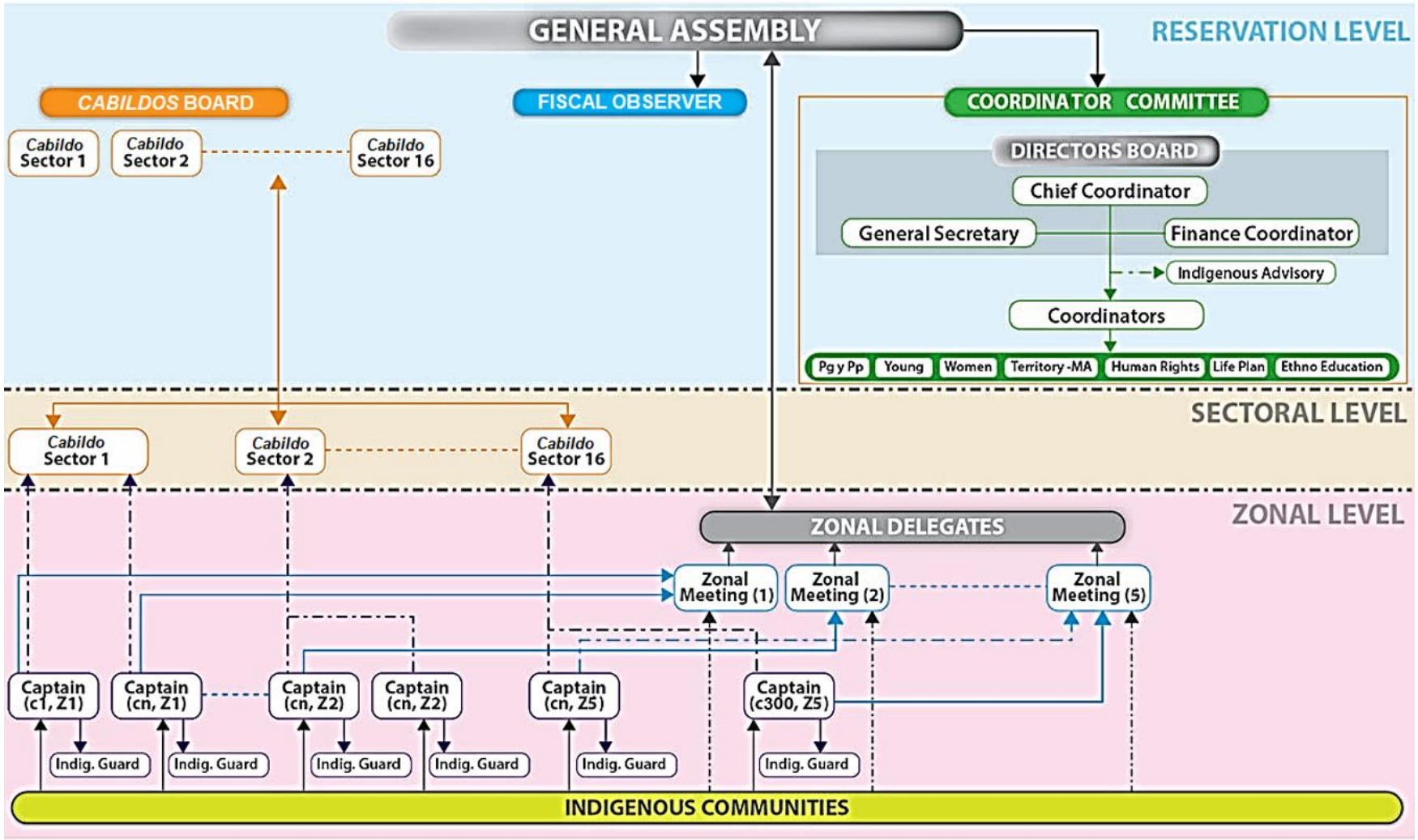
ACATISEMA is an association formed by Cabildos and Traditional Authorities of 17 indigenous groups that conform to the Resguardo Indígena Unificado – Selva de Matavén. It is a public entity of a special nature with legal status, with its own assets and administrative autonomy. It has the capacity to acquire, to own and to dispose of property, to accept donations, to hold national and international conventions, scientific and cultural exchanges and generally, to celebrate all kinds of negotiations and agreements with which the Association can achieve its objectives.

The main objective of the Association is: to foster the integral development, social and cultural preservation of the indigenous communities in the Selva Matavén and to consolidate the territory, self-government by partners, the defense, conservation and preservation of the environment and biodiversity of the Selva Matavén.

By Resolution No. 0177 of December 9th, 2002, issued by the Departamento de Asuntos Indígenas, Minorías y ROM (Department of Indigenous Affairs, Minorities and ROM) of the Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia – MinInterior (Ministry of Interior and Justice), the constitution of the ACATISEMA was enrolled and recorded, with jurisdiction in the departments of Vichada and Guainía. Its Tax Identification Number is 842000174-8.

The following diagram illustrates the organizational structure of ACATISEMA.

Diagram 3. Organizational structure of ACATISEMA



This composition and organization are outlined in the diagram indicating the zonal level, sectoral level and related to the Reservation. Three Management Entities are: The General Assembly, the Cabildos Board (one Cabildo by each Sector), and the Coordinator Committee. The diagram indicates the form of composition and hierarchical relationships between these entities indicated by the arrows. The details of this organization may be revised in ACATISEMA Statutes about the above point.

MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S.

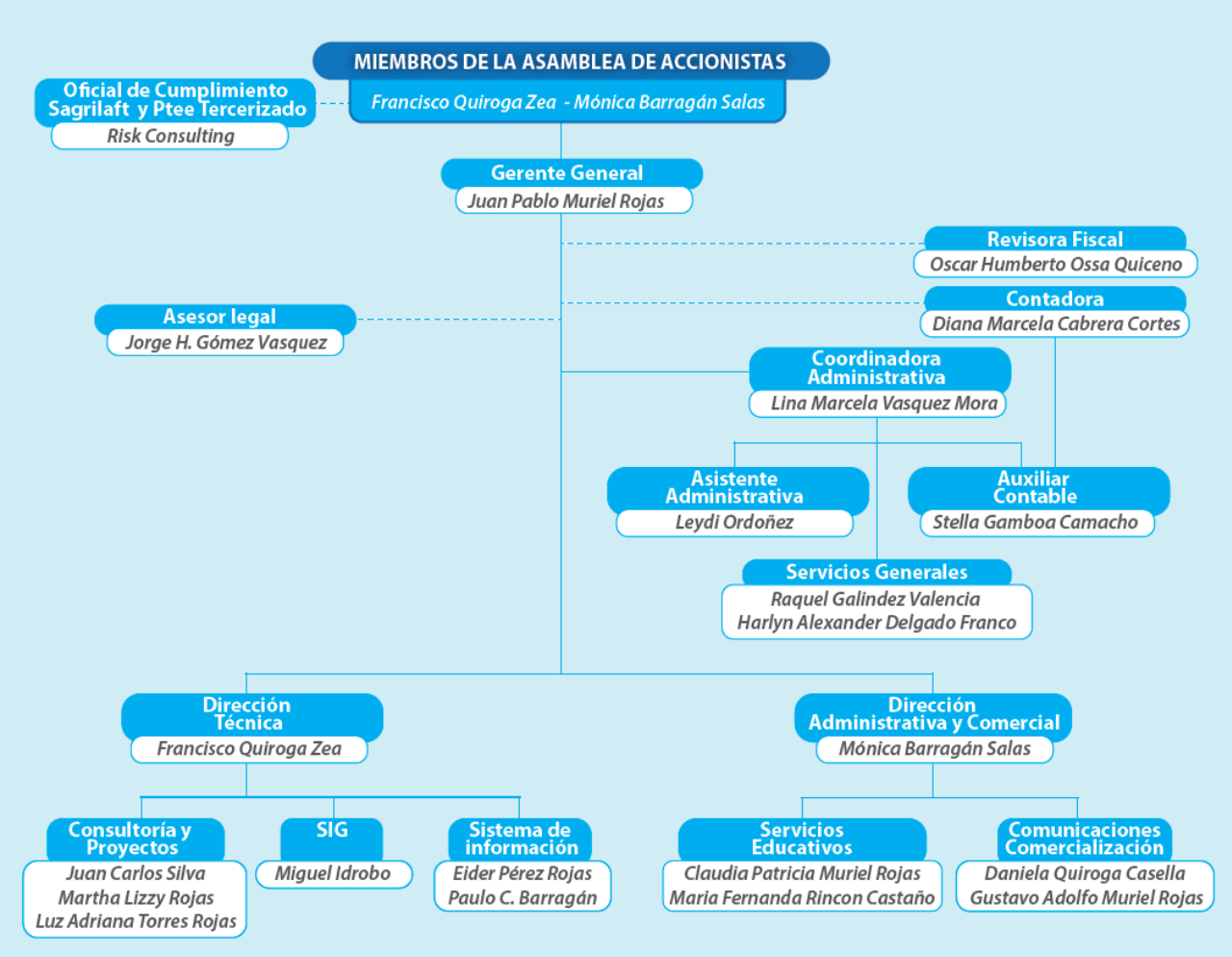
Organization Name	MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S.
Role in the Project	Project proponent and developer
Contact Person	Francisco A. Quiroga Zea
Title	Project Director
Address	Alto del Rosario, Km 12 way El Otoño, La Buitrera, Cali, Colombia
Telephone	(57) 320 687 89 84
Email	mediamos@mediamosfym.com

MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S. is a Colombian company founded by Deed No. 1555 on May 12th, 1999 of Sixth Notary in Cali, registered at the Chamber of Commerce on May 26th, 1999 under No. 3589 of Folio IX, with commercial registration No. 511356-16 on May 26th, 1999 and domiciled in Cali city. Its Tax Identification Number is 805017493-2.

In 25 years of activities, MEDIAMOS has developed projects and programs in the educational and environmental areas, which has generated experience and expertise in these areas, which has allowed the successful development and execution of the REDD+ Project Matavén.

The following organization chart shows the different areas of the entity involved in this project.

Diagram 4. Hierarchical Structure of MEDIAMOS



2.1.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project

There are no other entities involved in the REDD+ Project Matavén.

2.1.6 Project Type

SECTORAL SCOPE: 14 - Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU).

AFOLU PROJECT CATEGORY: Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD).

ACTIVITY TYPE: Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and Degradation (AUDD).

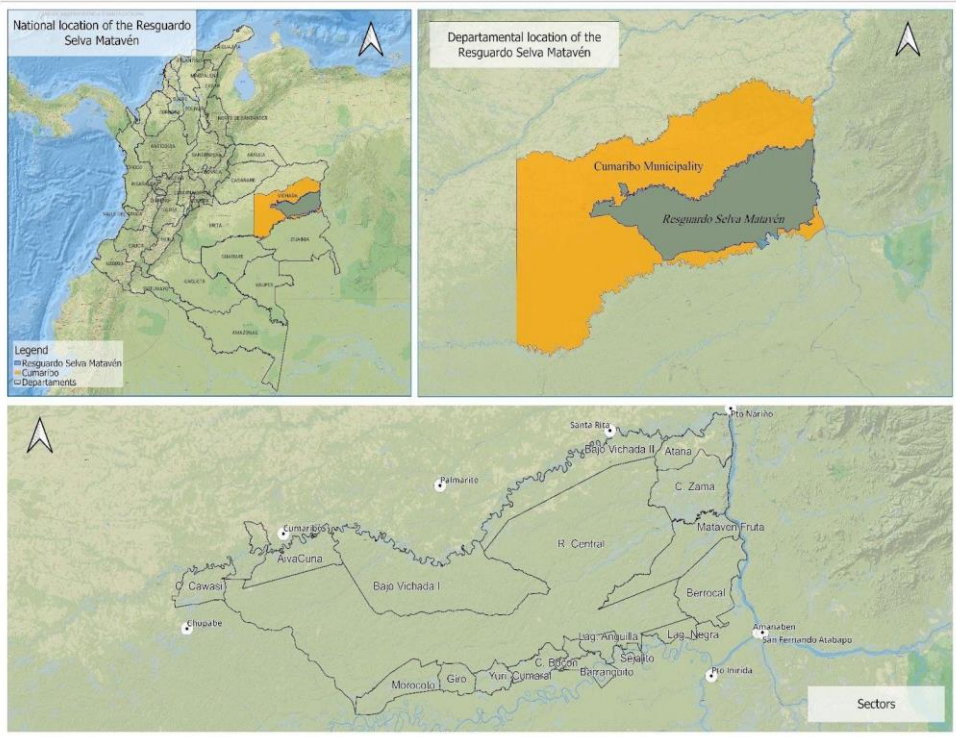
The Matavén REDD+ project is not grouped

2.1.7 Project Location

Location

Resguardo Indígena Unificado – Selva de Matavén (RIU-SM) is located to the northeast of the transition belt between the Orinoco savannas and the Amazon forests, in the southeastern part of the Department of Vichada, municipal jurisdiction of Cumaribo (Map 2), between the following geographical coordinates: North: 4°56'23 'N - 3°45'48"N and 70°16'50"W - 67°46'W.

Map 2. Geographical location of the *Selva de Matavén*



Source: REDD+ Project RIU-SM – GIS

Geographic boundaries

Resguardo Matavén limits to the north with the Vichada river, to the south with the Guaviare river, to the east with the *Orinoco* river and to the west with the *Chupabe* Stream. RIU-SM is hydrographically located in the basin of *Matavén* Stream. By physiographic and geological characteristics, the Project Area (PA) is part of the western edge of the *Escudo Guayanés* and corresponds to the *Selva de Matavén*.

Resguardo Matavén is one of its four sub-regions called Transition belt between the Colombian Orinoco and Amazon, coinciding with the natural boundary of the transition among natural savannas of the Orinoco and the Amazon rainforest.

The following Table presents areas of geographic and spatial limits of REDD+ Project Matavén [Project Area (PA) Leakage Belt (LB) and the Reference Regions (RRD and RRL)].

Table #4. Project Area (PA) Leakage Belt (LB) of the Reference Regions (RRD and RRL)

Spatial boundary	Area (has)	Spatial boundary	Area (has)
PA	1,150,212	RRD	1,444,805
LB	486,211	RRL	2,028,439

Source: REDD+ Project Matavén

The KML file is already uploaded to VERRA Registry under the VCS ID 1566.

2.1.8 Baseline Scenario

COMMUNITIES

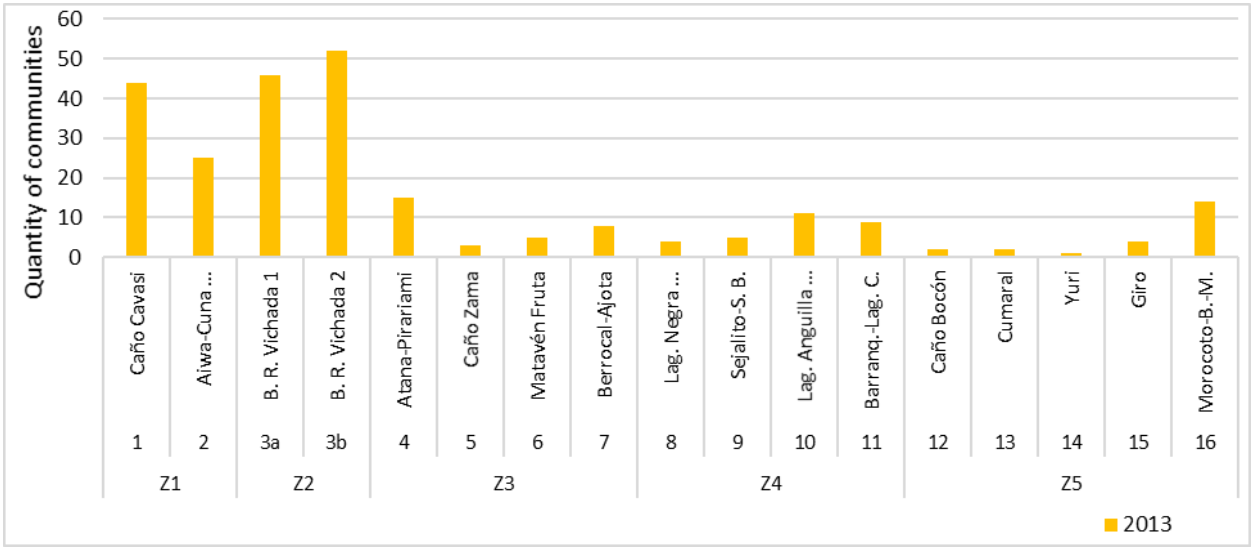
According to information collected in 2013, by a socioeconomic survey carried out as part of Activity A2.1 of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM, the following quantity of communities were identified, distributed in the Zones and Sectors of RIU-SM, as follows in Table#5:

Table #5. Quantity of communities, at Project start (2013)

#	Sectors	Ethnicity	At Project start 2013	%
ZONE 1: Vichada River Middle Zone				
1	*Caño Cavasi*	Sikuani	44	17.6
2	*Aiwa-Cuna, Tsepajivo*	Sikuani	25	10.0
	Subtotal Z1		**69**	**27.6**
ZONE 2: Vichada River Low Zone				
3a	*Bajo Río Vichada 1*	Sikuani	46	18.4
3b	*Bajo Río Vichada 2*	Sikuani	52	20.8
	Subtotal Z2		**98**	**39.2**
ZONE 3: Orinoco River Zone				
4	*Atana-Pirariami*	Sikuani, Piaroa	15	6.0
5	*Caño Zama*	Piaroa	3	1.2
6	*Matavén Fruta*	Piaroa	5	2.0
7	*Berrocal-Ajota*	Piaroa, Puinave	8	3.2
	Subtotal Z3		**31**	**12.4**
ZONE 4: Guaviare River Zone – *Brazo Amanavén* I				
8	*Lagunas Negra y Cacao*	Curripaco, Cubeo, Puinave	4	1.6
9	*Sejalito –San Benito*	Sikuani, Piapoco	5	2.0
10	*Laguna Anguilla- La Macarena*	Sikuani	11	4.4
11	*Barranquito-Laguna Colorada*	Sikuani	9	3.6
	Subtotal Z4		**29**	**11.6**
ZONE 5: Guaviare River Zone – *Brazo Amanavén* II				
12	*Caño Bocón*	Puinave	2	0.8
13	*Cumaral*	Piaroa	2	0.8
14	*Yuri*	Piapoco	1	0.4
15	*Giro*	Piapoco	4	1.6
16	*Morocoto-Buenavista-Manajuare*	Puinave	14	5.6
	Subtotal Z5		**23**	**9.2**
	TOTAL		**250**	**100%**

Source: Ethnic Groups by ACATISEMA / Resolution 037, 2003; socioeconomic survey 2013

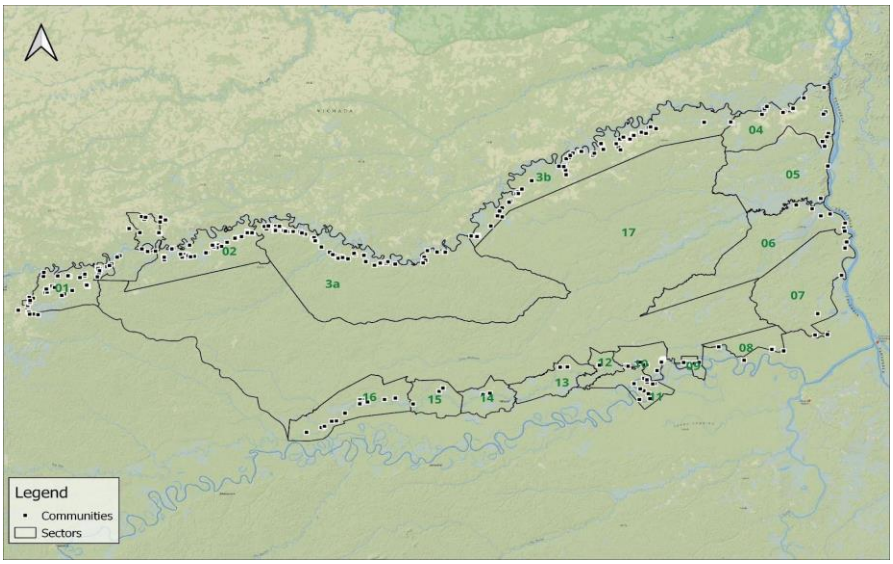
Diagram #4. Distribution of quantity of communities of RIU-SM by Zones and Sectors



Source: REDD+ Project RIU-SM, socioeconomic survey 2013

The Map 3 shows Settlements in the Indigenous Reservation. The RIU-SM communities are more concentrated in between Zone 1 (27.6% in 2013 and 30.2% in 2018) and Zone 2 (39.2% in 2013 and 2018), that is, 66.8% in 2013 and 69.4% in 2018 of the communities are distributed along the Vichada River, where Sikuani is the predominant ethnic group.

Map 3. Settlements/Communities in the RIU-SM (2016)



Land use and economic activities

Indigenous communities have practiced hunting, fishing and traditional subsistence activities; recently incorporated in subsistence agriculture or as they called them, "conucos" or "chagras". Also, crafts are an important item in their economy, although on a very small scale. From all these indigenous activities they have achieved their self-sufficiency. This self-sufficiency has been lost as these communities are not immune to the economic dynamics of the modern market, which has meant the growing generation needs for goods and services, and that has meant the transformation of their modes of production, in some cases, drastically.

The economic forms that prevail in the indigenous communities of the Selva de Matavén are unequal relations with traders and settlers, which favor speculation in commercial and financial transactions. These settlers and traders incursion into the territory in order to develop activities such as logging, fishing, hunting of wildlife and illegal mining activities, generating constant pressure on natural resources, as have the means (technology, transport among others) and a relative disadvantage and vulnerability of indigenous against their interests; the boundary condition increases the difficulties, with heterogeneous users and different conditions and institutional skills associated with care and control of these resources.

Consequently, the best-known work mode is the debt, that economic relationship in which the merchant advances goods, supplies or services in exchange of work rate and is paid always arbitrary and insufficiently to settle a debt, keeping so indefinitely a permanent reservoir of indigenous labor needed.

For its part, the local market does not absorb fairly generated surpluses for sale, due to their traditional way of production and use of natural resources. Indigenous communities sell the little surplus price imposed by the trader or broker, always being disadvantageous for communities.

Additionally, the above situation alters the vital relationship of indigenous peoples with the territory, since these communities conceive the territory from a holistic perspective. That is, not only understanding as the means of their livelihood but also is the source of their identity and worldview. So, the entry of other actors to exploit resources could lead to food guarantee problems and damage to the sacred and vital areas for indigenous peoples.

The food guarantee of indigenous communities is violated by its dependence on products that complement their staple diet, the limited availability of financial resources to meet these demands and loss of traditional knowledge. In this purport, the production and cultivation of traditional products is increasingly limited, with a restricted number of crop species in their "*conucos*" with traditional practices or mismatched with the conditions of natural ecosystem offer.

Main economic activities

The main economic activities developed in the Resguardo Matavén are agriculture, fishing, hunting, cattle ranching, and a small portion tourism and crafts, according to traditional common practices, recording as results of workshops and socioeconomic survey, by zones with captains, sector's authorities and community leaders (Annex 1 socioeconomic survey 2013)

Socio-cultural information

In 2013 there were 12,814 indigenous people (of 6 ethnic groups: Cubeo, Curripaco, Piapoco, Piaroa, Puinave, and Sikuani) belonging to 2,517 families and 250 communities

Families have an average of 5 persons. It is easy to find in the living room houses grandparents, parents and children, affecting power relations that influence the differential access to resources and opportunities of each of the members; so, as a result, resource distribution may be uniform, or the circumstances of one member may reflect the overall status of the entire family.

The concept of head of household is a subjective judgment about who is perceived as leader by all household members, regardless of the responsibilities or duties fulfilled; when at home there is a presence of a man (woman companion) he will be in charge.

The location of the rural population is due to the jungle and humid conditions prevailing in the area, hampering settlements inside the Selva de Matavén; location on the banks of rivers facilitates the transport, food and communication. Migration is one of the promising alternatives for some families in the city who see a possibility of improving their living.

The existence of six ethnic groups (Cubeo, Curripaco, Piapoco, Piaroa, Puinave, and Sikuani) is an undeniable social fact in the region; according to the historical genesis, it has presented the process of settlement of various groups that can be classified as natives and settlers, and this factor is an indicator that identifies the degree of ownership of the territory of each of them.

Housing

In the region they are considered as indigenous natives only, not only for the time spent in the area (ancestral inhabitants), but to preserve their own forms of cultural identity. The mestizo settler group does not exhibit this same behavior and are due to other cultural patterns; the territory is not part of their identity but is a means of external productive exploitation of their social organization, thus becoming a form of survival or storage.

Education

In reference to the education of the population living in the area of the REDD+ Project Matavén, there was no study showing the level of education received in the indigenous communities. According to inquiries made by a socioeconomic survey in 2013, it was possible to conclude that a high level of illiteracy existed. Only 5.9% of the population in Resguardo Matavén had completed high school.

Health system

Health System Institutional Structure According to information provided by the state, the municipality of Cumaribo had the infrastructure to meet the health needs of its community, considering its location and personnel support. However, it's important to note that health services were only available in the municipal seat and not in the rural area of the Resguardo Matavén.

Basic Services in the Resguardo Selva Matavén:

There was no network for drinking water in the RIU-SM. The population relied on mechanisms such as deep wells and rainwater collection for their daily water needs. Similarly, there was no sewer service, and indigenous people used latrines. Regarding the disposal of solid waste, there was no protocol for handling it, so these wastes were disposed of in the woods and riverbeds. The communities in the RIU-SM did not receive electricity supply from Cumaribo or other cities. Therefore, some communities used power plants, with wood or plant fuel being the most commonly used for cooking.

Poverty and development

In the rural zone in the municipality of Cumaribo, indigenous is the majority population, there was an Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI by its acronym in Spanish), which is demonstrated by the data obtained from the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística - DANE (National Administrative Department of Statistics), where the NBI corresponding to 90.71% of the rural population and the 75.04% to poverty.

In conclusion, indigenous communities have been coexisting in a complex dynamic of multiculturalism and, as a result of contact with a large number of social situations that have occurred since the beginning of the 20th century, the indigenous peoples of the Resguardo Matavén have been experiencing a gradual loss of their ancestral knowledge and their forms of cultural expression. An example of these dynamics are the disputes between indigenous people and settlers, the clash between traditional production systems and the market economy, and the processes of Catholic and Protestant evangelization, all of them generating situations that are alien to the culture of indigenous peoples.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Resguardo selva Matavén is a transition region between natural savannas or grasslands and the Tropical rainforest of the Colombian Amazon. This unique ecosystem has particular biological interest, not only for its biogeographical position, but for its well-preserved, with less than 5% of the total area converted into cultivation areas and stubble.

The Resguardo Matavén it covers an area of 1,856,836 hectares, including forests, savannas, wetlands, rocky hills of the Orinoquia, and other landscapes. Resguardo Selva Mataven has 1,450,312 hectares of dense natural forest, which allows for multiple natural wildlife corridors.

