REDD + PROJECT

RESGUARDO INDÍGENA UNIFICADO – SELVA DE MATAVÉN (RIU-SM)

Document prepared by

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

MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S

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1 SUMMARY OF SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 1: Summary of SDG Contributions

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
1.	*2,149 people and 300 families benefited economically from being involved in the Project's activities.*	*651 people benefited economically from their involvement in the Project's activities.* *For the years 2020-2022:* *2,149 people and 300 families benefited economically from being involved in the Project's activities.*	*1.1*	*Number of individuals or families who have a net economic benefit.*	*Increase*	*3.2 Impact # 1*	*Claim*
2.	*100 % population (15,943 people) of RIU-SM has secure tenure rights through Resolution 037 of 2013, for which the project promotes trainings to understand of its implications and facilitates governance enhancement with ACATISEMA to recognize and maintain the right to land and*	*100 % population (15,943 people) of RIU-SM has secure tenure rights through Resolution 037 of 2013, for which the project promotes trainings to understand of its implications and facilitates governance enhancement with ACATISEMA to recognize and*	*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*

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
	the use of the natural resources.	*maintain the right to land and the use of the natural resources.*					
3.	*During the monitoring period, 17,788 tons were produced.*	*5,205.9 tons of food was produced in 2018 and 5,127.8 tons of food was produced by 2019.* *For the years 2020-2022: During the monitoring period, 17,788 tons were produced.*	*2.3*	*Production volume of Family Agri-Food Production Units System (FAPUS)*	*Increase*	*3.2 Impact # 3*	*Claim*
4.	*13,248.1 hectares and 2,649 families are related to the improvement in agricultural practices.*	*10,013 hectares were designated for agricultural practices.* *For the years 2020-2022: 13.248.1 hectares and 2,649 families are related to the improvement in productive practices.*	*2.4*	*Number of hectares and families with sustainable agricultural practices*	*Increase*	*3.2 Impact # 4*	*Claim*

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
5.	*6 health services licenses insignia were granted to the indigenous IPS*	*Six health posts were built and health days were held in the indigenous reserve.* *For the years 2020-2022:* *6 health services licenses insignia were granted to the indigenous IPS*	*3.8*	*3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services*	*Implement activities to increase*	*3.2 Impact # 5*	*Claim*
6.	*The percentage invested for the monitoring Periods 2020, 2021, and 2022 was 1.52%, 2.69%, and 6.8% respectively.*	*The investment percentage for 2018-2019 was 5.45%.* *For the years 2020-2022: The percentage invested for the monitoring Periods 2020, 2021, and 2022 was 1.52%, 2.69%, and 6.8% respectively.*	*4.1*	*Total funds committed to improving the educational conditions of children in basic education (primary, lower secondary, upper secondary).*	*Implement activities to increase*	*3.2 Impact # 6*	*Claim*
7.	*During the monitoring period, 94 students were pursuing higher education in 2020, 60 in*	*121 students pursued higher education.* *For the years 2020-2022: During the monitoring period, 94*	*4.3*	*4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal education*	*Increase*	*3.2 Impact # 7*	*Claim*

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
	2021, and 91 in 2022, including both young people and adults.	*students were pursuing higher education in 2020, 60 in 2021, and 91 in 2022, including both young people and adults.*					
8.	*The parity indices were 80.7% for 2020, 64.2% for 2021, and 54.2% for 2022.*	*The parity index was 42%.* *For the years 2020-2022: The parity indices are 80.7% for 2020, 64.2% for 2021, and 54.2% for 2022.*	*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*
9.	*The percentages of funds invested in higher education for the monitoring period were 3.1%, 2.93%, and 3.25%.*	*The percentage invested for 2018-2019 was 2%.* *For the years 2020-2022: The percentages of funds invested in higher education for the monitoring period were 3.1%, 2.93%, and 3.25%.*	*4.b*	*Total resources for higher education funding*	*Increase*	*3.2 Impact # 9*	*Claim*

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
10.	*A total of 125 women held a position in the ACATISEMA association*	*A total of 31 women held a position in the ACATISEMA association* *For the years 2020-2022: A total of 125 women held a position 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.	*A total of 1,535 people from the Resguardo Matavén have access to drinking water.*	*A total of 1,656 people from the Matavén Reserve population have water treatment plants.* *For the years 2020-2022: A total of 1,535 people from the Resguardo Matavén have access to drinking water.*	*6.1*	*6.1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water treatment plants*	*Increase*	*3.2 Impact # 11*	*Claim*
12.	*The percentage allocated to improving access to drinking water was 0.86%, 1.57%, and 0.50% for the monitoring period.*	*For the years 2018-2019, the percentage allocated to water treatment plant implementation was 8.6%.*	*6.a*	*Total project funds allocated to water supply resources.*	*Increase*	*3.2 Impact # 12*	*Claim*