The Resguardo Selva Matavén has 4 large biomes, the first is the Helobioma, which is associated with the flood zones of the 3 navigable rivers that delimit the territory, including some streams such as the Matavén, Dume, the "Brazo Amanavén", among others. The second is the peinobiome, which is an ecosystem associated with the savannas and adjacent forests. The third is the lithobiome, which is associated with the rocky soils adjacent to the Orinoco River, and finally the zonobiome, which is related to the high forests of the mainland.

At the start of the project, we identified 688 species, 183 genera, and 72 families,At low neo-tropical forests there are different patterns of beta diversity; particularly the differences observed between flooded and non-flooded forests; the former are less diverse forests of the mainland and both have relatively few species in common.

Selva Matavén is a transition zone between the great forests of the Amazon and the vast savannas of the Orinoco, so that has particular biological interest, not only for its biogeographical position, but for its well-preserved, with less than 5% of the total area converted into cultivation areas and stubble.

As mega-diverse territory is classified within the group of the 14 zones hosting the highest rate of biodiversity on earth. (MADS, PNUD, 2014).

In terms of wildlife Some important characteristics about the birds are*:*

- The vast majority of species of birds Thamnophilidae belong to families (17%) and Tyrannidae (12%).

- There have been 8 species of migratory birds in North America, in upland forests (BT-A) and rocky hills (BR) and Savannah (S).

- The composition of bird communities is very different from landscapes, showing high levels of replacement or beta diversity (complementarity index> 0.7).

- No captured species is endemic or is under some threat to extinction.

- The total of registered species, 62 (25%) are habitat specialists, that is only found in a habitat.

- Forest land (BT-A) has the community of more specialist bird habitat use, with more than half (51%) of the species using only this habitat.

- Most birds recorded have an average sensitivity and low to disturbances (35% and 40% respectively), while the minority has high sensitivity (26%).

Some important characteristics about the bugs are:

- They have collected 33 dung beetle species, genera with more species were Canthon 6 and Dichotomius and Eurysternus 5.

- Communities dung manure have a high dominance by 2 species in 2 units under forest landscape in the flood plane (BI-a) the species Canthon sp.and Uroxys sp.

- At the highest lowland forest plan (BI-b) it is the dominant species Uroxys sp.

- The complementarity index values were above 0.56, indicating a high turnover between all landscape units.

Some important characteristics about the ants are:

- There are 196 species recorded, represented in 11 subfamilies of neotropical ants, the most common subfamily is Myrmicinae 43% of the species recorded.The most common genre is Pheidole (Formicidae: Myrmicinae) with 25 species (12.7%).

- Of the species identified to species level, about 75% are taxa.

- The greatest wealth of ants found in the woods of sedimentary plains (BT-A) with 63 species, less wealth is high forest flood plane (BI-b) with 24 species.

- There is a high turnover of ant species among all landscape units.

- Landscapes higher value of complementarity are the savannah on sandy plains (SA) and the forest of sedimentary plains (BT-A).

Some important characteristics about the butterflies are:

- They have recorded 198 species.

- The families with the highest number of species are Nymphalidae and Lycaenidae, each representing 37.8%, the most abundant family Lycaenidae, followed by Nymphalidae.

- 15% of the species found in Amazon's distribution.

- 6% are exclusive species of the Guiana Shield.

- 18% of the Guiana Shield is distributed to the base of the Amazon.

- 2% are endemic to Colombia.

- 59% are widely distributed species.

- For greater diversity of landscape species richness and abundance of individuals to the forest of sedimentary plains (BT-A) with 94 species and 294 records are recorded.

- The highest lowland forest plan (BI-b) with 28 species and 68 individuals, and Savannah (SA) with 26 species and 108 individuals, had the lowest richness and abundance.

- In high parts betapresenta diversity of butterfly species between landscapes with rates above 0.7 complementarity.

Some important characteristics about the fish are:

- The pattern of diversity is recorded in lower areas of the Neotropics, where the dominant orders were Characiformes, Siluriformes and Perciformes.

- 77% of the total abundance recorded displayed only 15 of the 137 recorded species, excelling the species Hemigrammus analis with the equivalent of 23% of the individuals captured.

Using the fishing of the 137 species recorded 64 are used by the bocachico local communities for subsistence, for example, peacocks, head mantecos, piranhas, mataguaros. 33 species are marketed as fish consumption, 57 are used as ornamentals commercial species such as tetras, cardinal, kennels, old juna and scalar. However, the highest number of registered area are ornamental species.

Some aspects of fishing:

- The capture of ornamental species for marketing focuses on the Vichada, Orinoco and Matavén Creek rivers. The Matavén Creek constitutes the first fish collection

center in the area, later to continue the marketing chain to Puerto Inirida, inside the country and abroad.

- The fishing for commercial use is restricted mostly to the communities at the bottom of the Guaviare River.

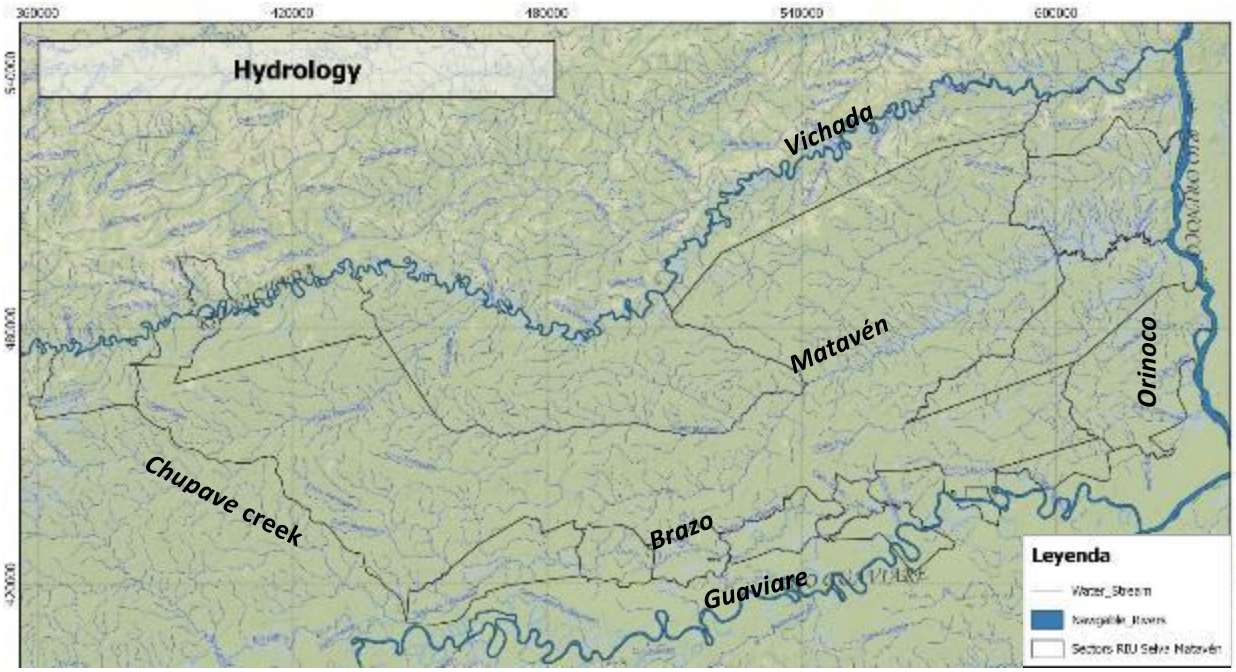
- The fishing for consumption in the Matavén Creek is basically to meet the needs of animal protein for communities living there.

Hydrology

The Indigenous Reservation is rich in water resources, having as its territorial axis the Matavén Creek basin and the lower basins of the Vichada, Guaviare and Brazo Amanavén rivers that run from west to east, ending in the Orinoco river, which runs from south to north to the east of RIU-SM; many streams flow among these rivers: creeks and "brazos" (water courses parallel to a main channel) have been identified.

Below is Map 4 with the water network in the Matavén Creek basin.

Map 4. *Matavén* Creek hydrological basin



Source: REDD+ Project RIU-SM, GIS

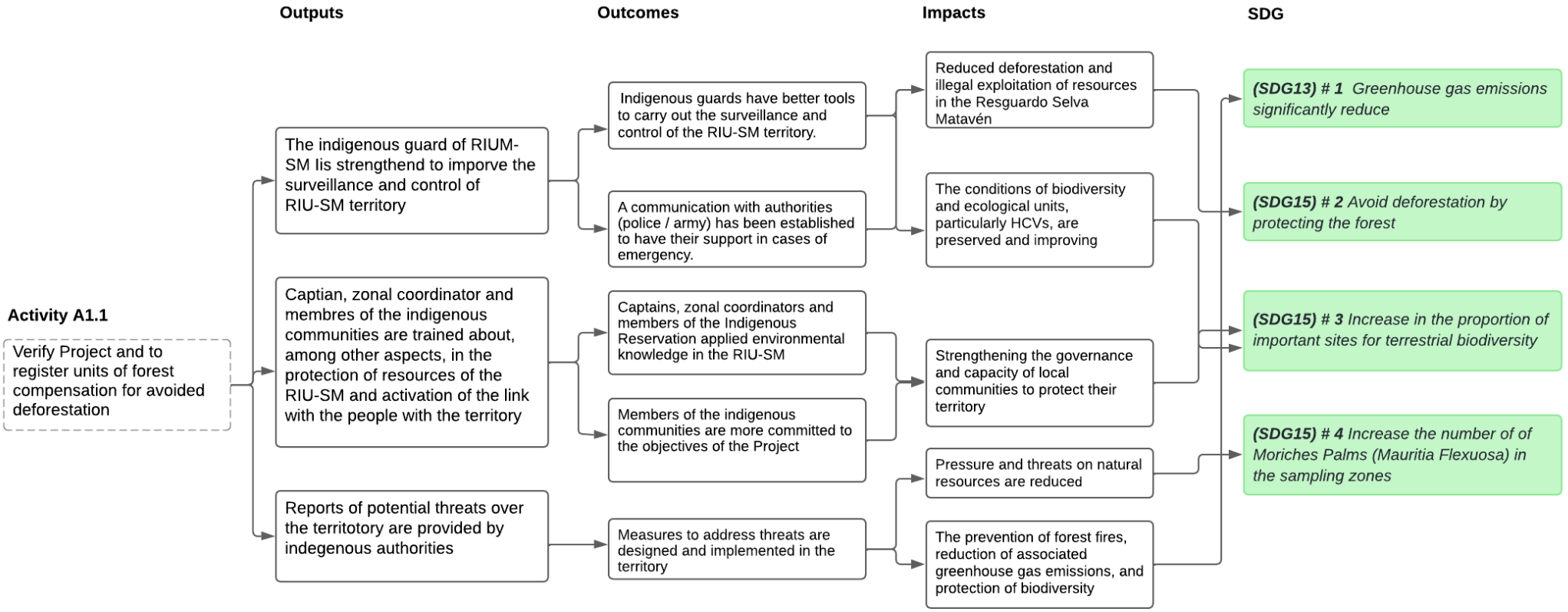
2.1.9 Causal Chain(s)

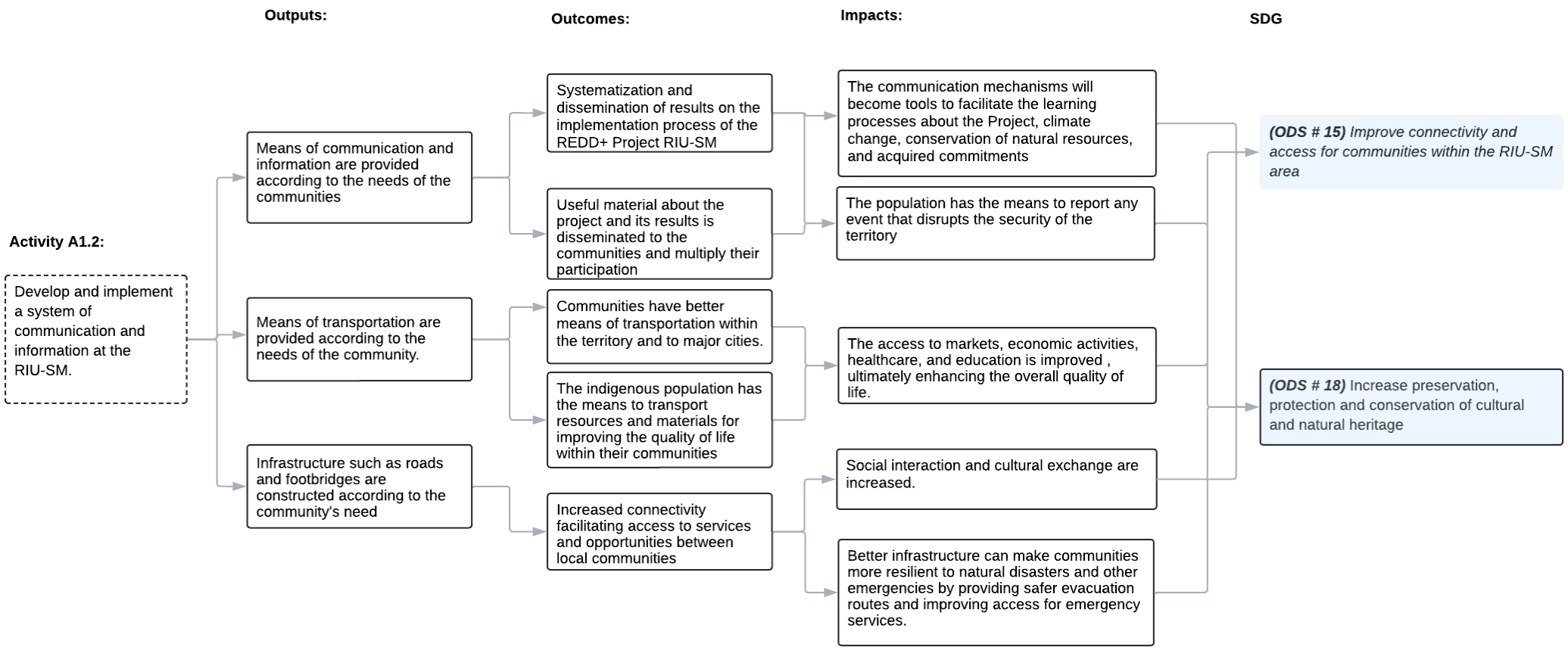
The REDD+ Project Matavén is designed to have a positive impact on both people and the planet, promoting economic prosperity and environmental protection. Through a series of activities, the project is expected to generate a causal chain of effects, outcomes and impacts that benefit local communities and the environment.

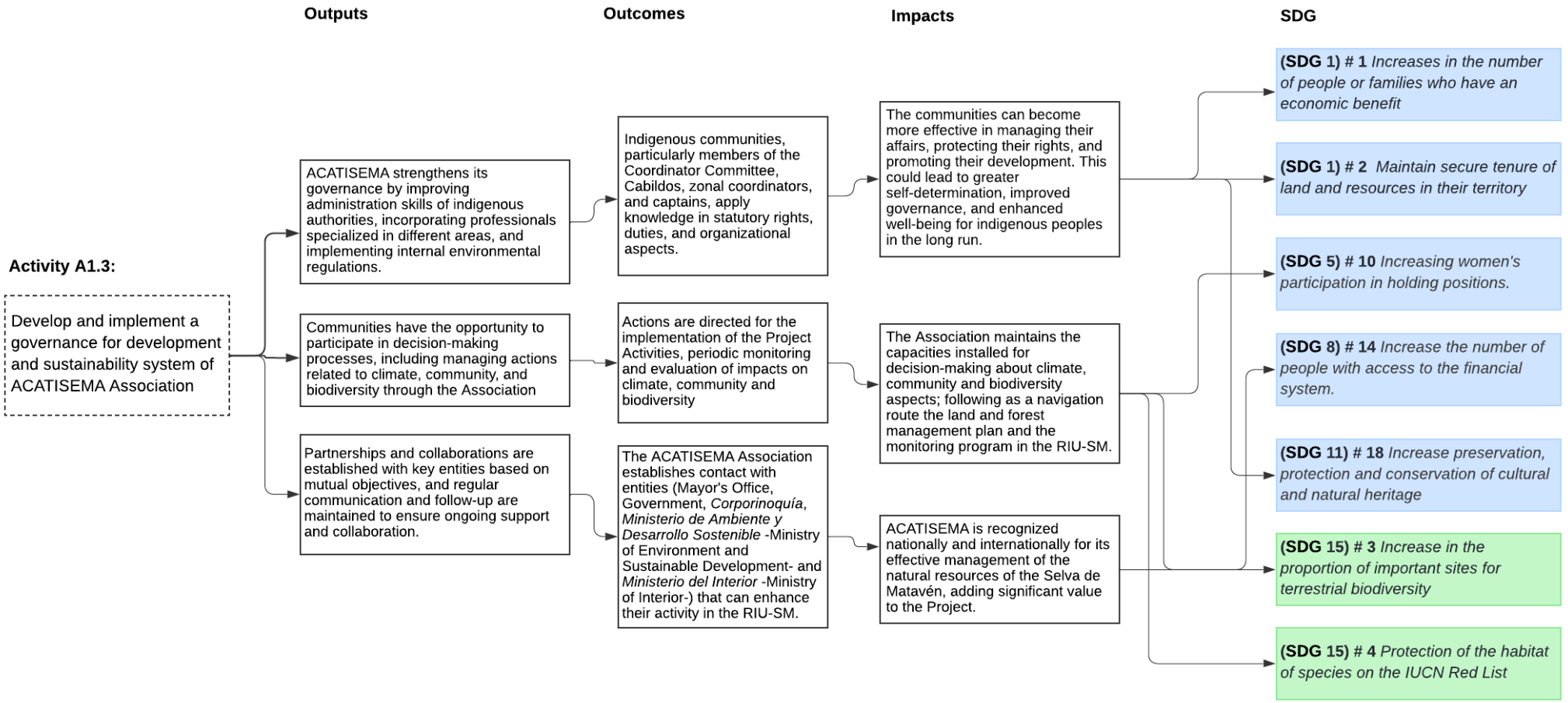
In terms of impact on people and their prosperity, the project seeks to improve the quality of life of indigenous communities through the implementation of education, governance, health, and economic development programs, which will directly contribute to people's well-being and prosperity.

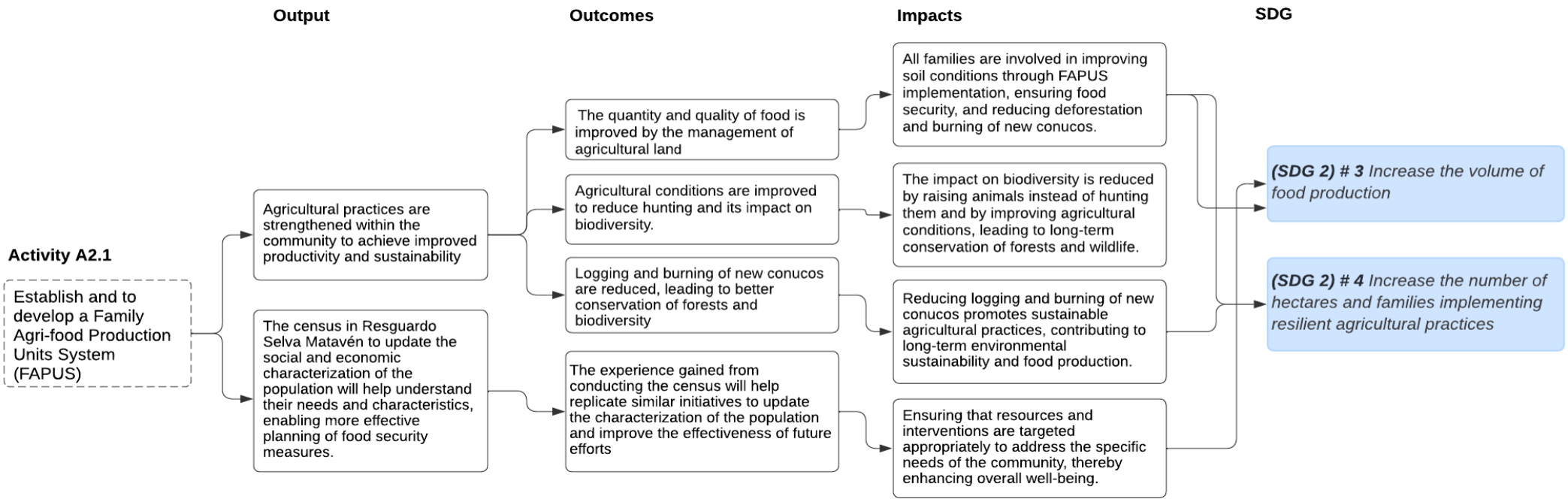
In terms of impact on the planet, the project focuses on natural resource conservation and climate change mitigation. Through productive projects, forest protection and proper resource management, it is expected to reduce deforestation, conserve biodiversity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which will directly benefit the environment

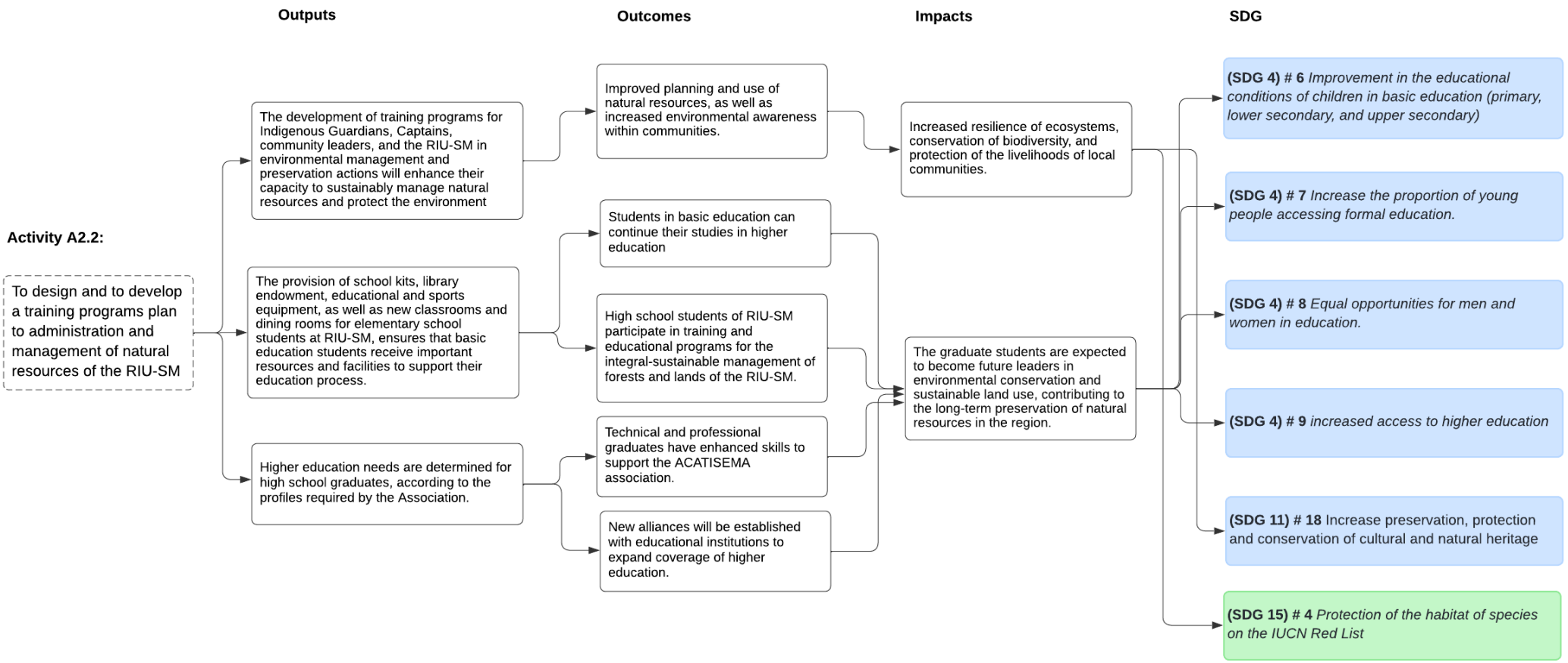
The specific causal chains that describe the effects, outcomes and impacts of the Matavén REDD+ project activities and their relationship to the Sustainable Development Goals are presented below.

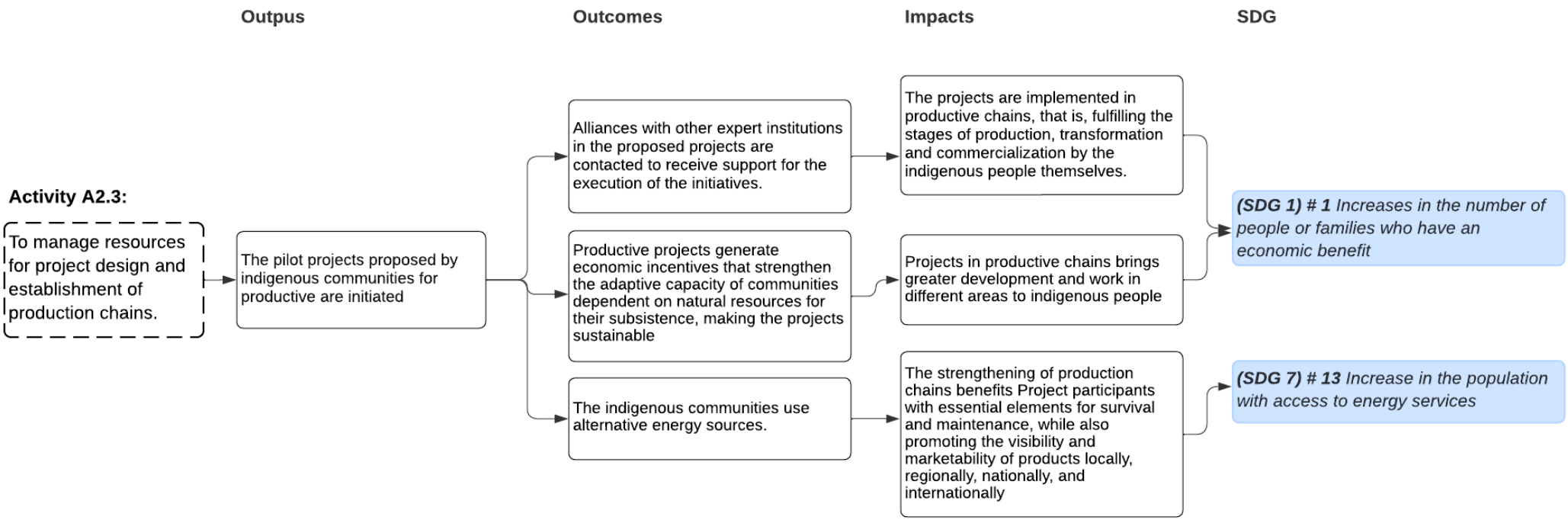

Outputs
Outcomes
Impacts
SDG
Activity A1.1
Verify Project and to register units of forest compensation for avoided deforestation
The indigenous guard of RIUM-SM Iis strengthend to imporve the surveillance and control of RIU-SM territory
Captian, zonal coordinator and membres of the indigenous communities are trained about, among other aspects, in the protection of resources of the RIU-SM and activation of the link with the people with the territory
Reports of potential threats over the territotory are provided by indegenous authorities
Indigenous guards have better tools to carry out the surveillance and control of the RIU-SM territory.
A communication with authorities (police / army) has been established to have their support in cases of emergency.
Captains, zonal coordinators and members of the Indigenous Reservation applied environmental knowledge in the RIU-SM
Members of the indigenous communities are more committed to the objectives of the Project
Measures to address threats are designed and implemented in the territory
Reduced deforestation and illegal exploitation of resources in the Resguardo Selva Matavén
The conditions of biodiversity and ecological units, particularly HCVs, are preserved and improving
Strengthening the governance and capacity of local communities to protect their territory
Pressure and threats on natural resources are reduced
The prevention of forest fires, reduction of associated greenhouse gas emissions, and protection of biodiversity
(SDG13) # 1 Greenhouse gas emissions significantly reduce
(SDG15) # 2 Avoid deforestation by protecting the forest
(SDG15) # 3 Increase in the proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity
(SDG15) # 4 Increase the number of of Moriches Palms (Mauritia Flexuosa) in the sampling zones

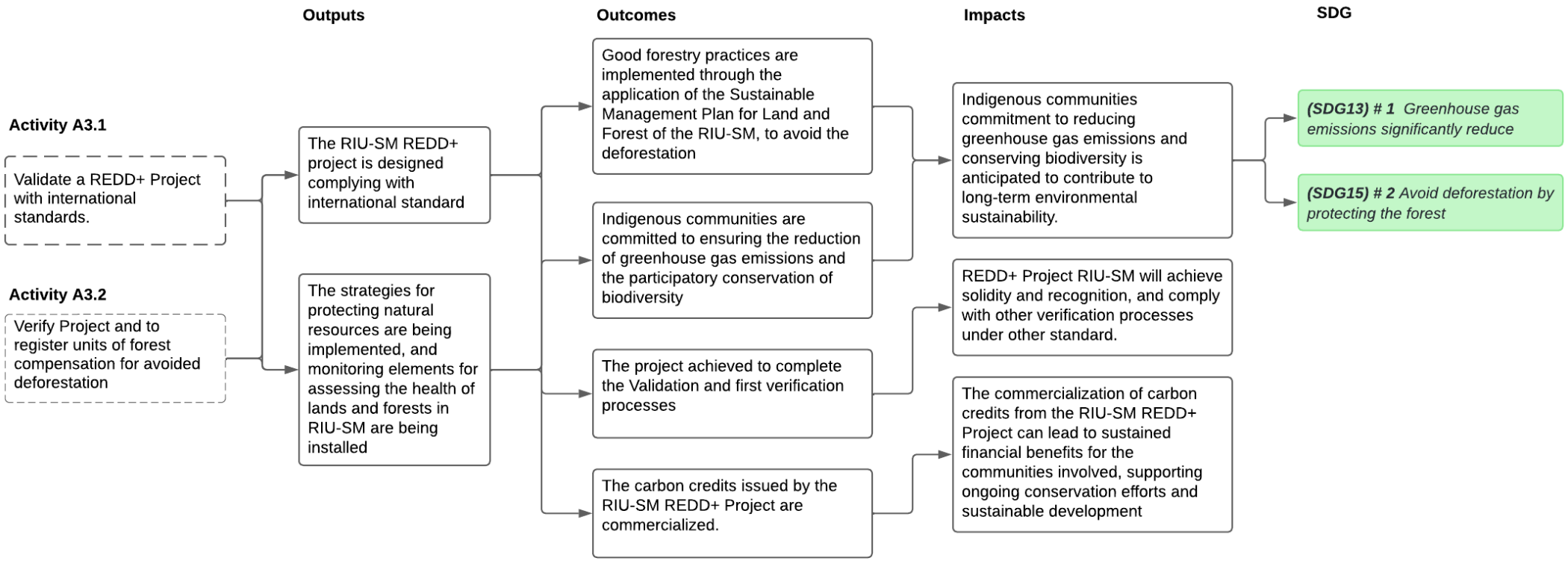

Outputs:
Outcomes:
Impacts:
SDG
Activity A1.2:
Develop and implement a system of communication and information at the RIU-SM.
Means of communication and information are provided according to the needs of the communities
Means of transportation are provided according to the needs of the community.
Infrastructure such as roads and footbridges are constructed according to the community's need
Systematization and dissemination of results on the implementation process of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM
Useful material about the project and its results is disseminated to the communities and multiply their participation
Communities have better means of transportation within the territory and to major cities.
The indigenous population has the means to transport resources and materials for improving the quality of life within their communities
Increased connectivity facilitating access to services and opportunities between local communities
The communication mechanisms will become tools to facilitate the learning processes about the Project, climate change, conservation of natural resources, and acquired commitments
The population has the means to report any event that disrupts the security of the territory
The access to markets, economic activities, healthcare, and education is improved , ultimately enhancing the overall quality of life.
Social interaction and cultural exchange are increased.
Better infrastructure can make communities more resilient to natural disasters and other emergencies by providing safer evacuation routes and improving access for emergency services.
(ODS # 15) Improve connectivity and access for communities within the RIU-SM area
(ODS # 18) Increase preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage

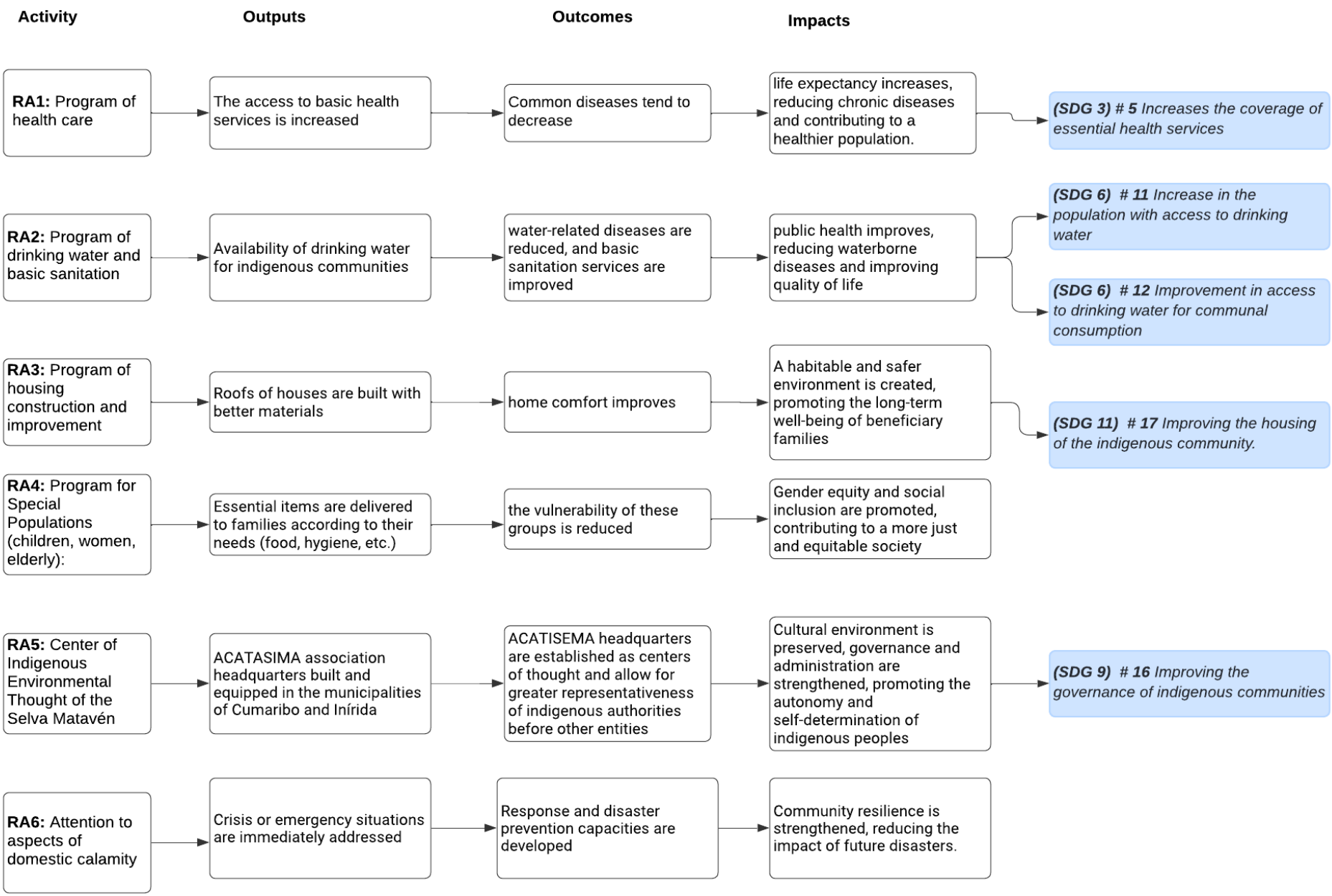

Outputs
Outcomes
Impacts
SDG
Activity A1.3:
Develop and implement a governance for development and sustainability system of ACATISEMA Association
ACATISEMA strengthens its governance by improving administration skills of indigenous authorities, incorporating professionals specialized in different areas, and implementing internal environmental regulations.
Communities have the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes, including managing actions related to climate, community, and biodiversity through the Association
Partnerships and collaborations are established with key entities based on mutual objectives, and regular communication and follow-up are maintained to ensure ongoing support and collaboration.
Indigenous communities, particularly members of the Coordinator Committee, Cabildos, zonal coordinators, and captains, apply knowledge in statutory rights, duties, and organizational aspects.
Actions are directed for the implementation of the Project Activities, periodic monitoring and evaluation of impacts on climate, community and biodiversity
The ACATISEMA Association establishes contact with entities (Mayor's Office, Government, Corporinoquía, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible -Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development- and Ministerio del Interior -Ministry of Interior-) that can enhance their activity in the RIU-SM.
The communities can become more effective in managing their affairs, protecting their rights, and promoting their development. This could lead to greater self-determination, improved governance, and enhanced well-being for indigenous peoples in the long run.
The Association maintains the capacities installed for decision-making about climate, community and biodiversity aspects; following as a navigation route the land and forest management plan and the monitoring program in the RIU-SM.
ACATISEMA is recognized nationally and internationally for its effective management of the natural resources of the Selva de Matavén, adding significant value to the Project.
(SDG 1) # 1 Increases in the number of people or families who have an economic benefit
(SDG 1) # 2 Maintain secure tenure of land and resources in their territory
(SDG 5) # 10 Increasing women's participation in holding positions.
(SDG 8) # 14 Increase the number of people with access to the financial system.
(SDG 11) # 18 Increase preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage
(SDG 15) # 3 Increase in the proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity
(SDG 15) # 4 Protection of the habitat of species on the IUCN Red List


Output
Outcomes
Impacts
SDG
Activity A2.1
Establish and to develop a Family Agri-food Production Units System (FAPUS)
Agricultural practices are strengthened within the community to achieve improved productivity and sustainability
The census in Resguardo Selva Matavén to update the social and economic characterization of the population will help understand their needs and characteristics, enabling more effective planning of food security measures.
The quantity and quality of food is improved by the management of agricultural land
Agricultural conditions are improved to reduce hunting and its impact on biodiversity.
Logging and burning of new conucos are reduced, leading to better conservation of forests and biodiversity
The experience gained from conducting the census will help replicate similar initiatives to update the characterization of the population and improve the effectiveness of future efforts
All families are involved in improving soil conditions through FAPUS implementation, ensuring food security, and reducing deforestation and burning of new conucos.
The impact on biodiversity is reduced by raising animals instead of hunting them and by improving agricultural conditions, leading to long-term conservation of forests and wildlife.
Reducing logging and burning of new conucos promotes sustainable agricultural practices, contributing to long-term environmental sustainability and food production.
Ensuring that resources and interventions are targeted appropriately to address the specific needs of the community, thereby enhancing overall well-being.
(SDG 2) # 3 Increase the volume of food production
(SDG 2) # 4 Increase the number of hectares and families implementing resilient agricultural practices


Outputs
Outcomes
Impacts
SDG
Activity A2.2:
To design and to develop a training programs plan to administration and management of natural resources of the RIU-SM
The development of training programs for Indigenous Guardians, Captains, community leaders, and the RIU-SM in environmental management and preservation actions will enhance their capacity to sustainably manage natural resources and protect the environment
The provision of school kits, library endowment, educational and sports equipment, as well as new classrooms and dining rooms for elementary school students at RIU-SM, ensures that basic education students receive important resources and facilities to support their education process.
Higher education needs are determined for high school graduates, according to the profiles required by the Association.
Improved planning and use of natural resources, as well as increased environmental awareness within communities.
Students in basic education can continue their studies in higher education
High school students of RIU-SM participate in training and educational programs for the integral-sustainable management of forests and lands of the RIU-SM.
Technical and professional graduates have enhanced skills to support the ACATISEMA association.
New alliances will be established with educational institutions to expand coverage of higher education.
Increased resilience of ecosystems, conservation of biodiversity, and protection of the livelihoods of local communities.
The graduate students are expected to become future leaders in environmental conservation and sustainable land use, contributing to the long-term preservation of natural resources in the region.
(SDG 4) # 6 Improvement in the educational conditions of children in basic education (primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary)
(SDG 4) # 7 Increase the proportion of young people accessing formal education.
(SDG 4) # 8 Equal opportunities for men and women in education.
(SDG 4) # 9 increased access to higher education
(SDG 11) # 18 Increase preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage
(SDG 15) # 4 Protection of the habitat of species on the IUCN Red List


Outpus
Outcomes
Impacts
SDG
Activity A2.3:
To manage resources for project design and establishment of production chains.
The pilot projects proposed by indigenous communities for productive are initiated
Alliances with other expert institutions in the proposed projects are contacted to receive support for the execution of the initiatives.
Productive projects generate economic incentives that strengthen the adaptive capacity of communities dependent on natural resources for their subsistence, making the projects sustainable
The indigenous communities use alternative energy sources.
The projects are implemented in productive chains, that is, fulfilling the stages of production, transformation and commercialization by the indigenous people themselves.
Projects in productive chains brings greater development and work in different areas to indigenous people
The strengthening of production chains benefits Project participants with essential elements for survival and maintenance, while also promoting the visibility and marketability of products locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally
(SDG 1) # 1 Increases in the number of people or families who have an economic benefit
(SDG 7) # 13 Increase in the population with access to energy services


Activity A3.1
Validate a REDD+ Project with international standards.
Activity A3.2
Verify Project and to register units of forest compensation for avoided deforestation
Outputs
The RIU-SM REDD+ project is designed complying with international standard
The strategies for protecting natural resources are being implemented, and monitoring elements for assessing the health of lands and forests in RIU-SM are being installed
Outcomes
Good forestry practices are implemented through the application of the Sustainable Management Plan for Land and Forest of the RIU-SM, to avoid the deforestation
Indigenous communities are committed to ensuring the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the participatory conservation of biodiversity
The project achieved to complete the Validation and first verification processes
The carbon credits issued by the RIU-SM REDD+ Project are commercialized.
Impacts
Indigenous communities commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and conserving biodiversity is anticipated to contribute to long-term environmental sustainability.
REDD+ Project RIU-SM will achieve solidity and recognition, and comply with other verification processes under other standard.
The commercialization of carbon credits from the RIU-SM REDD+ Project can lead to sustained financial benefits for the communities involved, supporting ongoing conservation efforts and sustainable development
SDG
(SDG13) # 1 Greenhouse gas emissions significantly reduce
(SDG15) # 2 Avoid deforestation by protecting the forest


Activity
Outputs
Outcomes
Impacts
RA1: Program of health care
The access to basic health services is increased
Common diseases tend to decrease
life expectancy increases, reducing chronic diseases and contributing to a healthier population.
(SDG 3) # 5 Increases the coverage of essential health services
RA2: Program of drinking water and basic sanitation
Availability of drinking water for indigenous communities
water-related diseases are reduced, and basic sanitation services are improved
public health improves, reducing waterborne diseases and improving quality of life
(SDG 6) # 11 Increase in the population with access to drinking water
(SDG 6) # 12 Improvement in access to drinking water for communal consumption
RA3: Program of housing construction and improvement
Roofs of houses are built with better materials
home comfort improves
A habitable and safer environment is created, promoting the long-term well-being of beneficiary families
(SDG 11) # 17 Improving the housing of the indigenous community.
RA4: Program for Special Populations (children, women, elderly):
Essential items are delivered to families according to their needs (food, hygiene, etc.)
the vulnerability of these groups is reduced
Gender equity and social inclusion are promoted, contributing to a more just and equitable society
RA5: Center of Indigenous Environmental Thought of the Selva Matavén
ACATASIMA association headquarters built and equipped in the municipalities of Cumaribo and Inírida
ACATISEMA headquarters are established as centers of thought and allow for greater representativeness of indigenous authorities before other entities
Cultural environment is preserved, governance and administration are strengthened, promoting the autonomy and self-determination of indigenous peoples
(SDG 9) # 16 Improving the governance of indigenous communities
RA6: Attention to aspects of domestic calamity
Crisis or emergency situations are immediately addressed
Response and disaster prevention capacities are developed
Community resilience is strengthened, reducing the impact of future disasters.

2.1.10 Threats to the Project

Possible natural and anthropogenic threats to the expected benefits of sustainable development during the life of the project have been identified as follows:

Natural Threats:

- Climate Change: Increasing frequency and intensity of natural phenomena such as floods, droughts, and landslides can affect biodiversity and the availability of natural resources and ecosystem services.

- Forest Fires: Large-scale forest destruction by wildfires can reduce biodiversity, affect natural resources, and damage community infrastructure**.**

Anthropogenic threats:

Illegal activities are related with the threats against the conservation and protection of the forests of the Selva de Matavén and the other natural resources of the indigenous reservation, as follows:

- Deforestation: Tree felling can lead to loss of biodiversity, soil degradation, and loss of ecosystem services.

- Land use change: Conversion of forests into agricultural land or human settlements reduces biodiversity and ecosystem services.

- Illegal activities: Illegal mining, hunting and logging can contribute to environmental degradation and biodiversity loss.

Mitigation measures:

- Strengthening surveillance and control of the territory to protect forests, report illegal activities, and prevent and control fires, thus mitigating climate change.

- Promoting the participation of local communities in decision-making regarding natural resource use.

- Implementing sustainable agricultural practices to reduce pressure on forests and promote natural regeneration.

- Strengthening the capacity of the population to ensure knowledge of the environment and sustainable resource management.

- Enhancing communication systems to promote community involvement and coordination.

To address these threats, Project Activity A1.1 is implemented in the RIU-SM territory through the indigenous guard. They survey and control the territory, identifying and reporting prohibited activities, primarily by outsiders who irregularly enter the RIU-SM to extract timber, mine in rivers, hunt, fish, and capture animal species. Actions are taken when events are detected by the indigenous guard in conjunction with indigenous authorities and community members.

It's important to note that the Project does not engage in any illegal activity, and the results and benefits achieved do not stem from such actions. The primary purpose is to protect the forests of the Selva de Matavén.

Based on the assumptions presented in the Matrix of Logic Structure (MLS, presented above) which is at the level of objectives and products, it proceeds to the assessment of risk associated with each respective assumption and the submission of appropriate mitigation measures, which is presented in the Annex 2. Adaptive Management plan. The methodology published by the International Tropical Timber Organization in its "Manual for Project Formulation" applies (OIMT, 2009), Part 3: Description of project interventions, Assumptions, Risks and Sustainability, pages 58-59.

According to this methodology, an assumption is a condition that must exist for the project can be successfully developed and it must be formulated with a positive statement of what is expected to happen. Risk is the probability that an assumption is not met.

Based on the project design for some risks identified, mitigation measures through project management were arranged; risk factors and mitigation measures presented in Annex 3 T-BAR are also included.

2.1.11 Benefit Permanence

There is a legal contractual agreement to maintain the management practice beyond the project lifetime.

According the Strategic Alliance Agreement ACATISEMA-MEDIAMOS (Annex 4 *Acuerdo Alianza Estratégica para la protección, conservación y recuperación de los bosques naturales del RIU-SM entre MEDIAMOS – ACATISEMA*), Clause 12, Paragraph 2 "…*For a second cycle of the PROJECT …, ACATISEMA being completely free to design and execute it ……*". , ACATISEMA decides to continue with the implementation of REDD+ Project RIU-SM activities for another cycle (30 additional years), after the end of the first project

accreditation cycle (according to meeting of Board of Councils, Coordinator Committee and Zonal Coordinators on November 8-9, 2017 – Annex 5), to keep with the protection and maintenance of carbon deposits, based on which credits for reduction of GHG emissions are issued. So, Project longevity is 60 years and this decision will be applied from the year 2018

2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

2.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

The key/main local stakeholders 312 are the communities of the Resguardo Matavén. The human settlements (where the communities are situated are located around the perimeter of the Resguardo Matavén (as it is shown in the Map 3), constituting itself as a barrier around the heart of the Selva de Matavén, and they are the basis for implementation of Project Activities.

The diagram #2 (Organizational structure of the Strategic Alliance ACATISEMA – MEDIAMOS) of this document shows how the indigenous communities correspond to the base of the territorial and functional organizational structure of the indigenous reserve and the ACATISEMA association.

In the Annex 6, the entire list of all communities of the RIU-SM is presented by Zone and Sectors

These 312 communities comprise all the indigenous inhabitants of the Resguardo Matavén, including the teachers of the schools and colleges within the indigenous reservation (who have been classified within the secondary stakeholders) and the groups (women, men, youths, traditional indigenous authorities -shamans, doctors, healers, shepherds, Captains, Indigenous Guardians, and ACATISEMA administrators-, and the same 6 ethnic groups).

These 312 communities comprise all the indigenous inhabitants of the Resguardo Matavén, including the teachers of the schools and colleges within the indigenous reservation (who have been classified within the Other stakeholders) and the groups (women, men, youths, Children, traditional indigenous authorities).

The communities of Resguardo Matavén are the main beneficiaries of REDD+ Project Matavén, considering that:

- It has been determined that the inhabitants of the Resguardo Matavén coincide in that the territory constituted, unified, and extended in favor of the communities of 16 indigenous reservations (which had been previously recognized), according to Resolution 037 of July 22nd, 2003, issued by the INCORA (Annex 7).

- They also share ownership of the territory and the uses of the land, their rights, natural resources and, in general, their wealth (from which they subsist and derive their well-being).

- The inhabitants of the Resguardo Matavén belong to 6 indigenous ethnicities (*Cubeo, Curripaco, Piapoco, Piaroa, Puinave,* and *Sikuani*), being indigenous peoples who have traditionally occupied this territory, and have all rights regarding it. In the Annex 6 of this document, the entire list of all communities of the Resguardo Matavén also presents the ethnic group that predominates in each of them.

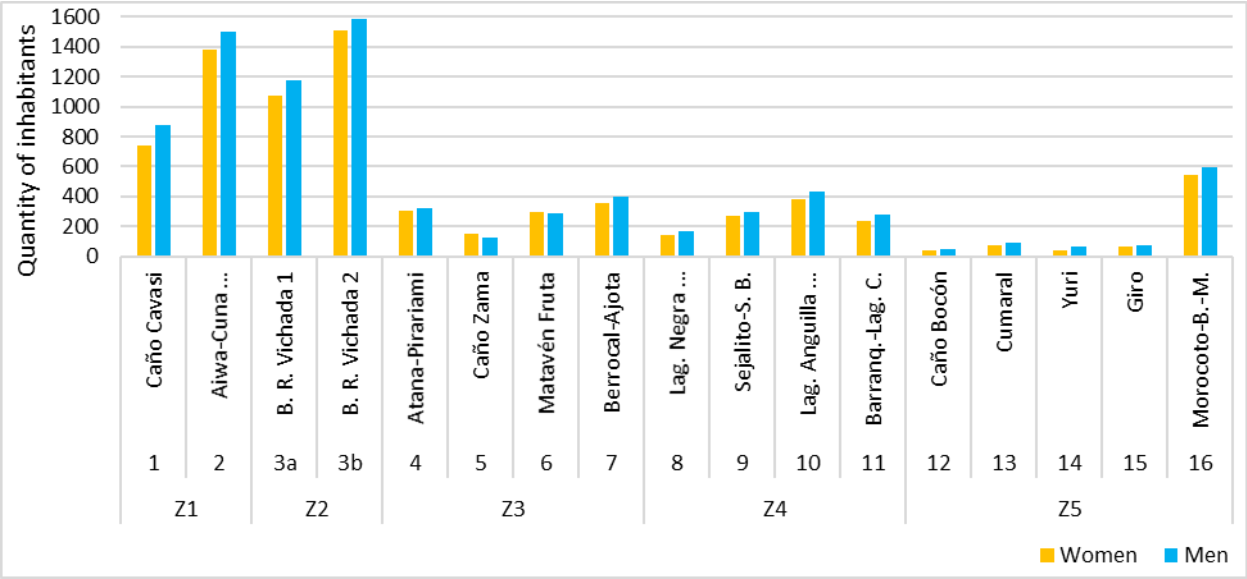
- In relation to the gender aspect, this has been a criterion for the project development considering the role of women and men in the different phases of the productive sphere, in family responsibilities and, now, in the empowerment that is being promoted within the framework of the implementation of the REDD+ Project Matavén, in order to gradually achieve "gender equality" that is explained in the Section "Net Impacts on Women" of this document.

Table 6. Distribution of population according to gender in RIU-SM

Zone	Sector		Women	%/sector	Men	%/sector	Total
Z1	1	*Caño Cavasi*	738	45.7%	878	54.3%	1616
	2	*Aiwa-Cuna, Tsepajivo*	1,378	47.9%	1,498	52.1%	2876
Z2	3a	*Bajo Río Vichada 1*	1,070	47.6%	1,179	52.4%	2249
	3b	*Bajo Río Vichada 2*	1,507	48.8%	1,583	51.2%	3090
Z3	4	*Atana-Pirariami*	306	48.5%	325	51.5%	631
	5	*Caño Zama*	153	54.6%	127	45.4%	280
	6	*Matavén Fruta*	298	50.8%	289	49.2%	587
	7	*Berrocal-Ajota*	356	46.9%	403	53.1%	759
Z4	8	*Lagunas Negra y Cacao*	146	46.3%	169	53.7%	315
	9	*Sejalito –San Benito*	273	48.0%	296	52.0%	569
	10	*Laguna Anguilla- La Macarena*	381	46.9%	431	53.1%	812
	11	*Barranquito-Laguna Colorada*	236	45.8%	279	54.2%	515
Z5	12	*Caño Bocón*	38	41.8%	53	58.2%	91
	13	*Cumaral*	72	43.1%	95	56.9%	167
	14	*Yuri*	38	36.2%	67	63.8%	105
	15	*Giro*	70	49.6%	71	50.4%	141
	16	*Morocoto-Buenavista-Manajuare*	543	47.6%	597	52.4%	1140
		Total	**7603**	**47.7%**	**8340**	**52.3%**	**15943**

Source: REDD+ Project RIU-SM, indigenous self-census 2013

Diagram 5. Distribution of population according to gender in RIU-SM



- The aspect of age has also been taken into account, because the young people and traditional indigenous authorities (such as *caciques*, shamans, doctors/healers/knowers and pastors who are, generally, elderly) have been identified and they have a role into the project development. On the one hand, it is the young people who are called to become the future leaders of the indigenous communities, and the traditional authorities who contribute to the transmission of ancestral knowledge and the training of these future leaders.