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
		For the years 2020-2022: The percentage allocated to improving access to drinking water was 0.86%, 1.57%, and 0.50% for the monitoring period.					
13.	*The population with access to energy was 612 people in 2020, 563 people in 2021, and 3,670 people in 2022.*	*The population with access to energy was 612 people in 2020, 563 people in 2021, and 3,670 people in 2022.*	*7.1*	*7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology*	*Implement activities to increase*	*3.2 Impact #13*	*Claim*
14.	*In 2020, 721 people, in 2021, 716 people, and in 2022, 712 people used the financial system to receive economic support.*	*651 people used the financial system to receive economic support.* *For the years 2020-2022: In 2020, 721 people, in 2021, 716 people, and in 2022, 712 people used the financial system to receive economic support.*	*8.10*	*Number of people using the financial system.*	*Implement activities to increase*	*3.2 Impact # 14*	*Claim*

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
15.	*During the monitoring period, 10.2%, 21.8%, and 11.6% are respectively invested in community mobility and infrastructure improvement.*	*A percentage of 7.12% was invested in transportation and mobility infrastructure improvement in 2018-2019.* *For the years 2020-2022: During the monitoring period, 10.2%, 21.8%, and 11.6% are respectively invested in community mobility and infrastructure improvement*	*9.1*	*Investment in transportation and road infrastructure*	*Implement activities to increase*	*3.2 Impact # 15*	*Claim*
16.	*During the monitoring period, the percentage of investment for the improvement of ACTASIMEA's headquarters was 2.18%, 2%, and 1.24% respectively.*	*The proportion invested in the construction of the two headquarters in 2018 and 2019 was 4.43%.* *For the years 2020-2022: the percentage of investment for the improvement of ACTASIMEA's headquarters was 2.18%, 2%, and 1.24%.*	*9.1*	*Proportion of investment in the ACATISEMA headquarters*	*increase*	*3.2 Impact # 16*	*Claim*

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
17.	*During the monitoring period, the investment in housing improvement was 13.87%, 5.21%, and 1.66%, respectively.*	*For the years 2018-2019, the investment in housing improvement was 1.40%.* *For the years 2020-2022 During the monitoring period, the investment in housing improvement was 13.87%, 5.21%, and 1.66%, respectively.*	*11.1*	*Total housing improvement funds*	*-Implement activities to increase*		*Claim*
18.	*During the monitoring period, funding was allocated for the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and natural heritage. In 2020, 5.1% was invested; in 2021, 4.19%; and in 2022, 3.32%.*	*During the monitoring period, funding was allocated for the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and natural heritage. In 2020, 5.1% was invested; in 2021, 4.19%; and in 2022, 3.32%.*	*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	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
19.	*By protecting 1,150,212 hectares of forest, the Project has avoided the emission of 8.410.436 tons of carbon and prevented its release into the atmosphere during the monitoring period.*	*Since the beginning of the project until 2019, it has been avoided to emit 29,722,606 tons of CO2 and its release into the atmosphere was prevented.* *For the years 2020-2022: By protecting 1,150,212 hectares of forest, the Project has avoided the emission of 8.410.436 tons of carbon and prevented its release into the atmosphere during the monitoring period.*	*13.0*	*Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed*	*Increased*	*4.2 Impact # 2*	*Label*
20.	*By protecting 1,150,212 hectares, deforestation of 17,733 hectares was successfully avoided.*	*Since the beginning of the project until 2019, the deforestation of 78,503 hectares was avoided.* *For the years 2020-2022 By protecting 1,150,212 hectares, deforestation of 17,733 hectares was successfully avoided.*	*15.1*	*Area of forest under protection*	*Increase*	*4.2 Impact # 2*	*Claim*