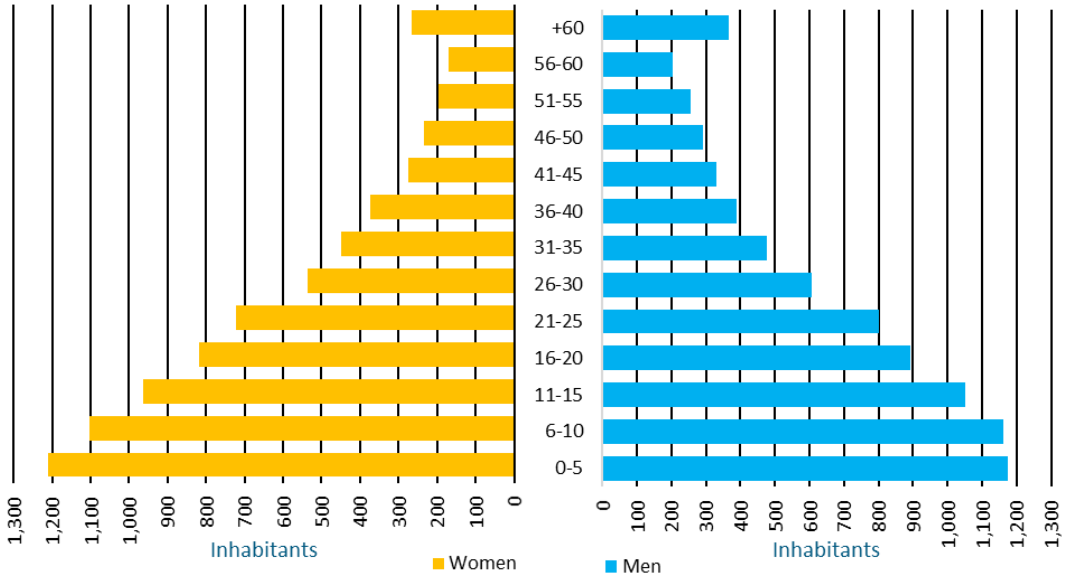
Table 7. Distribution of population according to age and gender in RIU-SM

Age category	Women	%	Men	%	Total	%
0-5	1,211	15.9%	1,174	14.1%	2,385	15.0%
6-10	1,104	14.5%	1,163	13.9%	2,267	14.2%
11-15	964	12.7%	1,050	12.6%	2,014	12.6%
16-20	818	10.8%	891	10.7%	1,709	10.7%
21-25	722	9.5%	802	9.6%	1,524	9.6%
26-30	535	7.0%	606	7.3%	1,141	7.2%
31-35	450	5.9%	477	5.7%	927	5.8%
36-40	373	4.9%	389	4.7%	762	4.8%
41-45	274	3.6%	329	3.9%	603	3.8%
46-50	234	3.1%	293	3.5%	527	3.3%
51-55	196	2.6%	256	3.1%	452	2.8%

56-60	169	2.2%	204	2.4%	373	2.3%
+60	267	3.5%	365	4.4%	632	4.0%
No age recorded	286	3.8%	341	4.1%	627	3.9%
Total	**7,603**	**100%**	**8,340**	**100%**	**15,943**	**100%**

Source: REDD+ Project RIU-SM, indigenous self-census 2013

Diagram 6. Distribution of population according to age and gender in RIU-SM



Source: REDD+ Project RIU-SM, indigenous self-census 2018

The role of organizational authority of the Captains, the Indigenous Guards, Cabildos board, coordination committee and the staff who support the administrative aspect of the RIU-SM and *"Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva de Matavén* – ACATISEMA",, whose work is relevant for the indigenous communities in their representation before the organs of the hierarchical structure (Diagram 3 of this document), the protection and management of the territory and the relations of the communities with natural resources of Resguardo Matavén.

Although the peoples of the 6 different indigenous ethnic groups of the Resguardo Selva Matavén present characteristics that allow defining their identity, such as their distribution in the territory, their history, their cosmovision, their families, their customs and culture, among other aspects, the fact of sharing the indigenous reservation has generated a certain degree of cohesion among them, for which they have achieved an organizational

unit with common interests in governance, resource protection and sustainable development. This unit allows the impacts that are being achieved with the implementation of the Project to be distributed in the most equitable way possible, considering the needs, proposals and projects of the same indigenous communities, and the purpose of generating impacts on the climate components. and biodiversity.

Other stakeholders are identified according to relation with the territory of RIU-SM, use of natural resources and interactions with local communities: indigenous authorities, teachers, settlers, local, regional, and national authorities, other government and non-government institutions, and other indigenous communities.

2.2.2 Stakeholder Description

The following Table 8 presents the description of how each stakeholder was identified (including the main: indigenous communities, other stakeholders, and the community groups), as well as their relevance for the Project Activities.

Table #8. Stakeholders in the REDD+ Project RIU-SM: description, identification and relevance to Project Activities

Stakeholders	Description	Relevance to Project Activities
Main stakeholders		
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	• They live in the territory of the RIU-SM. • They are the main beneficiaries. • They have rights to the resources of the RIU-SM.	• They rooted in the collective territory. • They have the ancestral knowledge of RIU-SM. • They recognize the impact that is being caused to its territory. • They, and their leaders, participate in the development of the most Project Activities: surveillance and control of territory, communication / transportation, governance, FAPUS, educational programs, and productive projects.

Stakeholders	Description	Relevance to Project Activities
		• They are subject to conditions to develop productive alternatives.
Other stakeholders Groups		
Teachers of primary and secondary education in Indigenous Reservation	• They are responsible for providing education to the school population in the communities of the RIU-SM.	• They are molding the future leaders of integrated management of the territory, which includes the Project's objective: forest protection in the RIU-SM. • Involved in the development of Activity A2.2.
Settlers	• They are population (non-indigenous) within and in areas adjacent to the RIU-SM. • They are in relationship with the RIU-SM communities. • They derive their income from agriculture, livestock, forest clearing and artisanal mining. • With a few opportunities to participate in activities that give them sustainable benefits	• Their participation will be done by proper coordination, consultation and strategic contacts with indigenous communities to improve relations, make agreements for the responsible use of the territory, conservation and protection of biodiversity and ecological units of the landscape.
Government Institutions	• They are entities that at the national, jurisdictional, and regional level lead the adequate management of the environment and renewable natural resources, and promote actions to regulate the planning and defining national policy. • Public entities that advise the national level, prepare and propose the formulation of	• Some regulate legal aspects of REDD+ initiatives and control the environmental aspects. • They can generate participatory spaces and scenarios to make agreements to help improve the management and protection of the territory of RIU-SM. • They can provide institutional support with the civil and armed

Stakeholders	Description	Relevance to Project Activities
	public policy in favor of indigenous peoples within the framework of the defense, support, reinforcement and consolidation of ethnic and cultural rights.	authorities, in activities to protect resources and indigenous communities.
Non-governmental institutions	• They are entities linked to the area of influence of REDD+ Project RIU-SM or that have supported the implementation of studies and rural development activities.	• They have valuable experience working with special communities, as indigenous. • They can generate participatory spaces and scenarios to make agreements to contribute to improving knowledge and practices for management in the territory and the collective conservation of biodiversity.
Other indigenous communities neighboring RIU-SM	• They are neighboring communities and very close to the RIU-SM, with similar characteristics.	• They would seek to articulate participatory spaces and scenarios by convening other indigenous communities, to help improve joint management and conservation of natural resources, in order to multiply social and ecological benefits in the region.
Stakeholder group		
Women	• They constitute almost half of the population of the RIU-SM. • Traditionally they were relegated by the male figure, but today they are playing a more representative role for the social organization of the RIU-SM.	• They are decisive in the implementation of productive projects that are in charge of them. • They are very committed to the development of their families through the execution of the Project Activities.
Men	• They were the ones who welcomed the needs, priorities and proposals of	• They are in charge of most of the actions that are developed within the

Stakeholders	Description	Relevance to Project Activities
	the indigenous communities and turned them into a proposal to develop the REDD+ Project RIU-SM.	framework of the Project, sharing responsibilities with women.
Youths	● They are the population with the greatest potential to manage the Project in the future. They participate in meetings and training workshops and have the greatest capacity to lead the RIU-SM.	● They participate in the implementation of the Project Activities with the aim of being in charge of it in the future.
Children	they are a vulnerable population with food, health and education needs.	● They participate in the implementation of the Project Activities with the aim of being in charge of it in the future.
Indigenous authorities (captains, indigenous guardian, cabildos, coordinator committee)	● They are the representatives of the inhabitants of the RIU-SM at different levels: Captains at the community level, Cabildos at the Sector level, the Coordinator Committee and the Board of Directors at the ACATISEMA Association level. ● They were the first to contact the MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S. company to design a project to protect the forests of the Selva de Matavén. ● They are very important for their traditional role in indigenous culture, being referents of authority for their knowledge and life experiences.	● They participate in the implementation of the Project Activities and in their proper execution, ensuring compliance with the actions designed to meet the proposals and needs of the indigenous communities. ● They participate and benefit from the Project Activities in the areas that correspond to each group, such as holding cultural events, improving the conditions to provide health care and actions to guarantee food guarantee.

2.2.3 Stakeholder Consultation

Training, socialization, concertation meetings and workshops were held with the indigenous authorities, leaders and communities of the Resguardo Matavén, where spaces are also opened to answer all the concerns that arise and to exchange information, since the indigenous people are the ones who know their territory, the dynamics of the Selva

Matavén, the behavior of the rivers, the seasons of occurrence of events of interest, etc. Traveling through the territory would be possible with their consent and company.

Indigenous communities are the primary source of fundamental information for the design of the Project, to make an accurate diagnosis of the problems, identify threats, determine the potential for sustainable development, and plan the Activities, in such a way that the greatest possible effectiveness.

In addition, the indigenous authorities also provided secondary information in documents that they had already developed in activities that they had previously carried out with the support of state entities and other NGOs.

On the other hand, the same indigenous communities of the Resguardo Matavén are those that carry out the Activities that are implemented in the territory, according to a general framework to achieve the objective of the Project and to the proposals and needs of the inhabitants, which are consistent with the purposes of this initiative to generate sustainable development and meet with the protection, conservation and restoration of the natural resources.

All events such as workshops and training, socialization and coordination meetings have continued to be held during the periods in which the project has already been implemented. (2013-2022). see Annex 8.

2.2.4 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management

Holding meetings and workshops with indigenous authorities, leaders, and community members is an ongoing practice that is part of Project Activity A1.2, through which constant communication is maintained. As the Project Activities are the axis of its implementation, this approach with the communities will continue to be permanent, considering that the indigenous peoples themselves are proponents of the REDD+ Project Matavén through their Association ACATISEMA.

In fact, the entire execution of the Project depends on the work of the indigenous communities, so it is and will be completely necessary to continue with the coordination of the actions carried out in the *Resguardo Matavén*.

All management carried out within the framework of the Project will have the approval of the indigenous peoples, and it will be adapted if it is necessary according to needs and decisions of communities, since they themselves will not carry out actions that are to their own detriment. (See Annex 8)

On the other hand, REDD+ Project Matavén implements an Adaptive Management Plan, which includes a constant participation of the indigenous communities and authorities, since they are who finally executing the Project Activities throughout their life cycle.

Meetings within the indigenous reservation continue to be held (and will continue to be held) as one of the main strategies for making concerted decisions. Anexo #2 Adaptive Management Plan

2.2.5 Anti-Discrimination

Since the beginning of the RIU-SM REDD+ Project, policies have been developed to avoid any form of discrimination within and among participating entities and members. There has always been the possibility of participation in Project activities for all members of indigenous communities regardless of age, ethnicity, religion, and position or way of thinking. It is an open-door policy for participation in the RIU SM REDD+ Project.

ACATISEMA is an organization that represents all communities and ethnicities in each sector of the Matavén Rainforest (RIU-SM) Diversity and participation are fundamental to making informed decisions and strengthening governance for the benefit of all.

Further, the Strategic Alliance Agreement for the Protection, Conservation and Recovery of the natural forests of the Resguardo Indígena Unificado - Selva de Matavén (Annex 4 alianza estrategica), in its Clause 5, determines the spirit of equity aspects such as unity and "minga", gender sensitivity, and participation, as follows:

4. *Unity and "Minga": Unity is the set of territory, culture and autonomy. The "minga" is an expression of the strength and unity of the Indigenous Reservation.*

5. *Gender Equity: it is necessary that each and every one of the activities and actions to be developed in the Plan are based on gender equity, that is, on the possibility of applying measures that are not necessarily equal, but conducive to equality in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities between men and women.*

6. *Participation: a fundamental relationship to achieve the integration of all needs, with assertive responses adjusted to the reality that will consolidate the permanence of the Indigenous Reservation in the future, is the participation of each of its ethnic groups, its authorities and organizations: elderly, men, women, youth and children…".*

Mediamos FYM SAS has maintained a position of respect towards the uses, customs and decisions of the indigenous communities in the Resguardo Indígena Selva Matavén. Collaboration and mutual understanding are fundamental to ensure that discrimination does not occur in the territory. The leaders of the Resguardo, along with the ACATISEMA Association, play a crucial role in maintaining and improving the conditions of the territory, including the participation of all its members.

All ethnic groups residing in RIU SM have a voice and vote in the decisions taken and are represented by elected leaders in the General Assembly, each leader of each ethnic group has a position within the Board of Directors and the Coordinating Committee. In addition, there is an equitable and proportional distribution in terms of population in the processes of investment of resources, according to their own proposals based on the needs of each indigenous people. The election of leaders in the General Assembly guarantees an inclusive participation of all ethnic groups residing in the Selva de Matavén unified indigenous reservation.

The RIU-SM REDD+ Project from the implementation of activities strengthens the development and implementation of the Ethnic and Territorial Life Plans of each indigenous people, respecting their uses and customs, their worldview, beliefs, which strengthens the integration of indigenous peoples respecting their identity and organization. These efforts contribute to a more equitable and sustainable future in the region.

2.2.6 Worker Training

The employees who are part of the work team (officials in the ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S. headquarters and professionals who support the technic activities and those in the field) receive adequate instruction in relation to the development aspects of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM. Workshops are held with the staff to generate knowledge and understanding for the correct execution of the actions with which the Project Activities are developed.

Both ACATISEMA and the MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S. do induction to the technical and administrative staff, the Zonal Coordinators and the auxiliaries for field work in their respective headquarters. This new knowledge is gradually being formed through various events that take place under the implementation of Activity A2.2 and the tasks that are developed within the framework of the Project, thereby generating additional and specific skills related to this type of initiatives, and that contribute to doing a better job.

In the same way, training sessions are also organized periodically for new officials who are part of the bodies of organizational structures of the RIU-SM and the Association, such as Captains and *Cabildos* (some of which change annually) and when the members of the Coordinator Committee (every three years, in General Assembly).

Also, some MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S. experts collaborate with training for ACATISEMA employees, such as, for example, in accounting matters.

On the other hand, as mentioned, socialization and training workshops have been developed, about issues of governance, climate change, carbon cycle, REDD+ projects, monitoring and control of deforestation, first aid (to indigenous guard), self-sustainable food production, productive projects, and cooperativism (to farmers), among others, oriented to the different RIU-SM representatives and members of the community in general

(Coordinator Committee members, *Cabildos*, Captains, farmers, Indigenous Guard, leaders, Zonal Coordinators, youth, women, pastors, etc.), which is part of the Education Program (Activity A2.2). The purpose is that the inhabitants of the RIU-SM understand the different aspects of the Project and that they achieve capacities to contribute in the execution of the Activities.

These new knowledge let to communities and indigenous authorities of the RIU-SM, under the direction and coordination of their own Association, to be the ones who execute most of the Project Activities (surveillance and control of territory and its natural resources, implementation of information-communication-transportation systems, strengthening of the governance, implementation of FAPUS to guarantee food guarantee, implementation of educational programs, implementation of productive projects, and for activities related to validation and verification).

Although economic and logistical resources from the RIU SM REDD+ Project are provided for the RIU-SM indigenous leaders to participate in the implementation of Project Activities, it is important to note that, despite receiving economic support for their participation, they cannot be classified as workers in the conventional sense. This is because these people, by dedicating part of their time and leaving their normal activities, such as the preparation and planting of the conucos, as well as other activities in their communities, are committed to the project in a way that goes beyond the simple search for remuneration for a job. Their actions contribute significantly to their own well-being, that of their families and that of the entire RIU-SM community.

The implementation of Activity A2.2 supports the higher education of indigenous students, who are acquiring knowledge in various technical, technological and professional areas in universities, technical/technological institutions and SENA. This support aims to contribute to the future development of RIU-SM, preparing these students to become the next workers, leaders and leaders of ACATISEMA. It should be noted that some indigenous people are pursuing postgraduate studies and specialized training with the support of the RIU SM REDD+ Project, thus consolidating training and investment of resources for the benefit of the indigenous communities and the Resguardo.

2.2.7 Equal Work Opportunities

As mentioned, ACATISEMA has progressively assumed responsibility and budget execution for several activities of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM. Approximately 87% of the budget is under its management, including decision-making and responsibility in determining the individuals, whether legal or natural persons, who will participate in said execution. This encompasses key processes such as application, selection, hiring, monitoring, supervision, policies, and other requirements necessary to ensure the fulfillment of planned activities.

As an integral part of the project participation strategy, the aim is to involve all sectors, zones, ethnicities, and communities, ensuring that such participation also translates into

tangible benefits. To achieve this goal, an inclusive approach was established where each of the 312 communities in the reserve, represented by a captain, plays a crucial role. These captains are responsible for monitoring the implementation processes of productive projects and Agricultural Production Unit Systems (SUPAF). As recognition for their dedication, they receive a monthly financial support funded with resources from the REDD+ RIU-SM project.

There are also 312 Indigenous Guards dedicated to permanently monitoring their communities and surroundings, issuing early warnings about various issues such as deforestation, changes in land use (illegal crops, burning, timber extraction), mining (gold extraction, coltan, etc.), illegal fishing, establishment of new communities, displacement, and natural phenomena, among others. For their valuable service, these indigenous guards receive monthly economic incentives, significantly contributing to improving the living conditions of people in the communities

The active participation of the communities, especially through their leaders who play representative roles in their ethnicities and sectors, is crucial in various instances such as the 17 sector Cabildos and the board of directors, as well as the 18 members of the ACATISEMA Coordinating Committee. These individuals, as leaders, have a service contract that includes a monthly salary in recognition of their commitment and contribution to the work and decisions that affect the development of the communities.

ACATISEMA operates with two headquarters, one in Cumaribo and another in Inírida, employing approximately 61 people in a variety of roles including administrative, accounting, hiring, supervision, surveillance, general services, among others. These employees play key roles in the operation and development of the organization, contributing to the success of the initiatives carried out by ACATISEMA.

From ACATISEMA and with resources from the REDD+ RIU SM Project, monthly payments are made to health personnel such as microscopists and health technicians.

Each of the five zones of the Reserve has a Zonal Coordinator, who assumes responsibility for coordinating project activities, audit processes, as well as surveillance and protection of the territory, among other functions. These Zonal Coordinators receive a fixed salary and enjoy social benefits in accordance with current legislation. Their work is fundamental for the effective implementation and supervision of initiatives within each zone of the Reserve.

At the beginning of each investment process related to productive projects, equipment, community developments, construction of classrooms, libraries, roads, bridges, among others, the indigenous communities of the sector actively participate. In this context, they are hired to carry out various tasks and activities, receiving remuneration for their valuable contribution to the execution of such projects. This active participation not only strengthens collaboration between the community and the project but also generates direct economic benefits for the members of the involved communities.

ACATISEMA, using the resources managed through the 'Reserva ACATISEMA,' carries out investment processes in various activities apart from the project, addressing issues such as housing, security, drinking water, health, and other initiatives. In the execution of these activities, indigenous people from the reserve are involved, who play fundamental roles in their development and receive economic benefits for their valuable work. This comprehensive management contributes to improving living conditions in the community, covering crucial areas for the well-being of its inhabitants.

The acquisition of a Health Service Provider Institution (IPS) by ACATISEMA not only strengthens health infrastructure but also generates employment opportunities for people from the reserve. This initiative not only drives economic development in the community but also provides health and prevention services to community members, contributing to general well-being and strengthening healthcare resources in the region.

It can be confidently stated that the benefits of the project have been distributed equitably to all sectors, zones, and communities of the reserve. This is reflected in tangible improvements in the quality of life of the inhabitants, demonstrating a positive impact on well-being indices throughout the community.

2.2.8 Workers' Rights

According to the details outlined in the PDD, ACATISEMA, MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S., and external companies to the Reserva Selva Matavén (RIU-SM) actively participate in the hiring processes for the implementation of activities in the reserve, supplying goods and services as an integral part of the execution of the REDD+ RIU SM project activities. In this context, compliance with the formal requirements of labor engagement is ensured, as well as adherence to the regulations governing the rights and duties of workers, in accordance with the provisions of the Substantive Labor Code.

In the employment contracts signed with the individuals who are part of the work teams, both the duties, obligations, forms, and elements necessary to carry out their tasks, as well as the rights and corresponding remuneration of the workers, are clearly established. These contracts provide a solid foundation for a transparent and fair labor relationship, ensuring mutual understanding between the parties and guaranteeing compliance with established labor provisions.

Compliance with the Colombian constitution regarding the right of individuals to have work in dignified and fair conditions is ensured. In this regard, through the REDD+ RIU SM Project, work opportunities have been generated in ACATISEMA for different professions, with dignified conditions, fair remuneration, and treatment.

The application of the substantive labor code is also carried out regarding the labor engagement of individuals, with the respective employment contracts for each activity.

The REDD+ RIU SM project and the investment it makes in indigenous communities have allowed the revitalization of labor hiring and fair payment for work done, improving the living conditions of indigenous communities and providing greater prospects for community development.

2.2.9 Occupational Safety Assessment

The implementation of some Project Activities entails the intensification of actions traditionally carried out by the inhabitants of the RIU-SM, such as transporting themselves through the rivers in motor boats, the use of tools to improve their infrastructure, and, above all, the agricultural activities for food guarantee and in the implementation of productive projects.

In the case of Activity A1.1, related to the surveillance and control of the territory, the Indigenous Guard only uses its instruments and insignia representative of authority and its traditional "weapons" (bows and arrows, but not firearms) and has the instruction to take preventive measures to avoid confrontations and damages in the presence of strangers who are caught carrying out illegal activities, through the support they request from the armed authorities, such as the police and, mainly, the army, with whom they can establish adequate contact in case of emergency. On the other hand, training is given in first aid and the respective endowment is provided, including a suitable clothing for protection from inclement weather and first aid kits.

In the case of Activity 1.2, related to the management of information and establishment of communication, the risks are considered to be minimal. In the case of the implementation of means of transport, given the case that it has become overcrowded with the acquisition of boats and motors and this service is being provided to the community in general, it is strongly recommended that the motorist be an experienced person, who know the variants in the rivers and the correct way to navigate, the use of security means, such as life jackets, and that it is not traveled at night.

In the case of Activity 1.3, there must be a care team for the people who are gathered in the different socialization and training workshops.

In the case of Activities A2.1 and A2.3, related to the implementation of actions to guarantee food guarantee and productive projects, which correspond, mainly, to an intensification of agricultural activities and the management of minor species. In this regard, including the use of some small machinery to process their food (cassava graters) they have some devices to avoid accidents, and a recently supplied heavy farm machinery, the "Primer for hazard identification and prevention in OSH - Agricultural Sector" (Mintrabajo, 2018) lists the following risks:

- Presence of noise during work in the field: the use of heavy machinery is not frequent and those who will act as operators are trained, providing security measures and adequate signaling. Light machinery is used more frequently, but represents a low noise level.

- Presence of whole-body vibration / full hand vibration when the equipment, machine or tractor is in operation: The machinery is new and is receiving adequate maintenance and updating of components that wear out. In case of malfunction, they will receive the relevant adjustments.

- Presence of heat / cold / moisture from rain or watering in the environment while the work is done: Ancestral knowledge in agricultural practices is promoted, which includes traditional forms of protection in the activities of planting, harvesting, transferring heavy material, including the use of suitable clothing that protects the body from the inclement weather and adequate work hours, when the sun is not so strong.

- Drinking water is available while the work is done: The agricultural tasks are being carried out in areas close to the indigenous communities, so the provision of water for hydration is available, in addition to that each participant in this activity brings their provision of liquid and, even, food. In the case of meetings, refreshments are offered and, on many occasions, lunches and dinners.

- There is a toilet in the workplace: The use of toilets is not very entrenched among indigenous communities. The Project works on the massification of measures to improve basic sanitation, gradually, and educates them on its importance, although the traditional customs of indigenous peoples are respected. Some toilets are present mainly in the hamlets.

- Agrochemicals are stored and labelled, handled safely and their waste is disposed of properly: Agrochemicals are not used in the framework of the execution of the Project Activities.

- Ancestral knowledge in the management of plants and animals: as part of the implementation of productive projects, training is provided regarding each task, in addition to having ancestral knowledge, important for this Activity.

- Identification of hazards due to physical load or ergonomics: As part of health care (which is being provided by its own means by ACATISEMA), tools are provided that help with the work and avoid threats to physical integrity, in addition to traditional knowledge allows knowing the most appropriate way to carry out field work.

Other activities such as strengthening governance (A1.3) and the implementation of educational programs (A2.2) are considered not to carry risks in themselves, but rather through associated actions, such as moving from one place to another.

As part of the strengthening of the health system within the RIU-SM, steps are being taken to have its own health provider institution (IPS for its acronym in Spanish), health posts were built and it is being equipped to attend to situations of injuries and events typical of the jungle, such as wounds caused by wild animals. In the case of gravity, there are boats and motors for the exclusive use of transporting the injured to the largest hospitals in the municipal capitals.

On the other hand, the companies outside the RIU-SM that are providing goods and services as part of the execution of contracts are, as part of the formal requirements, supported the proper handling of labor issues with their workers.

Regarding medical care, health posts are being installed with appropriate equipment and there are hospitals in *Cumaribo* and *Inírida*.

2.2.10 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure

The RIU-SM has an organizational structure which includes a sectoral organization of the Indigenous Reservation, where each sector has as representative authority to one Cabildo, each of whom is an instance of solution of grievances and conflicts, which meet in the Cabildos Board. Also, each community in the Sectors has as representative authority to one Captain, each of whom is also an instance for the resolution of grievances and conflicts inside the RIU-SM. This is how through the Cabildos and Captains the grievances and conflicts are resolved and, if applicable, they are channeled to wider meetings and assemblies for discussion and resolution.

In the organizational structure of ACATISEMA (Section "2.1.4 Project proponent / Diagram 3") shows the establishment of a General Assembly, a Cabildos Board, a Coordinator Committee, a Fiscal Observer, and Regional Support Groups, which reflects the existence of a system of authorities who resolve different aspects of the Association, in particular everything related to grievances and conflicts, according to its administrative autonomy, rules, own definitions, organization and Statutes (Annex 9 ACATISEMA STATUTES), where, through different Articles, it is mentioned that:

"Article 29. FUNCTIONS OF THE CABILDOS OF SECTOR … h) To be the instance of resolution of the conflicts of the members of the Association …

Article 37. Functions of the Coordinator Committee … m) Advise and support the processes of agreement and conflict resolution to the problems of the Selva de Matavén, in accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Sectoral Cabildos Board…

Article 47 … Regional Support Groups will have the following functions … a) Process the worries of the zones before the General Assembly and the Coordinator Committee.".

Article 50. The functions of the Territory and Environment Coordinator are as follows … c) Collect the worries, suggestions and observations of the communities, about events and activities that impact the environment and biodiversity in the Selva de Matavén…

Article 60. Fiscal Observer: It is the entity that supervises the fulfillment of the activities that correspond to the members of the Coordinator Committee and the operation of the Association in general. It is the internal control body of the Coordinator Committee …

Article 61. Functions of the Fiscal Observer … a) Request technical and financial reports on activities, projects and programs. b) Evaluate forementioned activities. c) Submit reports about the activities carried out to the General Assembly. d) Notify the General Assembly and the Sectoral Cabildos Board of irregularities regarding the development of the Association. e) Summon the General Assembly and the Sectoral Cabildos Board when he/she deems it pertinent. f) Others not contemplated in these statutes and assigned by Law…

Furthermore, the Strategic Alliance Agreement for the Protection, Conservation and Recovery of the natural forests of the Resguardo Indígena Unificado - Selva de Matavén (Annex 4), in its Clauses 5 and 8 establishes that:

"Fifth. - Ethnic and Environmental Safeguards: The parties of the ALLIANCE agree during the development of the PROJECT to comply with all ethnic and environmental safeguards for the Resguardo Indígena Unificado - Selva de Matavén, within the constitutional and legal framework of Colombia, in particular those referring to … 2. Autonomy: understood this as the ability to make own decisions regarding the territory, self-government and culture in accordance with ancestral practices of internal organization. The right to autonomy and self-determination of the peoples is recognized in international law and in the Colombian National Constitution …

Eighth. - ACATISEMA Special Obligations… 2. Autonomously resolve internal and social difficulties or conflicts that arise and that affect or hinder the execution of the normal development of the Project."

So, the REDD+ Project RIU-SM has always supported and endorsed all the management of the Association in the RIU-SM, respecting that its leaders and authorities have the right to autonomously exercise their government, control and justice, also fulfilling the mission of the Ministerio del Interior (Ministry of the Interior), which leads actions aimed at promoting respect for Indigenous Peoples, their uses and customs, the strengthening of their organizational processes, as well as their governance.

In any case, the meetings held (Annex 8), are spaces used by the participants to raise their concerns, doubts, conflicts, grievances, needs and proposals about the development of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM, which are attended by the indigenous representatives in charge of each meeting, who also invite the attendees to be more willing to approach and learn

about the Project, participate, avoid misunderstandings, work collaboratively, etc., as presented in the minutes of the following meetings:

On the other hand, in the national regulations, the procedures for the reception, treatment and response of petitions are defined, in Law 1437 of 2011:

"*Article 4: In their dealings with the authorities, everyone has the right to:*

1. Present petitions in any of its forms, verbally, or in writing, or by any other suitable means and without the need for a proxy, as well as to obtain information and guidance about the requirements that the current provisions require for this purpose ...

2. Know, unless expressly reserved by law, the status of any action or procedure and obtain copies, at your own expense, of the respective documents.

3. Except for legal reserve, obtain information that resides in the public records and archives in the terms provided by the Constitution and the laws.

4. Obtain a timely and effective response to your requests within the terms established for this purpose.

5. To be treated with the respect and consideration due to the dignity of the human person.

6. Receive special and preferential attention in the case of persons with disabilities, boys, girls, adolescents, pregnant women or the elderly, and in general of persons in a state of defenselessness or manifest weakness in accordance with article 13 of the Political constitution.

…

8. To formulate allegations and provide documents or other elements of evidence in any administrative action in which they are interested, so that said documents are valued and taken into account by the authorities when deciding and that they inform the intervener which has been the result of your participation in the corresponding procedure.

9. Any other that is recognized by the Constitution and the laws.

...

Article 14: Except for special legal norm and under penalty of disciplinary sanction, every request must be resolved within fifteen (15) days [business] following its receipt. The resolution of the following requests will be subject to a special term:

1. Requests for documents and information must be resolved within ten (10) days after receipt. If the petitioner has not been answered within that period, it will be understood, for all legal purposes, that the respective request has been accepted and, consequently, the administration will no longer be able to deny delivery of said documents to the petitioner, and as a consequence, copies will be delivered within three (3) days.

2. Requests by means of which a query is raised to the authorities in relation to the matters in their charge must be resolved within thirty (30) days following their receipt.

PARAGRAPH. When, exceptionally, it is not possible to resolve the request within the periods indicated here, the authority must inform the interested party of this circumstance, before the expiration of the term indicated in the law, stating the reasons for the delay and indicating at the same time the reasonable period in which it will be resolved. or will give an answer, which may not exceed twice the amount initially foreseen.

...

Article 16: Requests may be submitted orally and must be recorded, or in writing, and through any suitable means for communication or transfer of data. The appeals will be presented in accordance with the special rules of this code…".

If the request goes beyond the Right to Petition, the legislation establishes resources such as the Protection Action, which is instituted before a judicial authority and which is resolved according to the provisions of Decree 2591 of 1991:

"Article 1. Purpose. Every person will have a protection action to claim before the judges, at any time and place, through a preferential and summary procedure, by himself or by whoever acts on his behalf, the immediate protection of his fundamental constitutional rights, whenever they are violated by the action or omission of any public authority or individuals in the cases indicated in this Decree ...

Article 2. Rights protected by guardianship. The protection action guarantees fundamental constitutional rights. When a guardianship decision refers to a right not expressly indicated by the Constitution as fundamental, but whose nature allows its protection for specific cases, the Constitutional Court will give priority in the review of this decision.".

If the dispute requires a procedure greater than the Right of Petition and the Guardianship Action, the regulations make available to the interested parties the recourse to complaint before the judicial authorities at different levels (regional courts of justice, Prosecutor's Office, National Courts).

There are all the records of the management and the procedures that have been carried out to respond to the different questions, grievances, claims, and suggestions (PQRS by its acronym in Spanish) from the communities and official entities.

2.2.11 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure Accessibility

The questions, grievances, claims, and suggestions have been answered to those interested within the corresponding deadlines. Regarding the publication of these answers and decisions, the indigenous authorities have the power, at their discretion and for security reasons, to keep under the figure of confidentiality, some information that is sensitive to handling and that should not be public knowledge.

On the other hand, the entities that are part of the judicial branch have the power to publish the information they deem appropriate, attending to the requests made by the owners of the data regarding the sensitivity of these.

In any case, in the socialization workshops that are constantly held to report on the progress of the Project, information is provided to indigenous communities about the cases in which questions, grievances, claims, and suggestions have been received, as well as on the handling, the responses given and the respective reserves. Other stakeholders can access the answers to these PQRS as they request, at the discretion of the indigenous authorities, as stated above.

2.2.12 Stakeholder Access to Project Documentation

the Project provides thorough documentation covering aspects such as Project design, implementation, and validation and verification processes. This information is available both online and offline. All documentation can be accessed by indigenous authorities, community members and other stakeholders. Digital versions are accessible at the ACATISEMA offices in Cumaribo and Inírida, and at the MEDIAMOS offices in Cali. Printed copies are also available upon request. Indigenous authorities may exercise discretion in sharing this documentation with individuals or entities outside the Resguardo, as well as with national authorities upon request.

Furthermore, the technical documentation of the Project is accessible on the Verra Registry - under ID 1566 at https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1566 - ensuring full accessibility to the general public and all stakeholders.

2.2.13 Information to Stakeholders on Assessment Process

As part of the REDD+ strategy and the certification of the Project to demonstrate its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which consist of 17 interrelated and globally accepted goals addressing the world's most urgent challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice, the indigenous authorities of the Resguardo Selva Matavén know that a Validation and Verification process is required, as well as an auditor's visit to the territory.

In several training and socialization workshops, the details of this SD VISta standard are informed to communities, expanding explanations about the meaning of Validation and Verification processes and the responsibilities that were being generated with the Certification Program before the auditors.

Also, the information about Validation and Verification processes is diffused in particular meetings and workshops, and indigenous leaders, Zonal Coordinators and members of communities collaborate with the preparation and logistics to develop these processes.

So, the measures taken correspond to actions about development of periodic meetings and workshops, and the communication means are based on information given to participants and written materials that indigenous leaders should disseminate in the communities.

The results of the Validation and Verifications processes are accessible in the public documents in the Verra Registry (https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1566). So, other stakeholders can access to that information.

In each verification event, including the validation event, the reservation authorities are informed about the requirement that the Certification Program makes for a team of auditors to visit the area where the REDD+ Project RIU-SM is being implemented.

The Zonal Coordinators and members of communities are in charge of organizing all the logistics for the site visit and determining the communities that are offered to receive the auditors.

A schedule is always prepared from the stage of agreement with the VVB, and this, in turn, is shared with the indigenous authorities, the Zonal Coordinators and the communities.

The auditors always have on their agenda to conduct personal interviews with members of the indigenous communities, for which they have all the spaces they require and the freedom to communicate with the inhabitants of the indigenous reservation. In cases where the auditors are foreigners and do not speak the Spanish language (which is spoken by the majority of indigenous people), persons are always provided to help in the translation from one language to another and from Spanish to the native languages.

In the Validation and Verification Reports, in their respective Sections "2.3 Interviews" and "2.4 Site Inspections", the auditors present the details about the direct communication that they can establish with the indigenous communities.

2.3 Project Management

2.3.1 Avoidance of Corruption

The origin of the funds with which the REDD+ Project RIU-SM began its execution was explained since 2013 (own funds of the Project Proponents, loans in the name of natural participants in the Project, support from other entities, private investor), with which is clear and transparent initial financing.

The Project Proponents signed the Strategic Alliance Agreement for the Protection, Conservation and Recovery of Natural Forest of the *Resguardo Indígena Unificado – Selva de Matavén* (Annex 4), which, in its Clause 2, Scope of the Object, numeral 4, undertakes to "Develop the obligations and exercise their rights with absolute fidelity to the principles of good faith, transparency (truthfulness), loyalty, ethics and equity, during the development of this AGREEMENT".

Both ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS ensure the correct and transparent execution of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM. Both entities have periodic Fiscal Reviews. Also, ACATISEMA, that is the entity that execute the economic budget, realize its own process of assessment through

its Fiscal Observer.

It is also important to highlight that in each verification event, the VVB that intervenes as auditor also evaluates all the results, benefits and actions derived from the implementation of the Project Activities, which they have found to be correct and adequate.

The Project Proponents have the adequate legal support and can document that they are not embedded in any event of corruption. In addition, the companies with contracts signed to implement some tasks to meet the Project Activities must submit legal documentation where transparency is evidenced in their actions, agreements and businesses in their trajectory.

The details of the execution of the Project Activities, including the monitoring and verification processes, as well as the final results of these, are shared with the communities and indigenous leaders in periodic meetings. In this way, the aim is to ensure that the main stakeholders are constantly informed of progress and investments made.

Likewise, the REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment (ERC REDD+, by its acronym in Spanish) processes are considered as tools to "*... ensure that all relevant stakeholders understand the risks of corruption in REDD+ and are well informed about their roles and responsibilities to mitigate them; that corruption risks are represented when developing national approaches to safeguards and information systems on safeguards for REDD+; that a mechanism for monitoring the risks of corruption in REDD+ is initiated; that the national REDD+ strategy incorporates effective measures to address corruption risks that fully reflect national and international requirements*..." (ONU-REDD, 2012). Although it is oriented at the national level, its precepts can be applied at the local level, as is the case of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM. For this purpose, the following aspects are taken into account:

- Surveillance of Safeguards (decision 1 / COP.16 – COP Cancún, 2010).
- Distribution of benefits.
- Forest Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV System).
- Observation of the NREF issued by Colombian Government to UNFCCC (according to what the national legislation determines).

2.3.2 Statutory and Customary Rights

As indicated above, in the Section "2.2.1 Stakeholder Identification / Rights of the main stakeholders", the territory of RIU-SM is registered as property identified under Folio of Real Estate Registration No. 540-0005491 of August 4, 2008 (Annex 10), issued by the Office of

Public Records of Puerto Carreño, Vichada, based on the Resolution 037 of July 22nd, 2003 issued by the INCORA (Annex 7), "*by which 16 indigenous communities joined on the right side of the Vichada river, left side of the Orinoco river, Brazo Amanavén are unified under the name of Resguardo Indígena Selva de Matavén, and also expands the Unified Reservation, located in the jurisdiction of the municipalities of Cumaribo and Puerto Inírida, Guainía and Vichada departments*" (see Map 2). Resolution 037/2003 was protocolized by Deed No. 3798 of September 15, 2008, Notary 19 of Bogotá D.C. Circle (Annex 11).

By Certification No. 263 of April 16, 2013 (Annex 12), issued by the Ministry of Interior, it confirms that the Resguardo Indígena Unificado – Selva de Matavén belongs to the ethnic groups of Guahibo [Sikuani], Piaroa, Puinave, Curripaco, Cubeo and Piapoco, inhabiting the 17 sectors, as established in Resolution 037/2003. The Reservation is collective, inalienable, and indefeasible (Articles 63 and 329 of the Constitution of Colombia) property. The administration and management of these lands are subjected to uses and customs of the beneficiaries and Decree 1386 of 1994, Article 10 and Decree 2164 of 1995, Article 22.

This documentation satisfies the VCS Standard as rights of use "arising by virtue of a statutory, property or contractual right" has been documented.

In this way, the communities of entire RIU-SM (Annex 6 of this document) have the statutory and customary property rights over the territory. Regarding the use of the territory, within the framework of the Project's implementation, the Proponents (ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S.) have the rights to the results derived from the implementation of this initiative, in particular the VCUs that are generated and verified.

2.3.3 Recognition of Property Rights

The property rights are completely clear according to the previous Section, by Resolution 037 of 2003, which is a legal document issued by the national authority in charge, in 2003, of promoting access to land and legally adjudicating rural property and its social, environmental and cultural order to promote development. sustainable production of the peasant, indigenous and black economy (INCORA). The provisions of this entity are recognized by the Dirección de Asuntos Indígenas, ROM y Minorías (Directorate of Indigenous Affairs, ROM and Minorities) of the Ministerio del Interior (Ministry of the Interior).

The REDD Project RIU-SM respects the right that indigenous peoples have over their territory, which are enshrined in different Colombian legislation, since the Indigenous Reservations are inalienable and unenforceable. In fact, in the principles of the Strategic Alliance Agreement (Annex 4), that in its Clause 5 stipulated that "*Ethnic and Environmental Safeguards: The parties of the ALLIANCE agree during the development of the PROJECT to comply with all ethnic and environmental safeguards for the Resguardo Indígena Unificado - Selva de Matavén, within the constitutional and legal framework of Colombia, in particular*

those referring to 1. Territory: as the raison d'être of the physical and cultural existence of the Reservation, since it is the fundamental guarantee to continue surviving as an indigenous people. In particular, the Comprehensive Management Plan for the forests and lands of the Reservation guarantees compliance with this aspect. In this purport, MEDIAMOS, nor any other entity that could intervene in the PROJECT, acquire rights over the territory of the Unified Indigenous Reservation, other than those specified in this AGREEMENT, making it absolutely clear that neither the PROJECT nor the AGREEMENT imply commitments or sale or rental of any part of the territory of the Reservation, thus committing to guarantee its integrity", and in its Clause 20 stipulated that "*Each of the parties undertakes to respect, comply with and enforce the set of values and ethical principles such as Equity, Respect, Dignity, Solidarity, Integrity, Honesty, Transparency, Justice, Responsibility, Teamwork, which strengthen an ethical and service culture, generating motivation and internalization of each one of those values in daily activities leads them to reflect on a transparent behavior in the validity of this AGREEMENT*".

On the other hand, Activity A1.3 seeks to strengthen governance in the territory of the RIU-SM, improving the management capacities of indigenous leaders and the governing bodies of ACATISEMA. Therefore, a solid governance system in the Indigenous Reservation is a mechanism that contributes to help to secure statutory rights, not only in relation to this Project, but to enforce your general rights.

And, as it was described in the previous Section, regarding the use of the territory, within the framework of the Project's implementation, the Proponents (ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S.) have the rights to the results derived from the implementation of this initiative, in particular the VCUs that are generated and verified.

2.3.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Since the REDD+ Project RIU-SM is of indigenous communities that inhabit the territory, the process of free, prior, and informed consent, which is called "Previous Consultation" in the national context, is not applicable, because they have decided autonomously to develop this initiative and they are aware that it does not threaten their lives, beliefs, culture, institutions, spiritual well-being, social and economic integrity and the lands they occupy or use in any way, and they can guarantee the right to their own participation in the formulation, design, implementation, and assessment of their Project, as ratified by the Decision and resolution of the Superior Court of the Villavicencio Judicial District, Labor Decision Chamber for the Guardianship Action on November 14, 2014 (Annexes 13 and 14) and the Decision of the Supreme Court of Justice, Labor Cassation Chamber of the Protection Action on March 04, 2015 (Annexes 15 and 16), where the Decision and resolution of the Superior Court of the Villavicencio Judicial District is ratified.

Annex 8, contains information about the process of socialization and training on aspects of the implementation of REDD+ strategy and about the consultation process that support to this initiative, that has occurred in the several stages of REDD+ Project RIU-SM. This Annex consists in evidences of participatory process and concerted actions that have been placed in several workshops and meetings in the RIU-SM.

Appropriate restitution or compensation

In the following Table the distribution of income for the project implementation and utilities and reservations", is present, (that corresponds to Strategic Alliance Agreement, Annex 4) is explained the way how the restitution or compensation of the Project for parties is carried out, by achieve the commercialization of carbon credits, which gives to indigenous reservation an investment of between 70% and 80% for the execution of the Project Activities in the territory of the RIU-SM, and between 10% and 22.5% of the resources for reserves of ACATISEMA, to be used as the indigenous authorities and the communities decide. However, it is important to clarify that this compensation is not due to that any parties of lands are or will be negatively affected by the Project, rather it is derived from the protection of forests.

Table 9. Distribution of income for the project implementation and utilities and reservations

		5 YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT											
		1 to 5		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30	
		% For implementation of activities	% for bookings and utilities	for implementation of activities	% for bookings and utilities	% for implementation of activities	% for bookings and utilities	% for implementation of activities	% for bookings and utilities	% for implementation of activities	% for bookings and utilities	% for implementation of activities	% for bookings and utilities
(1)	% of total revenue	80%	20%	75%	25%	70%	30%	70%	30%	70%	30%	70%	30%
(2)	ACATISEMA	40%	10%	50%	12.5%	60%	20%	65%	20%	70%	22.5%	70%	22.5%
(3)	MEDIAMOS	40%	10%	25%	12.5%	10%	10%	5%	10%	0%	7.5%	0%	7.5%

Source: Annex 4 Strategic Alliance Agreement for the Protection, Conservation and Recovery of Natural Forest of the Unified Indigenous Reservation of the Mataven Jungle between ACATISEMA y MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S (ACATISEMA, MEDIAMOS, 2013), page 6.

2.3.5 Restitution and/or Compensation for Affected Resources

The project does not foresee generating impacts that lead to the adequate allocation of restitution or compensation to parties whose lands or access to resources have been or will be negatively affected by the project.

2.3.6 Property Rights Removal/Relocation of Property Rights Holders

- The Project Activity A1.1 "Surveillance and control of territory" is to watch over that there is no interference by people outside the RIU-SM in the territory, that natural resources are not exploited beyond the customary use by indigenous communities, that there is no deforestation and that indigenous guard is present in the territory as native authorities. Although this task is depriving to strangers and/or to indigenous people of the inappropriate use of some resources, it is precisely because this use is not part of the land property rights.

- The Project Activity A1.2 "Information, communication and transport systems" is to provide necessary services to enhance the performance of the other Project Activities and provide benefits to the communities in their needs to be in contact with their peers and move around the territory. This Activity in no way affects the property rights and freedoms of indigenous people, but rather contributes to the development of their own important activities to their culture or livelihood.

- The Project Activity A1.3 "Governance" is to improve the management capacity of indigenous peoples over their territory and resources and the strengthening of their ACATISEMA Association. The development of this Activity does not entail any threat to the rights of indigenous communities, nor is it contrary to their customs and traditional uses of resources for their livelihood, on the contrary, it tends for their development.

- The Project Activity A2.1 "Family Agri-food Production Units System - FAPUS" is to contribute to ensuring food sustainability in the RIU-SM. Although the strategy entails gradually changing the way in which land is used for crops (improving agricultural practices) and how fauna is used to provide food, alternatives are included that allow reducing the pressure on forests and biodiversity, without affecting the provision of food, on the contrary, seeks to improve the yield of crops and opt for the breeding of smaller species to complement the quantity and quality of nutrients. FAPUS has been sufficiently socialized with indigenous communities (Annex 17), which are aware of the benefits of improving their production, affecting the forests less and less. This Activity does not imply that they have to relocate or restrict their customary activities, but rather it promotes better management of the lands that are already being used.

- The Project Activity A2.2 "Education" is to improve the knowledge and capacities of

indigenous people in order to train professionals to administer the territory of the RIU-SM and its natural resources. This Activity does not entail any threat to the property rights of the inhabitants of the indigenous reservation, nor does constitute a reason for the displacement of the fundamental activities for the inhabitants, as students receive support, which is a great collaboration for their families.

- The Project Activity A2.3 "Productive Projects" is to provide development alternatives that improve the economy of the interested and benefited communities. This Activity seeks to better manage the lands and resources, without altering them, but through a sustainable use that provides well-being and occupation among indigenous people.

- The Project Activities A3.1 "Project Validation" and A3.2 "Project Verification" are to manage and provide compensation for the environmental services rendered. As is the principle of the REDD+ strategy, the Project does not contemplate restricting any rights of indigenous peoples, without prohibiting the customary use that they give to the lands and resources, but by offering alternatives that generate benefits.

2.3.7 Identification of Illegal Activities

Illegal activities are related with the threats against the conservation and protection of the forests of the Selva de Matavén and the other natural resources of the indigenous reservation, associated with the clandestine entry of external actors to carry out activities that are not permitted (as it is explained in the Section " 2.1.2 of this document), as follows:

- The destruction and deterioration of the natural forest by land use change resulting from the improper expansion of the agricultural frontier and undirected colonization.

- The unlicensed mining and oil interest, harming soils and forests.

- The deterioration of water sources resulting from, for example, illegal dredging rivers.

- The extraction of biodiversity resources, as to cut down the best trees and illegal hunting.

- The illicit crops, by which deforestation and public order problems are generated.

To reduce these threats, the Project Activity A1.1 is implemented in the territory of RIU-SM through the indigenous guard, who in its task of surveillance and control of the territory, find that prohibited activities are carried out, above all, by strangers who enter the RIU-SM irregularly and make timber extraction, mining in rivers, hunting, fishing, and capturing animal species.

Some actions are carried out due to events that are detected by indigenous guard in conjunction with indigenous authorities and community members. The people who enter into the Indigenous Reservation are intervened, materials found with intruders are seized, and these persons are handed over to the civil and / or military authorities of the region.

Direct communication is also maintained with the police and the army to receive support in the event of more serious events (such as armed persons conducting illegal mining).

Finally, the Project does not tend to carry out any illegal activity, nor could the results and benefits achieved come from this type of action, since the main purpose is to protect the forests of the Selva de Matavén.

2.3.8 Ongoing Conflicts or Disputes

About conflicts or disputes over rights to lands, the indigenous authorities of the RIU-SM are working to resolve invasions by settlers, who have established farms within the territory of the indigenous reservation without authorization, carrying out actions against the protection and conservation of resources and forests through agricultural activities, in such a way that they look for those areas to be restored.

The Project supports the indigenous authorities in their efforts related to the application of their governance, through the implementation of Activity A1.3. However, it does not intervene or influence the processes to resolve conflicts of this type nor does it generate any of these, but the authorities autonomously, with the resources they already have available due to compensations derived of Project, decide about ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes over rights to lands, territories and resources.

In the implementation of the Project and its Activities, that self-determination of the indigenous peoples to manage their affairs is respected; No action necessary to comply with the Project Objective influences or coerces the efforts of the authorities to exercise their own form of government and the procedures to demand the rights to their lands, for which they themselves determine the necessary measures.

During the approaches with the indigenous people of the RIU-SM, some of these disputes over land invasions were known, and that the indigenous communities were relying on the national authorities (as the Agencia Nacional de Tierras – ANT [National Land Agency]) to resolve them, since they can receive support based on the national legislation to enforce their rights.

2.3.9 National and Local Laws and Regulations

As described in PDD-CCB, the National Government considers as a key strategy to develop REDD projects in Colombia, as defined by the National Council for Economic and Social Policy approved by CONPES Document 3700 (DNP, 2011), four routes for critical work or actions achieve sustainable

national development by reducing the negative impacts generated by climate change.

These work routes are:

- *Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático – PNACC* (National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, as mandated by the Law 1450, 2011 in its Article 217 - *PND 2010-2014*) (DNP, 2011).
- *Estrategia Colombiana de Desarrollo Bajo en Carbono* – ECDBC (Colombian Strategy Low Carbon Development) (MADS, 2011).
- *Estrategia Integral de Control a la Deforestación y Gestión de los Bosques* – EICDGB (MADS-IDEAM, 2017) (Comprehensive Strategy of Deforestation Control and Forest Management), before called *Estrategia Nacional de Reducción de Emisiones por Deforestación y Degradación Forestal* – ENREDD+ (MADS, 2011).
- *Estrategia de Protección Financiera ante Desastres* (Strategy for Disaster Financial Protection).

The last of the four routes is reflected in the PND 2010-2014, while in the PND 2014-2018 is considered as *Fondo de Adaptación* (Adaptation Fund) - Decree-Law 4819, 2010 (Minhacienda, 2010) as part of *Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres* (National System of Disaster Risk Management)".

The REDD+ Project RIU-SM, with 7 years of implementation (2013-2019) has contributed to the first three work routes indicated above, and especially in the third route, which at the beginning was called ENREDD+ and is now defined as EICDGB. The REDD+ Project RIU-SM contributes specifically to achieving the goals of reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the transition zone of the Colombian Orinoquía-Amazonía, as defined in the Project Objectives.

Consult more details in the validated PDD – VCS, Section "1.11 Compliance with laws, statutes and other regulatory frameworks", page 117.

In relation to Resolution 1447/2018 specifically, in the verified Monitoring Report – VCS 2018 & 2019, Section "1.9.1 Impacts of Articles 40 and 41 of Resolution 1447/2018 of MADS on the Project", page 44, the REDD+ Project RIU-SM is complying with the determinations of the Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development) through this regulation, to the extent that the RENARE platform becomes operational.