Row number	Quantitative Project Contributions during Monitoring Period (2020-2021-2022)	Contributions during Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Section Reference	Claim, Asset or Label
21.	*Protection measures were successfully applied to 269,861 hectares for HVC 1.1 Rebalses, 26,835 hectares for HVC 1.2 Gallery Forests, covering 1,150,215 hectares comprising 4 Biomes. Monitoring efforts encompassed 117 hectares of Morichal System*	*Protection measures were successfully applied to 269,861 hectares for HVC 1.1 Rebalses, 26,835 hectares for HVC 1.2 Gallery Forests, covering 1,150,215 hectares comprising 4 Biomes. Monitoring efforts encompassed 117 hectares of Morichal Systems*	*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 number of Moriche palms is approximately 7,834.*	*The number of Moriche palms is approximately 7,834.*	*15.5*	*Number of Moriches Palms (Mauritia Flexuosa) in the sampling zones*	*Implement activities to increase*	*4.2 Impact # 4*	*Claim*

2 PROJECT DESIGN

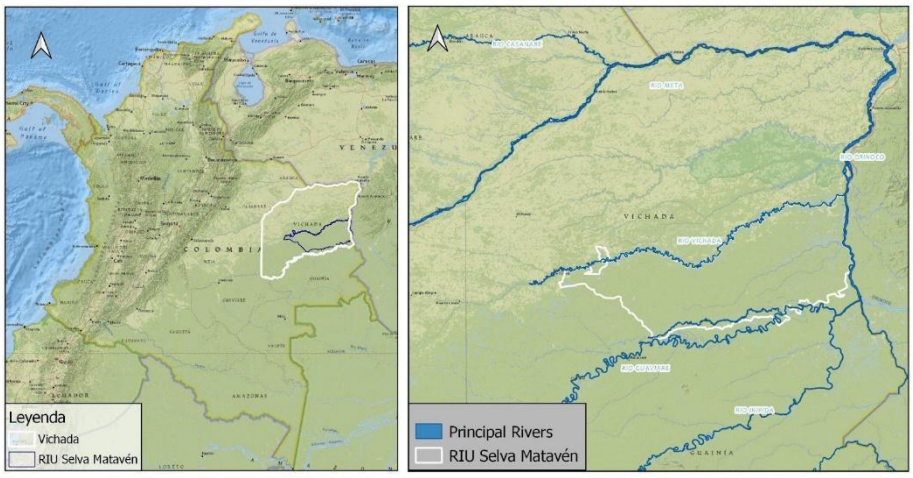
2.1 Project Objectives, Context and Long-term Viability

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 Matavén 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:

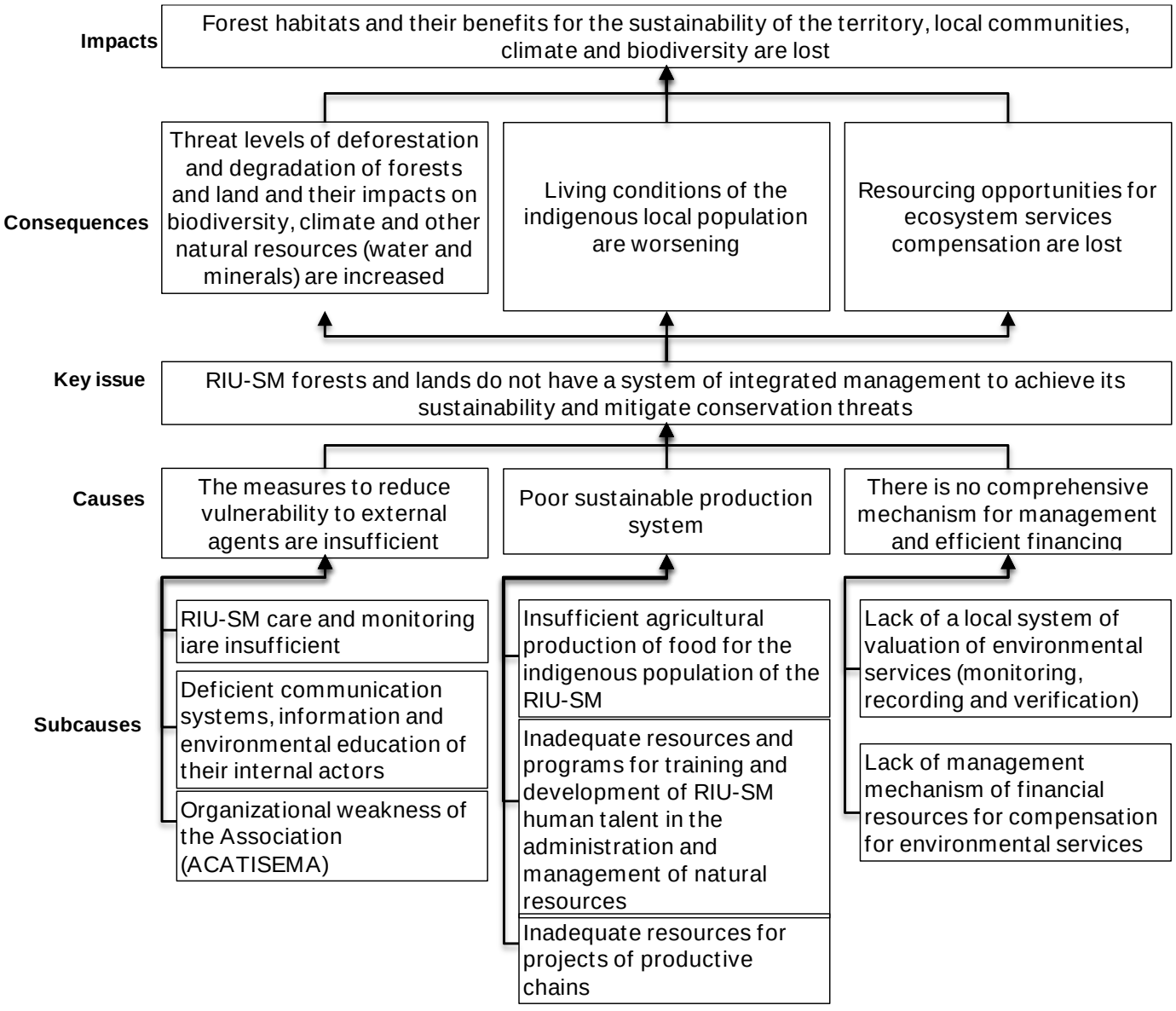
- 1. No Poverty
- 2. Zero Hunger
- 3. Good Health and Well-Being
- 4. Quality Education
- 5. Gender Equality
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy
- 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 13.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