Regarding the impacts on the REDD+ Project RIU-SM, first it is necessary consider what is referred in **Article 41 "*Establishment of baselines for REDD+ Projects*"**.

Article 41 is applicable to the REDD+ Project RIU-SM about the requirement that the holder of the same "*will must establish its baseline based on the most updated FREL that has been formally submitted by Colombia and evaluated by the UNFCCC...*".

However, because the REDD+ Project RIU-SM validated its baseline according to the "VCS PROJECT REVIEW REPORT" issued by VCSA on June 28, 2017, prior to the issuance of Resolution 1447/2018 of MADS that came into force on August 02, 2018, applies "*parágrafos*" 1 and 2 of this Article 41:

- According to **"*parágrafo*" 1**, the REDD+ Project RIU-SM should comply with "the provisions of Article 40 regarding the Maximum GHG Mitigation Potential [**MMP**] object to national accounting of emission reduction and GHG removal for the period between January 2016 and December 2019, for REDD+ activities and carbon deposits included in the FREL submitted by Colombia to the UNFCCC", that is, for the present verification of results for 2018 & 2019 of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM, the **Article 40 would be applicable**, about which an expansion will be made later.
- According to **"*parágrafo*" 2**, the REDD+ Project RIU-SM should adjust and validate its baseline based on the most updated FREL to carry out the verification of emission reductions and GHG removals generated from January 2020 onwards.

In conclusion, for the present verification (2020, 2021 and 2022) of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM, Article 40 doesn't apply; On the contrary, the adjustment and validation of the baseline of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM based on the most updated FREL for 2018 – 2022 is required and it was developed (See Annex 7).

The RENARE Technological Platform and its Technical Guide, to the current date, is not available to users yet, considering the statement of the *Dirección de Cambio Climático y Gestión del Riesgo* - **DCCGR** (Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management) of MADS. So, when the operation of the platform begins, the MADS and the *Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales* - **IDEAM** (Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies)

2.3.10 Project Ownership

The property rights are completely clear according to the previous Section, by Resolution 037 of 2003, which is a legal document issued by the national authority in charge, in 2003, of promoting access to land and legally adjudicating rural property and its social, environmental and cultural order to promote development. sustainable production of the peasant, indigenous and black economy (INCORA). The provisions of this entity are recognized by the Dirección de Asuntos Indígenas, ROM y Minorías (Directorate of Indigenous Affairs, ROM and Minorities) of the Ministerio del Interior (Ministry of the Interior).

The REDD Project RIU-SM respects the right that indigenous peoples have over their territory, which are enshrined in different Colombian legislation, since the Indigenous Reservations are inalienable and unenforceable. In fact, in the principles of the Strategic Alliance Agreement (Annex 4) that in its Clause 5 stipulated that "*Ethnic and Environmental Safeguards: The parties of the ALLIANCE agree during the development of the PROJECT to comply with all ethnic and environmental safeguards for the Resguardo Indígena Unificado - Selva de Matavén, within the constitutional and legal framework of Colombia, in particular those referring to 1. Territory: as the raison d'être of the physical and cultural existence of the Reservation, since it is the fundamental guarantee to continue surviving as an indigenous people. In particular, the Comprehensive Management Plan for the forests and*

lands of the Reservation guarantees compliance with this aspect. In this purport, MEDIAMOS, nor any other entity that could intervene in the PROJECT, acquire rights over the territory of the Unified Indigenous Reservation, other than those specified in this AGREEMENT, making it absolutely clear that neither the PROJECT nor the AGREEMENT imply commitments or sale or rental of any part of the territory of the Reservation, thus committing to guarantee its integrity", and in its Clause 20 stipulated that "*Each of the parties undertakes to respect, comply with and enforce the set of values and ethical principles such as Equity, Respect, Dignity, Solidarity, Integrity, Honesty, Transparency, Justice, Responsibility, Teamwork, which strengthen an ethical and service culture, generating motivation and internalization of each one of those values in daily activities leads them to reflect on a transparent behavior in the validity of this AGREEMENT*".

On the other hand, Activity A1.3 seeks to strengthen governance in the territory of the RIU-SM, improving the management capacities of indigenous leaders and the governing bodies of ACATISEMA. Therefore, a solid governance system in the Indigenous Reservation is a mechanism that contributes to help to secure statutory rights, not only in relation to this Project, but to enforce your general rights.

And, as it was described in the previous Section, regarding the use of the territory, within the framework of the Project's implementation, the Proponents (ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S.) have the rights to the results derived from the implementation of this initiative, in particular the VCUs that are generated and verified.

2.3.11 Grouped Projects

The Project REDD+ Matavén is not a grouped project.

3 BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY

3.1 Condition of Stakeholders at Project Start

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS AND WELL-BEING INFORMATION

The following are characteristics of the indigenous communities, from the collective and individual approaches, at the beginning of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM Project.

Culture and social-environmental relations

The common element of the indigenous peoples of the 6 ethnic groups is horticulture, through which they share crops that are common to them (such as, bitter yucca and chili), which constitutes elements of the universe of the northwestern Amazon. They also converge, in the tradition of "shamanic" thinking, knowledge plants that differentiate them, such as the culture of yopo, common to the Sikuani, Piaroa, Curripaco and Piapoco, and which marks a difference with the use of yagé by the Piaroa and Cubeo. Another element common to all six peoples is the presence, in many of their communities, of the New Tribes Mission religious organization and, to a very small extent, the Catholic Church.

Another aspect of indigenous communities corresponds to the relationship between social organization and territorial planning, which serves as a cultural basis for Amazonian peoples. The social organization is based on kinship structures (consanguinity), linked to the use of the territory and consumption of natural resources, which also develop levels of governance through a scheme of relationship with the State-Nation, strengthened with the creation of the ACATISEMA Association and the unification of the indigenous reservation.

The kinship structure is based on patrilineal exogamy for some ethnic groups and matrilineal for others. Currently, in the Selva de Matavén, the kinship nuclei include rules of related relationships with other groups that traditionally did not do so, including forms of affinity for close and distant groups, generating new forms of social fabric and organization, which are strengthened by cultural exchange and families formed with fathers and mothers from different ethnic groups, where incest regulation guidelines, marriage models and control guidelines for the social management of sexuality are traced. This kinship system is the one that guarantees the permanence in time of the ethnic unit and constitutes the marker of the identity and integrity of these peoples.

Each of the 6 ethnic groups has a system of values promoted by mythological elements and traditional rituals, as well as religious codes of Christian and Protestant origin due to interethnic contact with the Colombian-Venezuelan institutional system. The mythical heritage is the great cohesive element of the languages and ancestral practices, and is developed through ritual-ancestral and ritual-Christian systems, which shape individual and collective behaviors. The values and codes of customary law are based on prayers and myths regulated by the control of the etiology of the disease, i.e., breaking the values triggers the disease, not only individual, but also collective. The same happens with the handling and management of resources of the territory, which is associated with this etiology, i.e., the evil caused to the resources is returned, since both animals and forest resources have "owners" or spiritual entities with the capacity to take revenge against the community, so they must go through a permit from entities of the forest, which must be repaid with a system of prohibitions of food consumption and use of resources linked to the rules of clan kinship.

On the other hand, within the peoples of the 6 ethnic groups there is a hierarchy between one value system and another, the most important being the mythical and traditional ritual system that links ceremonies that are not always evident, ranging from birth baptism with

the assignment of a name, the rituals of passage from childhood to adolescence (where the menarche ritual is decisive), to the rituals of illness and death. The struggle between evangelical and Catholic religious values and the values of illegal economies is a determining factor in the differentiation between communities. Without losing sight of the leading role that surrounds the young people who have achieved some level of education, handle an acceptable Spanish and have accessed the numerical systems, reaching a very important status those who have access to digital systems. These young people generally become Cabildos, rotate in ACATISEMA and work as teachers. It will always be marginal the system of values that behave the illegal economies, which move against all the mentioned systems.

The relationship with natural resources is also given through an ancestral link of spiritual and mythical character. Indigenous peoples feel connected to nature and feel part of the system in which they live. Natural resources are considered as shared property, are respected as such and are used through mechanisms that establish norms and rules that, in many cases, when broken, lead to illness, loss of crops and even death for those who break these laws and their families. By protecting natural resources, such as forests and rivers, many indigenous communities help mitigate the effects of climate change.

In this social environment, the main communication system is the oral tradition structured in long prosodic speeches that maintain and enrich, on a daily basis, the complex cosmogonic system of the peoples of the north-eastern Amazon.

Another variable of cultural generation is the civilizational frontier represented by inter-ethnic contact, which cultivates the presence of dissident armed movements supported by illegal extractive economies and social conflict, nourished by the scarce presence of the State's institutional system in the borders of the Orinoco River basin.

Traditional authority structures

In terms of traditional authority structures, the clan system maintains a hierarchy of origin that differentiates between elders and minors, and is common to all six villages. However, other aspects of these clan systems vary ostensibly from one people to another, constituting kinship organizations and consanguineous links, equally different, but which are those that preserve the hierarchies within each ethnic society. Likewise, hierarchical distribution and access to hunting, fishing, gathering, horticulture and seed varieties depend on affinity ties, which constitute different marriage models for each group. Clan hierarchy and affinity ties are determinant for distribution in the territory. This model of authority linked to territorial distribution shows changes in recently populated multiethnic territories, as in the Selva de Matavén, since marriages are now common that, in other conditions, were not common among the Puinave, Cubeo and Curripaco. Among the Sikuani, Piaroa and Piapoco. Such alliance structures affect the distribution of territory and, consequently, the exercise of territorial control.

Another model of authority is represented by the shamans, herbalists common to all ethnic groups, but for the Curripaco the Malirri is the representative of this figure, for the Piaroa the Cacique and for the Sikuani, Piapoco and Puinave the sorcerer. These are, above all, authorities of knowledge and handlers of myths, prayers and botanical derivatives of the cure. Another constant authority is the person in charge of dealing with the Colombian institutional system, whose name is Captain, common to all six villages. This captaincy is shared, in many communities, with a preponderant figure, the evangelical pastor, who is a specifically moral authority, common to those who profess that faith. The role played by the elders of all the communities is important, who, due to geographical proximity or affinity, form a figure that is not very evident or formal, which could be called Council of Elders.

Diversity within the community

The social, economic and cultural diversity of the communities is presented in relation to these differentiated characteristics for each of the ethnic groups of the RIU-SM.

The Cubeo social organization is based on the relationships between sets and segments, so that the collective promotes the autonomy of each of the parts and, at the same time, their interrelationships. The collective generates a safe zone that reinforces the autonomy of the segments and strengthens their linkage. The emphasis on the growth of the individual is based on the community and the whole.

There are these exogamous Cubeo "phratries": Pâmiwâ, the largest, and Yurema (snake), of Curripaco origin (Arawak family) and their members are bilingual. It is considered that the members of a phratry descend from a common ancestor and therefore cannot, in any case, marry or have sexual relations between them. The ideal marriage is with someone from another Cubeo phratry (ethnic endogamy). Each phratry is divided into several "sib" or clans, one of which (Bahúküwâ) comes from the Macú Kakwa.

The phratry has no chiefs, but it does have its own stories, symbology and rituals. In each community there is a habokü, "Captain" who practices the traditional authority in the respective community, currently made up of single-family houses (kürâmi), although previously communal houses were built (ancestral and cultural house) with large two-slope roofs, which are now used for rituals or assemblies. The "Captain" must consult the elders and older adults before making decisions, while the Shaman or "payé" (yavi pôekü) possesses profound knowledge of the cosmos, stories, spirits, rituals and traditional medicine, and therefore plays a fundamental role in community life.

Although by adopting Christianity, most Curripaco have abandoned their traditional beliefs and ritual practices, they have kept intact their organization into six phratries, each composed of clans and exogamous patrilineal segments. They retain their marriage and kinship rules, and the memory of traditional stories, as well as their knowledge of the forest, rivers and stars

As for the Piapoco, they are originally a phratry made up of exogamous patrilineal clans. The main authorities are the in-laws (parents of the wife), around whom extensive families and residential units are formed. Currently, in addition to respecting exogamy within each lineage, each residential unit or locality is exogamous and, in addition to maintaining marital relations between them, marriage exchange alliances have been established with the Sikuani, the Curripaco, the Sáliba and the Achagua, so that they have reached a vision of a clan system that could be considered over ethnic belonging. The communities live in indigenous reserves, whose collective property is recognized by the State, and generally share with communities with which they have established marital alliances

The hierarchy of the Piaroa is modest and although the communal leaders are always men, some experts even doubt the male dominance over the inhabitants (Amodio. 2007).

As for the Puinave, according to the studies of the Ministry of the Interior for the safeguarding of ancestral traditions and the history of the Puinave people, their history can be observed as follows:

At the time of the conquest, the Sáliba were the nation of the Barragán, a province that extended along the Orinoco to the mouth of the Arauca River. During the successive explorations of the Jesuit order, missions were populated with Sáliba people. In Meta, for example, they formed the Jesuit mission of San Miguel de Macuco, the richest hacienda-mission on the Meta River

It is important to recognize the significance of traditional medicine among the Puinave people, as it is an indispensable part of their culture. Traditional doctors have learned this practice by oral tradition, regularly from grandparents to grandchildren, parents to children. To be a healer requires certain characteristics, such as concentration, observation and interest in teaching (when the teacher or elder identifies the person who is best suited for this type of learning). This empirical knowledge, product of observation, added to the mythical-heritage knowledge of the ancestors, gives the healer the necessary knowledge to cure and allow the sick person to recover his health (Life plan. Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the North and East Amazon).

As for the Sikuani, they live in rectangular houses, with thatched roofs and palm leaves, which were previously covered to the ground with banana leaves to protect themselves from mosquitoes, a practice that has been replaced by the use of awnings in hammocks. They also build camps during the hunt and, near the main house, a small house for the women during menstruation. When the family grows too large, the sons-in-law become their own family

On the other hand, the economic diversity in the Resguardo Indígena Unificado - Selva de Matavén is shown in the previously presented and now complemented, which is linked to the occupations of each ethnic group (mentioned in the table of community groups) and

varies according to the leaders at each moment in the history of the territory, with the common characteristic of not using wood for sale or charcoal production.

The Cubeo economy is egalitarian and oriented to the subsistence of the whole. The productivity of a community is subordinated to kinship, the satisfaction of social obligations, public ethics and couple relationships.

Subsistence depends mainly on itinerant horticulture and fishing. In the chagra (hio) they grow various crops, including bitter cassava (küi), along with corn (wea), yams, chonque (hômüka), chili (bia), coca (pátu), sugar cane (kawa mene), bananas (ôrêwe), chontaduro (ürêdü), pineapple (ihibo), guama (meneme) and other fruit trees. The man is in charge of disassembling a clearing (tava) using the slash-and-burn method, and the woman is in charge of planting, caring for and harvesting the crops, as well as processing the cassava to extract and purify the starch and roast it as "casave" (âurô tortilla) or "fariña" (hütüra granulated flour).

For fishing and transportation, they build canoes out of tree trunks. Fishing is abundant during the summer. In the past, they hunted with blowguns, bows and arrows, with which they obtained tapirs (vekü), deer (ñama), peccaries (wârîwa), limpets (hemevo), agoutis (buü) and various birds. They complement their diet by collecting seje (kôhâ), wild fruits and edible insects such as ants (meawâ jojaimeawa varuhina, urarawa) and larvae of wasps and palm beetles ("mojojoy": Rynchophorus spp.). They also collect fibers, for example, from the cumare (betoñü), to make various handicrafts such as the colander (pediva), balay (jahuova), matafrío (nadañu), baskets (puea), among others.

They maintain traditional product exchange relationships through barter with other ethnic groups in the region and raise chickens, ducks and pigs to sell and obtain items of industrial origins, or produced in remote areas

The Piapoco's economy is based on horticulture, fishing and hunting. They grow bitter yucca, corn, beans, chontaduro, pineapple, chili peppers, plantains, rice and sugar cane. The processing of the bitter yucca is an important part of the women's lives. They obtain the starch to make "casave" (tortilla) and "fariña" (toasted flour) and the squeezed juice to cook it as "mingao", a typical drink.

The women practice pottery. They make the púali or "budare", a large pan for roasting cassava starch, and the day they mold it, the potters must not bathe or drink water, so that the object they make does not deform or break. They also make clay pots and cups for sale. Men and women make hammocks from cumare palm fibers, some of which they wear, and other very fine and beautiful ones are sold. Other handicrafts they produce are baskets, in the first place, the mapíri to keep the "fariña".

The bow and arrow are used for both hunting and fishing, which are especially important during the summer. They raise chickens, pigs and cattle

In the Piaroa economy, subsistence is based on rotational cultivation, hunting, fishing and the collection of wild plants and microfauna, such as spiders, caterpillars, worms, bachacos, termites, cicadas and larvae. In addition to activities directly aimed at obtaining food, an integral aspect of their subsistence economy is the manufacture of various artifacts: baskets, pottery, woodwork, paintings, poisons, weavings, rope, torches, plumage, necklaces, waxes, rubber bands, masks, blowguns, bark cloth and totumas.

This native industry is based on the knowledge and use of a large number of plants of the Piaroa habitat. The artifacts are not only used in exploitative, domestic and religious work, but also form the basis of an inter-community system of exchange, through which the Piaroa also obtain western utensils (knives, fishhooks, clothing, mustard, etc.).

The Piaroa are considered reliable trading partners of the Amazon, whose activity is a defining feature of the sociology of this group. However, trade activity, which used to be extremely diversified and included goods of different items such as work tools, foodstuffs, ornaments, ritual goods, resins and dyes, has now been limited to agricultural goods required by the Creole populations. A good proportion of fruits and yucca by-products consumed in Puerto Ayacucho arrive thanks to trade with the Piaroa.

The Piaroa are also notable for the egalitarian nature of their societies, which some researchers describe as anarchistic. They place great value on individual autonomy and freedom and are conscious of the importance of ensuring that no one is under someone else's orders. To this end, they are also concerned that no one should take control over socioeconomic resources that would limit the freedom of others (Arango and Sanchez, 2004).

For the Puinave and Curripaco, their economy is based on horticulture, fishing, hunting and gathering wild products. The chagras (iarokiti) have 100 to 200 m2 opened by tomb and burning. They grow cassava (kiinaki) of which they know 50 varieties, corn, chontaduro, sweet potato, chonque, yam, chili, banana, pineapple, lulo, papaya, sugar cane, achiote and herriwai (to obtain fiber).

Fishing is an important source of protein in summer and is carried out in the rivers (onimakapeki), streams (oripau) and lagoons (kalita). They hunt deer, tapirs, peccaries, capybaras, agoutis, babillas, various birds, armadillos and turtles, and collect shrimp and frogs. Handicrafts are an activity that generates income in the market. They make "bijao" baskets, budares and rays for sale. They also collect "chiquichiqui" (Leopoldinia piassaba) fiber in the forest to make brooms and sell it to intermediary traders

In the Sikuani economy, the planting, care, harvesting and processing of bitter cassava is a main activity to which women are dedicated, using fiber instruments such as the squeezer or sebucán (yobot) and various baskets. With the cured dough they prepare a tortilla or casave and a grain of roasted flour or fariña, which they always have available. In addition

to cassava, they grow plantain, corn, rice, tomato, sweet potato, yam, chili, pineapple and sugar cane. Although the collection of wild products tends to decrease, it is still maintained.

Hunting with bow and arrow has the traditional prestige, while fishing has increased its weight in the daily diet, to the extent that they have massively incorporated the use of hooks and nets. The manufacture of canoes and rafts is sustained and some communities have outboard motors. Many families raise chickens and pigs and some communities have cattle

Additionally, diversity within the community is also given in terms of cultural richness, corresponding to the indigenous ethnic groups that converge in the territory of the RIU-SM. They remain rooted in the customs that their ancestors have left them as a legacy, and that at a given moment have changed, adjusting to subsist in a shared territory. These changes are due to the need to reconcile the use of common territories and vital resources for their subsistence.

The Cubeo, Curripaco, Piapoco, Piaroa and Puinave coincide with these indigenous ethnic groups in the designation of family roles by gender and in maintaining exogamous patrilineal segments. As previously presented, women maintain the role of gathering firewood and maintaining the home, kitchen and food, and men have the role of hunters, fishermen and gatherers; however, to maintain the conucos or planting sites in good condition, the whole family is involved, including the children from a very early age.

The Sikuani men are still skilled weavers and make hammocks of cumare and moriche fibers, baskets, mats, flutes and sebucanes. The women mold the clay budares, essential for roasting the yucca dough, and some still make pots, múcuras and clay plates. The Sikuani form a patriarchal society, in which the family unit consists of an older couple with their unmarried sons, daughters and their husbands and children.

Parents, siblings and children, as well as uncles and aunts of the same gender as the parents (the father's brothers and the mother's sisters) are considered direct family. Cousins who are children of the father's brothers and the mother's sisters are considered close relatives. There is a third category, the allies, which includes the brothers of the mother and the sisters of the father, considered as in-laws; they have a tendency to endogamy.

The women undergo an initiation ritual, the "fish prayer", which is a community event; the young woman is confined in a small house closed with mats (tulimabo), isolated for several months and put on a diet, to finally participate in the celebration. The itomo is the second funeral ceremony of every Guahibo deceased person.

Another aspect of diversity is the age of the indigenous population in the RIU-SM. According to Table 10 below, 42% of the inhabitants of the Indigenous Reserve are children (up to 15 years old), 22% are between 15 and 25 years old, almost 31% are considered adults and

almost 5% are over 60 years old. In general, the number of women is 3% less than the number of men.

Table #10. Population distribution in the RIU-SM, by age and gender (2013)

	# children (1-15 years)		# youth (15-25 years)		# adults (25-60 years)		# elders (>60 years)		Subtotals	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Subtotal	**2,508**	**2,548**	**1,311**	**1,323**	**1,713**	**1.950**	**263**	**321**	**5.795**	**6.142**
TOTAL	5,382		2,798		3,910		627		**12,717**	
%	42.3%		22.0%		30.7%		4.9%		48.5%	51.5%

Source: REDD+ Project RIU-SM. Survey of Captains (2013)

Considering the community characteristics, the interactions between these stakeholders at the beginning of the Project are presented below.

Each of the inhabitants of the RIU-SM belongs to one of the 6 ethnic groups, but they interact in the same area, for example, people from different ethnic groups can live together in the same community, sharing work spaces, food supply and materials and ancestral knowledge, as a fundamental basis for the occupation of the territory.

The women carry out activities of production of bitter cassava and its transformation into mañoco, *casave* and starch, representing the main food of the communities. These horticultural practices are ancestral and have always been carried out by women, and their knowledge has been transmitted from generation to generation, representing the food and cultural base of all the communities living in the indigenous reservation. They also have a preponderant role in health management, as midwives and caregivers of the sick.

The traditional authorities, such as the Cabildos and Captains, meet periodically to make decisions about events and activities that involve all the communities of the RIU-SM, through the association ACATISEMA.

Likewise, the wise men, shamans, traditional doctors and shepherds are who interact strongly with the communities, as they represent the wealth of mythological, spiritual and ancestral knowledge. They participate in the decisions that are made and carry out educational activities for children and youth, maintaining this knowledge for future generations.

Hunters, gatherers and fishermen are composed exclusively of men, who begin their training in these arts as children, becoming the providers of protein for their families.

In this context, interactions among the people of the RIU-SM are continuous and shape the natural relationships within the indigenous reservation's population.

Significant changes in these elements in the past

The indigenous communities of the Resguardo Indígena Unificado - Selva de Matavén, due to their diversity of origin, founded towns around the mythical centers from which each migrant nucleus comes. By forming settlements, indigenous communities, together, shaped the territory in which converge several cultural and environmental riches.

Over time they have been improving their organization. This is how since 1983 the territories of the indigenous communities, which were located around the "Heart of the Jungle", managed to be recognized by the State as 16 indigenous reservations, thus gaining more representativeness, autonomy and self-determination.

In 2002 the authorities of the 16 indigenous reservations created the Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva de Matavén – ACATISEMA. This association was recognized in the "Registry of Associations of Authorities and/or Cabildos" by the Ministerio del Interior through Resolution 177, 2002 (Annex 18), and began to assume its commitment to carry in its hands the processes of the proposals made by the indigenous leaders of the region. As a representative of the RIU-SM, has an established organizational structure that is made up of a Coordinator Committee, in charge of implementing policies, programs and projects, the General Assembly and a Cabildos Board, as management bodies.

Under the management of the Association, the 16 reservations (which are now the RIU-SM Sectors) achieved their unification and the addition of a central region that they call "The Heart of the Jungle". The Resguardo Indígena Unificado – Selva de Matavén was formed, in this way, in 2003 with the Resolution 037 of July 22nd issued by the INCORA (Annex 7).

With the unification of RIU-SM, the indigenous communities share (in addition to the territory and its associated natural resources) social, economic, psychological, spiritual and medical characteristics, among others, and this constitutes a cultural order of the northeast of the Amazon, but also conserving its particularities as indigenous people of 6 different ethnicities (Cubeo, Curripaco, Piapoco, Piaroa, Puinave and Sikuani).

The RIU-SM has been the subject of various studies, especially in this new millennium, by various entities (officials and NGOs), in order to characterize aspects such as governance, life-plans, women, and biodiversity. Different proposals have been drawn up for the development of the territory and its inhabitants, and with the implementation of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM, derived from the Strategic Alliance Agreement signed in 2013 between ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S. (Annex 4), indigenous communities have been able to develop many of the plans that had been proposed.

History

The history of this territory is related to the populations of the *Caribe* linguistic families, which came from the Guianas, descended through the *Caura* and *Ventuari* rivers, to enter through the Orinoco Fluvial Star to the Orinoco-Amazonas interfluve. The Eastern *Tucano* linguistic family ascended through the Vaupés River and converged with the geography of the northwestern Amazon, to also meet there with the peoples of the *Arawak* linguistic family, who ascended from the Amazon River valley through the Negro River. The same happened with the *Makú Puinave* and *Piaroa* peoples, who came from the transition-rainforest belt and attended the cosmopolitan encounter.

The arrival of the Europeans is found with a civilizational hatching sedimented with 3000 years of antiquity and with a rich territorial organization based on a mythological and ritual assembly. In 1500, the Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish and Germans further energized this civilizational order, the first two with a history of attacks and invasions that extended into the XVI, XVII and part of the XVIII centuries, always confronted by the Bourbons who, from Spain, fought for the abolition of slavery and the establishment of the religious mission headed by the Jesuits.

These events affirm a history of wars based on correlations of forces that, since pre-European times, already brought the native peoples, and that for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries triggered a period of extractive bonanzas, ranging from sarsaparilla to cinchona, from this to rubber and coca and, belatedly, to gold mining and black sands.

The history of the armed social movements for this sector can be outlined initially with the arrival of Bolívar who, in flight with the Almeida brothers, rescued Santander from death and took him to the present department of Casanare, to leave him in the hands of the hosts of Bravo Páez and give rise there to a vigorous social movement that later stood out with the uprisings of the plains (Guillen, Fernando. El poder político en Colombia, Bogotá 1979, ED. Punta de lanza). By 1900, according to Fals Borda, they concluded with the laws of the plains. This was to be the beginning of the liberal guerrillas of the plains, which marked in an important way the territory of the *Selva de Matavén*, with the recovery of the hybrid cocoa crops promoted by the Jesuits. In the 1960s, important *Sikuani* displacements, coming from the department of Meta, moved towards the *Selva de Matavén* territory as a consequence of the indigenous uprising led by Rafael Jaramillo Ulloa, an event known as the Jaramillo War.