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 spread to at least 2 million hectares.	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 development of the Project. 7 Audiovisual recording media.	· 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
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 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	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. 9 Records of meetings and events. 10 Audiovisual records.	· 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
	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		
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 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	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 information system of the RIU-SM. 3 Reports on results, monitoring and evaluation of the established governance system.	· External actors involved in the Project participate in the implementation through an appropriate institutional coordination. · External actors do not interfere with the stability of the ACATISEMA governance.

PROJECT COMPONENTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	coordinators and 312 captains of ACATISEMA Association apply knowledge in the statutory and organizational aspects.	4 List of participants in the different events. 5 Records of meetings and events. 6 Audiovisual records.	
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. 3 Representatives of the 312 communities of the 17 sectors and 5 zones apply environmental knowledge in the design Project.	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 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	· 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
		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 have been registered to contribute avoiding deforestation. 3 It has managed the compensation for environmental services for avoided deforestation.	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, verification and registration of forest compensation units. 5 Records of meetings and events. 6 Audiovisual records.	· It maintains and strengthens the strategic partnership between ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F & M S.A.S.

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.

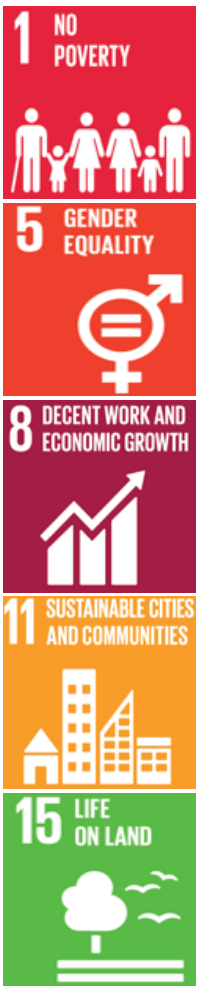
The following outlines the relationship between project activities and their contribution to sustainable development objectives **(Table 3)**, as well as other actions that generate exceptional benefits for indigenous communities