It was the environment of the extractive bonanzas of rubber, *chiqui-chiqui* fiber and coca, the determinant in the movements of ethnic population to the territory, hence its diverse ethnic composition, since the common for the area are the territories occupied by a single ethnic group.

Between 1983 and 1985 Juan Pablo Rodríguez, "El Zorro", (*Sikuani*) along with others, some who have already died, Severiano López (Piaroa, who was president of "*Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia*" - ONIC -National Indigenous Organization of Colombia-), and José Manuel Cariban, had the leadership to manage the creation of the first

reservations in sectors 1 and 2, which was called "*Triplovia*". Then, 16 reservations had been recognized through different Resolutions issued by INCORA from 1983 to 1991.

Next, the Table 11 presents some data of the indigenous reservations before the unification.

Table 11. Resolutions by which the previous indigenous reservations were recognized, quantity of communities and population in some years

Indigenous Reservations before unification	Recognition resolution	Communities			Population		
		1983/1991	2000	2003	1983/1991	2000	2003
Caño Cavasi	No. 48 - July 21, 1983	29	29	32	167	1,661	1,577
Aiva Cuna, Tsepajibo	No. 39 - July 21, 1983	17	17	19	580	1,446	1,754
Bajo Vichada	No. 27 - May 8, 1984	52	52	69	3,347	3,286	4,604
Atana - Pirariame	No. 7 - February 5, 1985	8	8	9	446	334	445
Caño Zama	No. 5 - February 5, 1985	3	3	4	102	133	107
Mataven Fruta	No. 4 - February 5, 1985	4	4	4	165	268	276
Berrocal - Ajota	No. 12 - May 20, 1991	6	6	6	350	496	479
Lagunas Negra y Cacao	No. 31 - April 30, 1986	3	3	4	101	321	396
Sejalito – San Benito	No. 37 - May 13, 1987		2	4	112	328	287
Laguna Anguilla - La Macarena	No. 65 - October 1, 1986		9	9	158	630	594
Barranquito - Laguna Colorada	No. 85 - October 8, 1896		5	6	242	421	496
Caño Bocón	No. 66 - October 1, 1986		1	1	103	249	101
Cumaral	No. 70 - October 1, 1986		1	1	111	112	154
Yuri	No. 67 - October 1, 1986		1	2	30	62	133
Giro	No. 68 - October 1, 1986		1	1	110	75	73
Morocoto – Buenavista - Manajuare	No. 69 - October 1, 1986		7	4	326	617	576
Total			**149**	**175**	**6,450**	**10,439**	**12,052**

Source: ACATISEMA, 2003

After the indigenous reservations were created, the zonal indigenous organizations arose: in the Orinoco zone, the "*Lucha Organización Indígena Uthöja Colombiana*" - LOIUC (Struggle Colombian Uthöja Indigenous Organization) was created by Seberiano López. In Cavasi (Sector 1) Marcelino Sosa created a confederation, because he was in an organizational competition with "*Consejo Regional Indígena del Vichada*" – CRIVI (Regional Indigenous Council of Vichada), who generated their own organizational structures, so some leaders organized themselves in ACATISEMA, without being affiliated with CRIVI and ONIC, and for this reason, this indigenous Association does not have any national affiliation. The first proposals for associations were made by health promoters with OPROSRIVI (between the *Aiwa Kuna* and *Cavasi* Sectors) on the Vichada river, ASPIRSON on the Orinoco river and CEZIP Guaviare and Brazo Matavén, accompanied by Etnollano, who signed agreements with national and regional entities, such as Vichada Departmental Health Secretary.

Since 1991, when the new Constitution was issued, a series of rights of indigenous communities have been recognized in terms of ethnic diversity, their own official language in their territories, the implementation of ethno-education (bilingual), the declaration that the Native group lands are inalienable, imprescriptible and unattachable and the recognition to the indigenous authorities in their own jurisdictions (among others), rights that further boosted organizational efforts in the territory.

In 1991, the study process on food guarantee started into an agreement with the Etnollano Foundation, which consisted of food evaluation and recovery of traditional foods, studies on seeds and types of sown fruits. It was suggested that the food was in the "Heart of the *Selva de Matavén*" (hunting, fishing for wild fruits, water from the springs, lagoons that were the breeders of the fish). In 1996 the promoters named the *Selva de Matavén* as the "Heart of Health". They found then that this jungle was considered by the state as a wasteland, unaware that there was the pantry of these indigenous settlements. The promoters began to work on the unification in a Great Reservation that includes the *Selva de Matavén*, to recover that territory where food sovereignty was concentrated.

The consolidation of the current territory is based on health; It started as a project in 1998 - 1999 and was later formed as a promotion and prevention, development and control program for the benefit of children. The health promoters began to reflect on the territory motivated by an agreement with the Etnollano Foundation and the Health Service of the Vichada Department, which brought them closer to community captains and other authorities.

Between 1996 and 2002 the leadership passed from the health promoters to the *Cabildos*, to achieve a unified territory. From this leadership emerged "*Coordinadora Selva de Matavén*" - COSEMA. Etnollano advised the assemblies together with the government ministries and other institutions, protected by Decree 1088 of 1983, in order to create ACATISEMA, in order to appropriate the *Selva de Matavén*.

In 2002 the authorities of the 16 indigenous reservations created the *Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva de Matavén* – ACATISEMA. This association was recognized in the "Registry of Associations of Authorities and/or *Cabildos*" by the *Ministerio del Interior* through Resolution 177, 2002, and began to assume its commitment to carry in its hands the processes of the proposals made by the indigenous leaders of the region. As a representative of the RIU-SM, has an established organizational structure that is made up of a Coordinator Committee, in charge of implementing policies, programs and projects, the General Assembly and a *Cabildos* Board, as management bodies.

With the management of the Association, the 16 reservations (which are now the RIU-SM Sectors) achieved their unification and the addition of a central region that they call "The Heart of the Jungle". The *Resguardo Indígena Unificado – Selva de Matavén* was formed, in this way, in 2003 under the Resolution 037 of July 22nd issued by the INCORA.

3.2 Expected Impacts on Stakeholders

The REDD+ Resguardo Indígena Unificado - Selva de Matavén (RIU-SM) project focuses on forest and biodiversity conservation in the region through activities that promote community development and well-being for the people. In this context, it is essential to assess the anticipated impacts on people and prosperity among the stakeholder groups. This section focuses on describing these impacts, considering the scope of the project and its alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, as detailed in **Table 1**.

It is important to highlight that the project activities are not expected to have a negative impact; therefore, no mitigation strategies are proposed.

Impact #1	*Increases in the number of people or families who have an economic benefit*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*

Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*The generation of economic income through participation in project activities can significantly improve the quality of life and well-being of people in local communities by providing access to better food, housing and education.*

Impact #2	*Maintain secure tenure of land and resources in their territory*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, indirect*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*Increased control over its resources and territory could lead to an improvement in the quality of life and governance of the community.*

Impact #3	*Increase the volume of food production*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*

Resulting Change in Well-being	*Achieve that the communities of RIU-SM can produce enough food, thus improving their food security, nutritional quality, and strengthening the local economy.*

Impact # 4	*Increase the number of hectares and families with sustainable agricultural practices*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*Improving agricultural practices will increase food availability, thereby enhancing food security for families. Additionally, implementing sustainable agricultural practices will reduce communities' vulnerability to environmental challenges, such as climate change*

Impact #5	*Increases the coverage of essential health services*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, indirect*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*

Resulting Change in Well-being	*There will be a significant improvement in the health and well-being of the indigenous population, as they will have access to health services through the creation of the indigenous IPS.*

Impact #6	*Improvement in the educational conditions of children in basic education (primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary)*
Type of Impact	*Positive, actual, indirect*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Children and Youths*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*Improvement in the education and development of children in indigenous communities by providing them with access to educational materials, sports facilities and libraries, as well as the construction of new classrooms and dining rooms. This could have a positive impact on their academic performance, health and general well-being.*

Impact #7	*Increase the proportion of young people accessing formal education.*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Youths, Men and women*

Resulting Change in Well-being	*The enhanced access to formal educational programs for men and women in Resguardo Matavén will lead to an increase in professional or technical capacity and personal development, contributing to higher employability, well-being, and sustainable community development in the future.*

Impact #8	*Equal opportunities for men and women in education.*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Women and Men*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*Promoting equal access to education will help reduce gender disparity and promote equal opportunities for men and women in both education and the workplace.*

Impact #9	*increased access to higher education*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*young*

Resulting Change in Well-being	*Increasing the possibility for young people from Resguardo Matavén to access higher education will enhance their technical skills, contribute to their personal development, and improve their quality of life. This, in turn, will positively impact the future administration and direction of the Project and Resguardo.*

Impact #10	*Increasing women's participation in holding positions.*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, indirect*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Women*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*The increase in women's participation at different levels of management in the ACATISEMA association will impact the representation of women in leadership positions, promoting gender equity and inclusive decision-making within the association.*

Impact #11	*Increase in the population with access to drinking water*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Natural Capital and/or Ecosystem Service(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*

Resulting Change in Condition	*The significant improvement in the health and quality of life of the beneficiary communities will be evident as they gain access to drinking water, potentially reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases and enhancing overall health conditions.*

Impact #12	*Improving the supply of drinking water for community use*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, indirect*
Affected Natural Capital and/or Ecosystem Service(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
Resulting Change in Condition	*An increase in access to drinking water for the community will improve the health and quality of life of its members, while also reducing the incidence of water-related diseases.*

Impact #13	*Increase in the population with access to energy services*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Natural Capital and/or Ecosystem Service(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*

Resulting Change in Condition	*Enhancing the quality of life of the community by facilitating access to alternative energy sources will help reduce energy poverty and promote sustainable development.*

Impact #14	*Increase the number of people with access to the financial system.*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*Improvement in the economic situation of indigenous people participating in the project's activities, as they receive economic support through the financial system. This could lead to greater financial inclusion and better management of their economic resources, potentially enhancing their quality of life and economic well-being.*

Impact #15	*Improve connectivity and access for communities within the RIU-SM area*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*

Resulting Change in Well-being	*Improving local roads will significantly increase the quality of life for local communities, providing them with safer and more efficient access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and markets. This will also enhance economic opportunities by facilitating the transportation of goods and services, contributing to the sustainable development of the Resguardo Matavén.*

Impact #16	*Improving the governance of indigenous communities*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*The construction of ACATISEMA headquarters in Cumaribo and Inírida will strengthen the governance of the indigenous communities, fostering more effective decision-making, leadership and community engagement.*

Impact #17	*Improving the housing of the indigenous community.*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*

Resulting Change in Well-being	*The project will fund materials for housing improvement and construction projects that enhance the quality of life for the population. Currently, zinc sheets are used for roofing, which reduces the need to cut down moriche palms, whose leaves were previously used for this purpose.*

Impact #18	Increase preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Indirect*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*An enhanced sense of cultural identity and connection to their heritage, as well as a protected environment that sustains their way of life and contributes to their overall quality of life, will be the result of the project.*

3.3 Stakeholder Monitoring Plan

This section proposes the design of a monitoring plan that allows identifying and evaluating the anticipated impacts for the different stakeholder groups of the REDD+ Project, based on variables directly linked to the project's activities and the anticipated effects identified in the project's causal chain related to stakeholder well-being.

The monitoring plan for each identified impact is presented below.

Impact #1	*Increases in the number of people or families who have an economic benefit*

Data	*Number of people or families who have an economic benefit*
Purpose	*Demonstrate that there are members of the indigenous authorities and employees of ACATISEMA who receive economic resources directly, as well as families that receive income from self-sustaining productive projects, and these resources help stimulate the economy within the reserve, providing benefits to families.*
Stakeholder	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG- Indicator	*1.1 Number of individuals or families who have a net economic benefit*
Project Activity	*A1.3*
Unit of measurement	*Amount of people or families*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact #2	*Maintain secure tenure of land and resources in their territory*
Data	*Adult population with secure tenure rights to land*

Purpose	*To demonstrate that land tenure rights are being secured for the entire population of the Resguardo Selva Matavén, which will guarantee control of the territory, access to natural resources, and ensure their subsistence.*
Stakeholder	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG- Indicator	*1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure*
Project Activity	*A1.3*
Unit of measurement	*Amount of people*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact #3	*Increase the production volume of food*
Data	*Volume production food*
Purpose	*Measure the quantity and type of food produced by the FAPUS system over a specified period. This data is important because it measures the effectiveness of the FAPUS system in ensuring food security and quality in the RIU-SM communities, improving nutrition levels among community members.*

Stakeholder	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG- Indicator	*2.3 Production volume of Family Agri-Food Production Units System (FAPUS)*
Project Activity	*A2.1*
Unit of measurement	*Volume production food*
Sampling	*Food production of a family per community according to information provided by the respective Captain for each year*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact # 4	*Increase the number of hectares and families with sustainable agricultural practices*
Data	Number of *hectares and families with sustainable agricultural practices*
Purpose	*Measure the land area and the number of families participating in the implementation of food production in the "conucos", as it reflects the scale of adoption of sustainable agricultural practices to generate income.*
Stakeholder	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*

SDG- Indicator	*2.4 Number of hectares and families practicing with sustainable agricultural practices*
Project Activity	*A2.1*
Unit of measurement	*hectares and people*
Sampling	*Food production of a family per community according to information provided by the respective Captain for each year*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact #5	*Increases the coverage of essential health services*
Data	*Number of essential services provided by the IPS.*
Purpose	*Measure the quantity of quality essential health services provided to the indigenous communities of the reserve, as it reflects progress towards achieving health coverage.*
Stakeholder	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG- Indicator	*3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services*
Project Activity	*RA1*

Unit of measurement	*Number of essential services provided by the IPS*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact #6	*Improvement in the educational conditions of children in basic education (primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary)*
Data	*Funds committed to improving the educational conditions of children in basic education (primary, lower secondary, upper secondary).*
Purpose	*Measure the amount of financial resources allocated to initiatives aimed at improving the educational conditions of children in basic education. This includes funding for school kits, supplies for libraries, educational and sports facilities, as well as the construction of new classrooms and dining areas.*
Stakeholder	*Children and Youths*
SDG- Indicator	*4 - Total funds committed to improving the educational conditions of children in basic education (primary, lower secondary, upper secondary).*
Project Activity	*A2.2*
Unit of measurement	*proportion of economic resources*

Sampling	*sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact #7	*Increase the proportion of young people accessing formal education.*
Data	*Participation of young people in formal and non-formal education*
Purpose	*Measuring the participation of young people and adults in formal and non-formal education and training programs, contributing to the improvement of educational levels in the indigenous community of the Resguardo Selva Matavén.*
Stakeholder	*Youths, Men and women*
SDG- Indicator	*4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex*
Project Activity	*A2.2*
Unit of measurement	*proportion of population*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*

Impact #8	*Equal opportunities for men and women in education.*
Data	*Parity index*
Purpose	*Measures equality in access to education between different groups, such as women and men, in order to determine gender equality in this aspect.*
Stakeholder group	*Women and Men*
SDG - Indicator	*4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated*
Project Activity	*A2.2*
Unit of measurement	*Proportion of women and men in higher education*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*

Impact #9	*increased access to higher education*
Data	*Resources allocated to higher education*

Purpose	*Measure the financial resources allocated to finance higher education for the youth of the Resguardo Matavén, to determine the project's focus on this need.*
Stakeholder group	*young*
SDG - Indicator	*4.b Total resources for higher education funding*
Project Activity	*A2.2*
Unit of measurement	*Proportion of economic resources*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact #10	*Increasing women's participation in holding positions.*
Data	*Women holding a position in the ACATISEMA association.*
Purpose	*Measure the active participation of women in the various levels of management of the ACATISEMA association, which allows evaluating progress in the gender approach.*
Stakeholder group	*Women*

SDG - Indicator	*5.5 The number of women holding a position in the ACATISEMA association*
Project Activity	*A1.3*
Unit of measurement	*Number of people*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*

Impact #11	*Increase in the population with access to drinking water*
Data	*Population using drinking water treatment plants*
Purpose	*Measure the percentage of the population that has access to and uses drinking water treatment plants for their supply, essential for promoting health and well-being.*
Stakeholder group	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG - Indicator	*6.1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water treatment plants*
Project Activity	*RA2*

Unit of measurement	*Number of people*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*

Impact # 12	*Improving the supply of drinking water for community use*
Data	*Funding for water treatment systems*
Purpose	*Amount of financial resources invested in the installation of drinking water treatment systems, aiming to determine the relevance that the project is giving to this need.*
Stakeholder group	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG - Indicator	*6.a Total project funds allocated to water supply resources.*
Project Activity	*RA2*
Unit of measurement	*Proportion of economic resources*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*

Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact # 13	*Increase in the population with access to energy services*
Data	*Indigenous population with energy access*
Purpose	*Measure the percentage of the population that has access to energy, contributing to communities' access to resources to meet various needs (lighting, electronic devices, among others).*
Stakeholder group	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG - Indicator	*7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology*
Project Activity	*A2.3*
Unit of measurement	*number of people*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*

Impact #14	*Increase the number of people with access to the financial system.*
Data	*People using the financial system.*
Purpose	*Measuring the number of people who use the financial system to receive economic support payments from the project is important for evaluating the reach and effectiveness of the economic benefits provided.*
Stakeholder group	*Indigenous authorities (captains, indigenous guardian, cabildos, coordinator committee)*
SDG - Indicator	*8- Number of people using the financial system.*
Project Activity	*A1.3*
Unit of measurement	*number of people*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*

Impact #15	*Improve connectivity and access for communities within the RIU-SM area*
Data	*Investment in transportation and road and bridge infrastructure*

Purpose	*Measuring the amount of resources allocated to improving local roads and providing land and river transportation equipment in the reserve is essential for assessing the positive impact on community mobility and quality of life.*
Stakeholder group	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG - Indicator	*9 - Investment in transportation and road infrastructure*
Project Activity	*A1.2*
Unit of measurement	*Proportion of economic resources*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact #16	*Improving the governance of indigenous communities*
Data	*Investment for ACATISEMA headquarters*
Purpose	*Measure the percentage of the total project investment allocated to the maintenance of the ACATISEMA headquarters in Cumaribo and Inírida, which strengthens the governance of indigenous communities by providing dedicated spaces for decision-making and coordination.*

Stakeholder group	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG - Indicator	*9. Proportion of investment in the ACATISEMA headquarters*
Project Activity	*RA5*
Unit of measurement	*Proportion of economic resources*
Sampling	*Sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact #17	*Improving the housing of the indigenous community.*
Data	*investment in housing improvement*
Purpose	*Measure the percentage of funds allocated to improving housing for indigenous communities, positively impacting the quality of life of these communities.*
Stakeholder group	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG - Indicator	*11.1 Total housing improvement and construction funds*
Project Activity	*RA3*

Unit of measurement	*Proportion of economic resources*
Sampling	*sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Impact #18	*Increase preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage*
Data	*Investment for the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and natural heritage*
Purpose	*Measure the financial resources dedicated to supporting the efforts of communities in conserving their cultural and natural heritage, reflecting the project's commitment to safeguarding cultural traditions, historic sites, and biodiversity within the project area.*
Stakeholder group	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
SDG - Indicator	*11.4 Total funds allocated to the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and natural heritage*
Project Activity	*Activity's A1.2, A1.3, A2.2*
Unit of measurement	*Proportion of economic resources*

Sampling	*sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

3.4 Net Positive Stakeholder Well-being Impacts

The present analysis aims to demonstrate that the planned activities under the REDD+ Matavén project have a net positive impact for each of the identified stakeholder groups. A detailed assessment of the potential effects of the activities in terms of economic, social, and environmental aspects has been conducted to ensure that benefits are maximized for the communities of the Reserve. The following table summarizes the expected impacts for each impact and stakeholder group.

Table 12. the expected impacts for each impact and stakeholder group.

Stakeholder	Impacts	What would happen without the project	Measures to achieve a net positive impact
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	1. Increases in the number of people or families who have an economic benefit	Without the project, these people or families are unlikely to experience an increase in their income or economic benefits, which could affect their quality of life and ability to meet their basic needs.	With activity A1.3, the aim is to involve community members in project activities so that they can earn an income.
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	2. Maintain secure tenure of land and resources in their territory	Failure to develop the project could risk the secure tenure of land and resources in the territory of indigenous communities, which could lead to land conflicts and unsustainable exploitation of resources.	Activity A1.3 will strengthen the governance of indigenous communities. This will benefit the entire population of the Resguardo Selva Matavén and ensure control of land

			and other benefits for their territory.
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	3. Increase the production volume of food	Without the project, it may not be possible to increase food production, which could affect the food security of indigenous communities.	With activity A2.1, the project will establish and develop a Family Agri-Food Production Units System (FAPUS) to ensure that the communities of the Resguardo Selva Matavén can produce enough food.
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	4. Increase the number of hectares and families practicing with sustainable agricultural practices	Failure to implement sustainable agricultural practices could reduce the capacity of indigenous communities to generate food.	With activity A2.1, agricultural practices in areas dedicated to food production (known as "conucos") will be improved. This will be achieved by ensuring the sustainability of food production systems and implementing sustainable agricultural practices.
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	5. Increases the coverage of essential health services	Without the project, health services may not improve, affecting the health and well-being of indigenous communities.	The RA1 program aims to improve the provision of health services to ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for all ages.
Children and Youths	6. Improvement in the educational conditions of children in basic education (primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary)	Without the project, the educational conditions for children in basic education may not improve, affecting their access to quality education.	With activity A2.2, the project will provide school kits, endow libraries, provide educational and sports facilities, and construct new classrooms and dining rooms for elementary school students to improve educational conditions.

Youths, Men and women	7. Increase the proportion of young people accessing formal education.	The lack of project development could limit young people's access to formal education, affecting their ability to access educational and job opportunities	With activity A2.2, the project will invest in the participation of young people and adults in higher education programs.
Women and Men	8. Equal opportunities for men and women in education.	Without the project, it may not be possible to improve equal opportunities for men and women in education, perpetuating gender inequalities in access to education	With activity A2.2, the project will provide support to pursue higher education programs, ensuring equal access for all men and women to quality technical and higher education.
young	9. increased access to higher education	The lack of project development could limit the access of indigenous communities to higher education, affecting their ability to access educational and job opportunities.	With activity A2.2, resources will be provided so that young people and adults from the reserve have the opportunity to access higher education.
Women	10. Increasing women's participation in holding positions.	Without the project, women's participation in leadership positions may not increase, perpetuating gender inequalities in access to job and leadership opportunities.	With activity A1.3, active participation of women will be promoted at different levels of management.
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	11. Increase in the population with access to drinking water	The lack of project development could limit the access of the population to clean drinking water, affecting the health and well-being of indigenous communities	With RA2, the project will promote access to drinking water for indigenous communities.

Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	12. Improving the supply of drinking water for community use	Without the project, it may not be possible to improve the supply of drinking water for community use, affecting the quality of life of indigenous communities	With RA2, the project will allocate resources to increase access to drinking water for indigenous communities.
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	13. Increase in the population with access to energy services	The lack of project development could limit the access of the population to energy services, affecting their quality of life and ability to meet their basic needs.	With activity A2.3, the population with access to renewable energy will increase, improving the living conditions of the communities.
Indigenous authorities (captains, indigenous guardian, cabildos, coordinator committee)	14. Increase the number of people with access to the financial system.	Without the project, it may not be possible to increase access to the financial system for the population, limiting their ability to access financial services and improve their economic well-being.	With activity A1.3, the number of people with access to financial systems will increase, as it will involve people in the development of project activities.
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	15. Improve connectivity and access for communities within the RIU-SM area	The lack of project development could limit improvements in connectivity and access for communities within the RIU-SM area, affecting their ability to access services and opportunities.	With activity A1.2, the project will improve the mobility of people in the reserve, as well as improve communication between communities.
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	16. Improving the governance of indigenous communities	Without the project, it may not be possible to improve the governance of indigenous communities, affecting their ability to sustainably manage their natural and cultural resources.	With RA5, the project will invest in improving the conditions of the ACATISEMA headquarters, improving the governance of the indigenous reserve.

Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	17. Improving the housing of the indigenous community.	The lack of project development could limit improvements in housing for the indigenous community, affecting their quality of life and well-being.	With RA3, the project will invest in improving housing for indigenous populations, promoting basic housing conditions
Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM	18. Increase preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage	Without the project, it may not be possible to increase the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and natural heritage, affecting biodiversity and the cultural identity of indigenous communities.	With activities A1.2, A1.3, A2.2, the project will seek to strengthen the conservation of ecosystems and the preservation of cultural and natural heritage, protecting the biodiversity and cultural identity of indigenous communities.

4 BENEFITS FOR THE PLANET

4.1 Condition of Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services at Project Start

The Resguardo Selva Matavén, encompassing an extensive territory of 1,849,613 hectares, is situated at the heart of exceptional biodiversity. At the onset of the REDD+ Selva Matavén project in January 2013, spatial boundaries were meticulously defined, including a Leakage Belt (486,210 ha) and the Project Area (1,150,212 ha) itself. These delineations establish the Reference Region for Deforestation Location (RRL), extending beyond the Resguardo Selva Matavén and designated as the Project Zone. This influence region is crucial for the REDD+

Selva Matavén project and is deemed essential in our endeavors to monitor and understand deforestation within the Resguardo and its vicinities. In the attached map (see map 5), these pivotal areas are outlined, preparing the groundwork for an in-depth exploration of the existing natural capital within this region.

In the Project Zone, vast extensions of diverse ecosystems were identified in 2013: 21,696 hectares of wetlands, including rivers and lagoons; 319,745 hectares of savannas; 5,502 hectares of rocky hills; 327,954 hectares of floodable forests; and 1,293,834 hectares of highland rainforest. This ecological richness was classified into four main biomes, reflecting the variety of environmental conditions and biodiversity: the Zonobiome, linked to solid ground; the Helobiome, related to the floodable areas of the larger rivers; the Peinobiome, associated with savanna landscapes and their surroundings; and the Litobiome, connected to the rocky soils near the Orinoco River (see map 5). This stratification not only highlights the complexity and uniqueness of the ecosystems within the RRL but also establishes a solid basis for the estimation of carbon deposits in the Project Area, revealing crucial data about carbon storage and its projections for the project (see table 13).

Map 5 Biomes in project zone

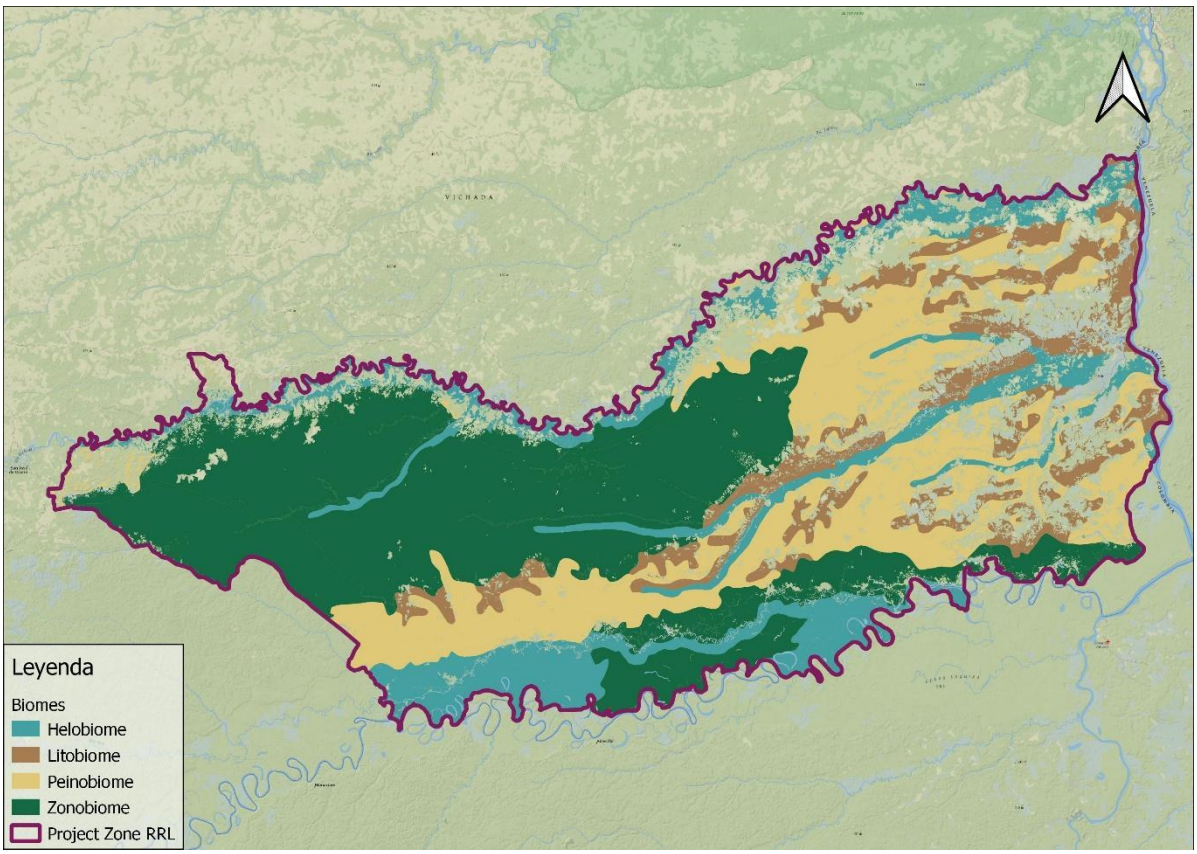


Table 13. Carbon Dioxide Contents (in tCO2-e/ha) for the REDD+ Matavén Project According to Deposits.

Biomass pool	Stratum 1 Helobiome	Stratum 2 Peinobiome	Stratum 3 Litobiome	Stratum 4 Zonobiome
aboveground	479.90	377.13	382.68	484.05
Belowground	115.18	90.51	91.84	116.17
Soil Organic carbon	123.45	195.76	207.77	199.15

Source: Own elaboration.

Within the vast and diverse ecosystem of the Project Zone, the classification and understanding of natural capital, especially flora, are based on biomes. These are conceptualized as sets of sub-regional ecosystems characterized by distinctive plant species, climatic conditions, and soils. These biomes, delineated according to vegetation structure, climate, and geographical components, encompass a rich biological and

landscape diversity within the Project Zone. The identification of these biomes is supported by official information from the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute (IGAC) in its 2008 study.

The floristic composition of these biomes is unveiled through a comprehensive study that records 688 species, distributed across 183 genera and 72 families, highlighting the rich biodiversity of the Project Zone (Villarreal Leal et al., 2009). This diversity not only illustrates the abundance and variety of plant life but also emphasizes the importance of biological connections among the different biomes, facilitated by the forest cover. Even though the low neotropical forests exhibit distinct beta diversity patterns and share few species with the flooded forests, the study underscores the savanna as the most diverse landscape, followed by wooded rocky hills and forests on sedimentary plains. This complexity and the complementarity between the landscapes underscore the unique value of the natural capital within the Project Zone and the pressing need for its conservation and detailed studies.

The Project Zone is a mosaic of rich and varied ecosystems, hosting an impressive diversity of fauna that is intrinsically linked to the composition and characteristics of their habitats. From the vast savannas, home to the savanna armadillo (Dasypus sabanicola) and the savanna deer (Odocoileus virginianus), to the lush highland forests where species such as the tapir (Tapirus sp.), the white-lipped peccary (Tayassu pecari), and the collared peccary (Dicotyles tajacu) coexist, each type of coverage provides a vital refuge for specific species. Traditional practices, such as fruit gathering and hunting, are intertwined with these ecosystems, demonstrating a symbiotic relationship between the community and its natural environment. Furthermore, estuaries and morichales act as crucial biodiversity zones, facilitating fishing and hunting of species adapted to these floodable areas, like the capybara (Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris) and various birds and reptiles.

The complexity is reflected not only in the variety of landscapes but also in the rich faunal composition inhabiting them. The Churruguay palms, for instance, are essential for species such as the mojojoy and various birds like parrots and macaws (Ara sp.), while the gallery forests and lowland floodable forests provide fertile hunting grounds for mammals and birds. This interweaving of habitats ensures the survival of a wide range of species, promoting biological connectivity through vegetative cover. Such dynamics underline the importance of conserving these ecosystems not only for maintaining biodiversity but also for preserving the cultural practices and subsistence of the indigenous communities that rely on these natural resources.

The methodology for identifying High Conservation Values (HCV) in the REDD+ Matavén Project is based on guidelines and practices established in key documents like the "Guidance for the Use of the CCB Standards" and the "Reference Manual: Biodiversity Monitoring for REDD+", among others. These values are categorized into groups that cover species diversity, ecosystems and landscape-level mosaics, and the ecosystems and habitats of rare or threatened species. Notably, HCV 1.1 refers to "Rebalses" or flooded

forests supporting species in critical danger according to the IUCN Red List; HCV 1.2 recognizes gallery forests for their support of endemic bird species; HCV 2.1: Helobiome; HCV 2.2: Lithobiome; HCV 2.3: Peinobiome; HCV 2.4: Zonobiome; and HCV 3.1 is centered on the Morichales ecosystem, home to the moriche palm (Mauritia flexuosa), classified as vulnerable according to IUCN Red List.

These areas, designated for their ecological uniqueness and biodiversity, include biomes such as the Helobiome, Lithobiome, Peinobiome, and Zonobiome, each characterized by specific vegetation and climate conditions that support a diverse range of wildlife. The Morichales, for example, are not only critical for representative flora like the moriche palm but also serve as a vital source of food and shelter for fauna during fruiting seasons, highlighting their role in protecting water sources. The integrity of these landscapes, with their forests and extensive ecosystems including habitat mosaics, is significant at global, regional, and national levels. They host viable populations of key species, maintaining natural patterns of distribution and abundance, which underscores the critical importance of these areas for long-term conservation and the sustainability of the REDD+ Matavén Project and its surrounding communities.

The Project Zone and Resguardo Selva Matavén are bastions of biodiversity and community, offering a range of crucial ecosystem services thanks to their diversity of ecosystems and the rich biodiversity they contain. Key identified ecosystem services include climate regulation through vast expanses of forests acting as carbon pool, which is critical in the context of the REDD+ project for mitigating climate change. Wetlands, savannas, rocky hills, and primary forests not only provide a habitat for an impressive array of flora and fauna but also play an essential role in regional water regulation and erosion control. Furthermore, the varied vegetative cover and river systems support water generation and maintain water quality for both communities and wildlife, while ecosystems like the *morichales* are vital in maintaining water sources, offering shelter for fauna during fruiting seasons, and fostering forest generation on the savanna.

Specific threats and their impacts include:

- Conversion to grassland by settlers: Deforestation by settlers aiming to transform the land into grassland for livestock poses a critical threat to native ecosystems. This practice not only drastically reduces biodiversity by eliminating essential habitats but also hinders vegetation regeneration, affecting the structure and functionality of ecosystems.

- Selective logging of *morichales* by indigenous communities: Though on a smaller scale than settler activities, selective logging of *morichales* by indigenous communities can impact this critical ecosystem, altering its composition and reducing its capacity to provide essential ecosystem services. (para hacer techos)

- Mining-energy projects and illegal mining: At the beginning of the project in 2013, the presence of mining-energy projects and the practice of illegal mining were significant

threats, risking ecosystem integrity through landscape alteration, water pollution, and impacts on fish populations, directly affecting the traditional food sources of communities.

Impact of threats on ecosystem services:

- Reduce capacity of ecosystems to support biodiversity: The conversion of forests and other ecosystems to grassland and the degradation of morichales limit these environments' ability to sustain a diversity of species, altering natural food chains and ecological cycles.

- Reduce carbon sequestration capacity: Vegetation removal significantly decreases the area's ability to capture and store carbon, contributing to climate change.

- Impact on water quality and availability: Pollution and alteration of watercourses due to illegal mining and mining-energy projects compromise water quality, affecting aquatic life and access to vital water resources for communities.

- Impact on local subsistence and culture: Destructive practices impact the natural resources upon which indigenous communities depend for their food, medicine, and cultural practices.

It is anticipated that the implementation of sustainable management strategies along with the project's activities will serve as effective mitigation measures aimed at preventing significant negative impacts on biodiversity and high conservation values (HCV). This approach is twofold: first, in the conservation of forests, and second, as a life plan for the communities. This includes preventing deforestation, thereby ensuring the protection of critical ecosystems and the maintenance of biodiversity. These actions are expected to contribute positively to the conservation of vulnerable and endangered species (as well as their identification) and the preservation of essential ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water regulation, and support for various food chains.

The project continues within the VCU to halt deforestation within the Resguardo Selva Matavén, generating sufficient financial resources to continue with participatory monitoring and control actions. The strengthening of governance of the main indigenous association – ACATISEMA – enables the design and implementation of participatory actions for the conservation and protection of forest, preserving key flora species and maintaining habitats as shelters and areas for nesting, feeding, and reproduction of associated fauna. The implementation of the Sustainable Land and Forest Management Plan initiates training and technical strengthening projects for communities in the management of natural resources, production, and food security, allowing participatory protection and conservation actions to maintain the productivity of forest lands and the connectivity of the Resguardo Selva Matavén ecosystems. Promoting food security and agroforestry projects diversifies productive activities and creates opportunities to provide healthy food to the families of

the Resguardo Selva Matavén, thereby reducing pressure on biodiversity. The REDD+ Matavén Project will maintain the forest conditions necessary for the survival of the fauna in the Resguardo Selva Matavén. This will promote biodiversity functions and ecological units. Additionally, the implementation and visibility of the REDD+ Matavén Project involve other national and regional institutions as partners for participatory research in biodiversity conservation, establishing early warnings for rare and threatened species and ecosystems. This reasoning underscores a holistic approach to environmental conservation, combining ecological, social, and economic strategies to ensure the sustainability and resilience of the Project Zone ecosystem.

To monitor and evaluate the natural capital within the Project Zone, sophisticated and multidisciplinary methodologies have been adopted, encompassing both the use of advanced technology and detailed field investigations. Forest covers, wetlands, savannas, and other forms of land cover will be monitored using satellite imagery and remote sensing techniques, allowing detailed tracking of changes in land use and vegetative cover over time. Regarding flora, initial steps have been taken with secondary information provided by recognized institutions such as the SINCHI Institute and the Humboldt Institute, laying a solid foundation of initial knowledge. However, thanks to financial resources derived from the REDD+ Matavén Project, plans are in place to conduct dendrological inventories and detailed studies in morichales, to deepen understanding of these critical areas. As for fauna, while initially relying on secondary information, the project's financial resources will enable the conduct of in-situ inventories of fish, mammals, and birds, facilitating a richer and more detailed understanding of the biodiversity present in the Resguardo Selva Matavén. These methodological choices not only demonstrate a commitment to the conservation and exhaustive study of the area's natural capital but also ensure a robust and updated database for decision-making and the implementation of effective conservation strategies.

4.2 Expected Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

The project REDD+ Matavén aims to protect and enhance the natural capital and ecosystem services of the Matavén Forest through a series of targeted activities. The project recognizes the importance of these ecosystems in providing essential services such as water regulation, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity conservation. By implementing sustainable practices and engaging local communities, the project seeks to mitigate threats to natural capital while enhancing the well-being of the indigenous communities living in the area. This report describes the anticipated impacts of project activities on natural capital and ecosystem services over the project lifetime

Impact #1	*Greenhouse gas emissions significantly reduce*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Indirect*
Affected Natural Capital and/or Ecosystem Service(s)	*Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, air quality, carbon sequestration*
Resulting Change in Condition	*As an expected result, it is expected to avoid emissions of approximately 7,920,097 tons of CO2 during the monitoring period. Since its inception in 2012, the project has effectively halted deforestation and implemented sustainable management of economic activities that could otherwise degrade the forest and soil. As a result, essential habitat has been preserved to protect biodiversity. Consequently, these efforts signify a positive transformation in environmental conservation practices.*

Impact #2	*Avoid deforestation by protecting the forest*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Natural Capital and/or Ecosystem Service(s)	*Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species, air quality, carbon sequestration*
Resulting Change in Condition	*It is expected to achieve the avoidance of deforestation of 17,732 hectares due to the activities of the REDD+ Matavén Project, along with the surveillance and control measures implemented over the territory.*

Impact #3	*Maintenance of the proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity.*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, indirect*
Affected Natural Capital and/or Ecosystem Service(s)	*Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species*
Resulting Change in Condition	*The preservation and maintenance of forests ensure biodiversity within the project area, thereby protecting the High Conservation Values (HCV) present. The first step towards conserving these critical areas involves their identification and detailed characterization, which allows for an understanding of the main threats they face. During the analyzed period, it is expected that AVC 1.1 Overflow areas remain stable, thanks to deforestation prevention. Regarding AVC 1.2 Gallery Forest, it is expected to conserve its characteristics and proportions. Likewise, for the biomes of AVC 2 (2.1 Helobiome, 2.2 Litobiome, 2.3 Peinobiome, and 2.4 Zonobiome). For AVC 3.1, the main threats to this area are the cutting of moriche palm for the extraction of leaves for roofing houses and fires in the savannas, which threaten the palm grove. Therefore, this initial step towards the characterization of these areas that host this important palm species represents a positive change.*

Impact #4	*Increase the number of of Moriches Palms (Mauritia Flexuosa) in the sampling zones*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, indirect*

Affected Natural Capital and/or Ecosystem Service(s)	*Forest ecosystems, biodiversity, endangered species*
Resulting Change in Condition	*Regarding the moriche palms, the main threat to these palm trees is the use of their leaves in house construction. To mitigate this situation, the project will provide zinc roofs through housing improvement projects to the communities, reducing the pressure on the moriche palms. Therefore, this measure is also considered a positive change.*

4.3 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Monitoring Plan

In the context of the Selva Matavén REDD+ Project, detailed monitoring of ecosystems and biodiversity is essential for responsible management of natural capital. To meet this objective, monitoring tables covering various aspects of natural capital in the project area have been proposed. These tables specify the variables to be monitored, such as land cover and land use, carbon dioxide stock in different strata (biomes) and specific vegetation types, such as gallery forests and *morichal* forests. The selection of these variables ensures effective monitoring of changes in natural capital, allowing the project's impact on these valuable resources to be assessed.

The tables presented detail the description of each variable, the types of measurements used, the sampling methods, the frequency of monitoring, and the structure of the resulting reports. By using technologies such as remote sensors and drones, along with field sampling techniques through permanent plots and randomly stratified methods by biome, the aim is to obtain a deep and accurate understanding of the state and evolution of natural capital. These monitoring practices are designed to be consistent with the project's objectives, enabling informed management and data-driven decision-making. At the same time, they align with global and national efforts for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), contributing to an integrated approach to conservation and environmental sustainability.

Impact #1	*Greenhouse gas emissions significantly reduce*

Natural Capital	*Forests in the Project Area*
Description	*Calculating the area of forests in the PA and considering the baseline in different strata (biomes) allows estimating the tons of avoided carbon dioxide*
SDG - Indicator	*13.0 Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided*
Types of Measurements	*Remote sensors*
Sampling Methods	*The entire PA is monitored therefore a sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Presentation of the Report	*GIS report specifying the preprocessing, classification method, and refinement.*

Impact #2	*Avoid deforestation by protecting the forest*
Natural Capital	*Forests in the Project Area*
Description	*Calculating the area of forests in the PA allows estimating the hectares of forest that were avoided from deforestation*
SDG - Indicator	*15.1 Area of forest under protection*

Types of Measurements	*Remote sensors*
Sampling Methods	*The entire PA is monitored therefore a sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Presentation of the Report	*GIS report specifying the preprocessing, classification method, and refinement.*

Impact #3	*Increase in the proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity*
Capital Natural	1. *HVC 1,1 Rebalses* 2. *HVC 1.2 Gallery Forests* 3. *HVC 2.1 Biomes* 4. *HVC 3.1 Morichales*
Description	1. *Monitoring the Rebalses areas of the project zone is proposed* 2. *The monitoring of the gallery forest area in the project zone is proposed.* 3. *Monitoring of the forest area within the Project Area (PA) and Leakage Belt (LB) is proposed.* 4. *Monitoring of the morichal area in the 10 sampling zones is proposed.*
SDG - Indicator	*15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type*

Types of Measurements	*The entire focal area is monitored; therefore, no sampling method is necessary.* ***HVC 3.1 Morichales** - Drone to obtain aerial images at 10 cm per pixel.*
Sampling Methods	*The entire PA is monitored therefore a sampling method is not necessary* ***HVC 3.1 Morichales-** 10 representative morichal areas within the project zone.*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual* ***HVC 3.1 Morichales-** Every 5 years*
Presentation of the Report	*GIS report specifying the preprocessing, classification method, and refinement.*

Impact #4	Increase the number of of Moriches Palms (*Mauritia Flexuosa*) in the sampling zones
Natural Capital	*Moriches Palms (Mauritia Flexuosa)*
Description	*Monitoring the number of moriche palms in the 10 sampling zones is proposed.*
SDG - Indicator	***15.5** Number of Moriches Palms (Mauritia flexuosa) en las zonas de muestreo.*

Types of Measurements	*Drone to obtain aerial images at 10 cm per pixel.*
Sampling Methods	*Simple random*
Monitoring Frequency	*Every 3 years*
Presentation of the Report	*Report with materials used, methodology, results, and conclusions.*

4.4 Net Positive Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impacts

The Sustainable Management Plan for Land and Forest, in its first 6 strategic elements, proposes to give special management to the different areas of the project, for example: the primary forest areas will be conserved, secondary forest areas will be maintained to increase the carbon sequestration stock, stubble areas are recovered and conserved, the areas destinated for crops for family food production will be maintained and sustained over time, improving their productivity by increasing soil fertility and facilitating crop rotation, to avoid deforestation in primary and secondary forest areas and opening new production areas.

Evidence that the Project's net impacts on biodiversity will be positive compared to the Without Project land use scenario.

1. The conservation and protection of biodiversity based on the strengthening of local capacities in the protection and conservation of the native forest, allows the community to receive its benefits first-hand bringing a positive scenario. Facing a scenario of land use without a project, where communities and community groups remain isolated from each other and do not receive training, or support to learn about the benefits of biodiversity conservation, will result in the increasing of pressures on forests and land, therefore on the biodiversity and ecosystems of the RIU-SM.

2. The progressive reduction of deforestation in areas commonly used to grow productive agricultural family units, will continue given that the communities started implementing

knowledge about sustainable techniques of agriculture from the starting of the project which allows them to carry out rotations in their production sites in short periods of times. Facing a scenario of land use without a project, where communities expand the agricultural frontier and diminish primary forests to establish new sites for agricultural production, causes habitat fragmentation and loss of germplasm of native flora and fauna species, as well as loss of connectivity, productivity, and functionality of biodiversity and the ecosystems.

3. An increase in the indigenous communities linked to agricultural production and forestry projects, will generate healthy food production for the families, making more visible minor groups such as women, "shamans" and "*sabedores*", hunters, fishing men, and others (identified in the previous community section of this document in addition to strengthening the production chains and generating better living conditions from food sovereignty and the trade of surpluses. Facing a scenario of land use without a project, where the opportunities to obtain food and resources come from the primary forest, and the pressures of hunting, fishing, and extraction of forest material without planning will increase and affect the fauna and flora of the RIU -SM.

4. The control of deforestation given by an adequate system of custody and the enforcement of the community governance and the strengthening of communication, allows the establishment of early alerts about the impacts in the unplanned use of land Facing a scenario of land use without a project, where communities act in a disjointed way, without planning for the use of lands and forests, generates an environment of low environmental governance and territory with multiple threats of intervention by foreigners generating negative effects on the biodiversity of the RIU-SM.

5. The maintenance of the plant covers because of the decrease in deforestation, which is a goal of the project through the control and surveillance activities of the indigenous guards. This surveillance will reduce the risk of extinction of species of local fauna and flora currently classified in danger of extinction categories or in a vulnerability state, and others that have not been widely studied by science reported or classified yet. Facing a scenario of land use without a project where unplanned deforestation activities are undertaken for agricultural expansion, and the penetration of mining and oil exploration increase, added to the implementation of informal human settlements, purely extractive and for individual benefit, negatively affect the natural regeneration of the forests, lands and the biodiversity of the RIU-SM. Table 14. shows the impacts of Project Activities to achieve the adaptation of biodiversity to the probable impacts of climate change.

Table 14. Contribution of Project activities to achieve the adaptation of biodiversity to the probable impacts of climate change (Gold Level)

Project Activities	Contribution of the Activity to achieve the adaptation of biodiversity to the probable impacts of climate change	Benefits of adaptation to climate change (GL1)
Activity A1.1	Through the participatory and preventive actions of control and surveillance of forests and lands of the RIU-SM, it is possible to reduce emissions from burning and the deforestation unplanned of the forests of the RIU-SM.	Community participation to reduce the vulnerability of forests about the affectation of external agents is increased, which contributes to the conservation of the plant cover. This benefits the biotic communities, as it maintains the productivity of the forest and connectivity between the ecosystems and landscapes. The strengthening of governance and the communications generates early warnings about the real time situation of the forest and lands of the RIU-SM; thus, it is an effective mean to supports and preserves the functions of forests as habitat and refuge for biodiversity in the face of changes in the climate.
Activity A1.2	With the strengthen of communication, the media and dissemination strategies are better, such as the displacement, mobility, and the access to the communities, thus it is possible to generate early warnings of the negative situations about land use that may occur on the forests and lands of the RIU-SM.	
Activity A1.3	By strengthening governance, indigenous authorities improve the mechanisms to enforce collective environmental agreements, with the necessary arguments and elements of judgment to take correct decisions and in time to implement adequate strategies and mitigate the impacts of climate change; as well as to apply protection actions on the biodiversity of the RIU-SM.	
Activity A2.1	Deforestation is reduced by the sustainable management of the Activities in the agricultural production units (FAPUS).	A sustainable production system is established, which provides occupational opportunities to the RIU-SM communities, improves the conditions of healthy food

Project Activities	Contribution of the Activity to achieve the adaptation of biodiversity to the probable impacts of climate change	Benefits of adaptation to climate change (GL1)
Activity A2.2	Through the capacities installed in the territory on the administration of natural resources, decisions are made that favor the scenarios around environmental security, in the face of climate change.	production allowing food guarantee for families through techniques that allow the reuse of productive family units or farms, at the same time reducing the possibility of fragmenting and deforesting new forest areas and reducing the pressure from the activities of hunting wild fauna (wildlife meat).
Activity A2.3	The strengthen of production chains seeks to improve the living conditions of indigenous communities, through the application of sustainable and friendly production schemes that mitigate the impacts of climate change.	
Activity A3.1	The validation and verification show that the previous Activities meet the objectives of mitigating the probable impacts of climate change.	A comprehensive mechanism for management and financing is established, which directly influences the compensation received by the communities for the conservation actions implemented. These resources are used for strengthening the governance and enabling the implementation of land and forest control and surveillance programs. In addition, these compensations for the change in behavior of communities that depend on one hundred percent of natural resources.
Activity A3.2		

The three Expected Results of the Project Activities (presented in the previous table) provides that the forests and lands of the RIU-SM count with an Integrated Management System that ensures their sustainability and mitigates threats to their conservation. This entire Integrated Management System contributes to the adaptation of biodiversity to the probable impacts of climate change and brings three main consequences:

1. Deforestation and degradation of forests and land is prevented and its impact on biodiversity, climate, and other natural resources (water and minerals) is mitigated.

2. The living conditions of the local indigenous population are improved.

3. Mechanisms are implemented to obtain resources for the compensation of ecosystem services.

The entire set of activities, expected results, consequences and the Integrated Management System provide the protection and participatory conservation of the plant cover, maintaining connectivity, productivity and the functions of forests as habitat, refuge of biodiversity. The possibility of fragmenting and deforesting new forest areas is diminished and the pressure from wildlife hunting activities is reduced, as well resources are provided to generate food guarantee, as a measure to compensate for the change in burning techniques and reduction of deforestation, and the dependence on the consumption of natural resources.

After the execution of the previous Project´s activities, results have been obtained that demonstrate the mentioned positive impacts. For example, 1) monitoring and conserving forests has halted the threats that generates deforestation (the expected number of hectares with deforestation without the Project -Baseline- is much higher than with the execution of the Project). 2) The development of productive and food projects has improved the well-being of the population and every year the number of people linked to these productive agricultural food and forestry activities increases. For example: materials, tools and equipment have been provided for processing food (cassava grating machines), a beekeeping project was implemented, the means of communication have been strengthened (bridges, boats, etc.), which allows a timely information on threats to biodiversity. 4) Frontier issues resolution has been achieved (conflicts with farm boundaries), and technical training has been provided to strengthen local control and surveillance activities.

LIKELY IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE (GENERAL - BIODIVERSITY - COMMUNITY):

- Increase in global temperature generated by the accumulation of GHGs, which are produced by anthropic activities (particularly by deforestation and forest degradation).

- If there is deforestation and forest degradation, there is a loss of plant cover, fragmentation, desertification, floods, loss of soil quality, affectation of water sources, migration of populations (human and animal), and at the same time, generates loss of productivity of forests and soils of the RIU-SM, loss of habitats and ecosystem connectivity, leading to degradation and loss of biodiversity (extinction of trigger

species), negative impact on human well-being in native communities.

5 OPTIONAL: CLIMATE MODULE

The REDD+ Matavén Project emission reductions are claimed under the VCS standard. The Project is currently seeking verification under both the VCS and CCB standards and validation and verification under SD-VISta

Please see the joint VCS and CCB monitoring reports and project description document (available on the Verra project registry website: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1566) for more information on project methodology, monitoring, verified carbon units, and net emissions reduction.

6 OPTIONAL: SD VISTA ASSETS

The REDD+ Matavén Project is not seeking generate Assest