- 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

Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
2020/01/29	Meeting of Joint Commision to evaluate the budget execution for the year 2019 and the period from 2018 to 2019, the results of the Project activities, define the Triennial Investment Plan / Execution Budget for the year 2020, and project for the years 2021 and 2022 for Productive Projects
2020/01/30-31	Meeting with *Cabilldos* Board, members of Coordinating Committee, where the results of the implementation of the Project and the budget execution for the year 2019 are presented. In addition, the general budget proposal for 2020 was presented and approved.
2020/02/01	Workshop for preparation with Project zone coordinators and assistants for the third results verification under the VCS Standard (years 2018-2019).
2020/02/06-17	Sectoral meetings to define the execution of economic resources for 2020, according to the needs and proposals of local communities in relation to sectorial budget.
2020/03/05-23	Workshops with indigenous guards to provide them with methodological and conceptual training on the necessary topics to carry out activities and tasks related to activity A1.1 control and surveillance of the RIU-SM
2020/10/19-28	Meeting of Joint Commision to evaluate the budget execution for the year 2020 and the implementation of Project Activities
2020/11/15-30	Workshops for Captains to work on territorial and ethnic Life Plans
2020/11/10	Third Verification process (2018 & 2019 periods) under VCS Program, with VVB EPIC Sustainability Services Pvt. Ltd.
2021/02/17-19	Meeting with *Cabilldos* Board, members of Coordinating Committee, where the results of the implementation of the Project and the budget execution for the year 2020 are presented. In addition, the general budget proposal for 2021 was presented and approved.
2021/02/28–2021/03/07	Sectoral meetings to define the execution of economic resources for 2019, according to the needs and proposals of local communities in relation to sectorial budget.
2021/04/20	Meeting of Joint Commision to report on the meetings held by each member of the joint commission in various activities. Provide information on the planning and management of the REDD+ RIU SM project and analyze the budget execution for the year 2021 to achieve pending activities and tasks
2021/05/25-2021/06/16	Workshops for Captains to Strengthen the governance of the Matavén Indigenous Reserve, socialize the draft document of the Territorial Life Plan, and the progress of the REDD+ RIU-SM Project. Collect information on the production from conucos (Heterogeneous Agricultural Areas AAH) and raise awareness on deforestation control, as well as the management and planning of burns
2021/05/23-2021/06/14	Workshops with indigenous guards to strengthen knowledge and activities designed for the control and surveillance of theRIU-SM

Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
2021/06/20-21	Workshop for preparation with Project zone coordinators and assistants to provide conceptual and methodological training in fieldwork to the indigenous group of ACATISEMA to contribute to the implementation of the results verification process of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM under the CCB program
2021/08/02	Meeting of Joint Commision to discuss and develop strategies to respond to the report from Carbon Market Watch and national and international media publications regarding the REDD+ Project Mataven. Evaluate the budget execution for the period between January 1 and July 31, 2021. Report on the results of Activity 2.2: Training and education programs on workshops for 315 captains and indigenous guards of the Reserve. Present the Project Co-Director's report on certain situations raised by community leaders and captains during the execution carried out by ACATISEMA
2021/09/07	Meeting of Joint Commision to present the strategies that were implemented to respond to the report from Carbon Market Watch and the national and international media publications made about the REDD+ Project Mataven, clarify topics related to the Strategic Alliance agreement on the gradual transfer of Project's leadership, and present the CCB Audit report.
2022/02/02	Meeting of Joint Commision to present report on budget execution for 2021, report on the situation with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) regarding the baseline and overlap of the Vision Amazonia program with the REDD+ RIU SM Project, present the report on CCB Audit findings and future actions, budget analysis for 2022, preparation for the meeting of the Cabildos Board and the ACATISEMA Coordinating Committee for the delivery of annual reports, and preparation and approval of the 2022 budget
2022/02/12-13	Meeting with *Cabilldos* Board, members of Coordinating Committee, where the results of the implementation of the Project and the budget execution for the year 2021 are presented. In addition, the general budget proposal for 2022 was presented and approved.
2022/02/14	Minutes of the meeting of zone coordinators to strengthen the group of zone coordinators and their integration with the activities of the REDD+ RIU-SM Project, clarify their roles to enhance their performance, share the progress of the REDD+ RIU-SM project, and establish a work plan for the year 2022
2022/03/15-22	Workshops with indigenous guards to strengthen the knowledge and activities of the indigenous guard for the control and surveillance of the forests, biodiversity, and water resources within the indigenous reserve territory. Recognize the surveillance routes and tasks for exercising control and surveillance over the territory and natural resources of the Reserve. Enhance governance through the indigenous guard within their communities. Socialize the REDD+ MATAVEN project, its progress, and results.
2022/05/15-28	Workshops for Captains to strengthening the knowledge of the indigenous reserve captains in governance management within the communities, forests, biodiversity, and water resources of the Indigenous Reserve territory, recognizing the products, activities, and progress of the REDD+ Matavén Project, enhancing territorial governance, autonomy, and natural resource management, identifying High Conservation Values using maps and data sheets, and mapping agricultural production areas along with their production capacity.
2022/07/01	Meeting of Joint Commision to present a budget execution report as of June 30, 2022, provide an update on the situation with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) regarding the baseline and overlap between the Visión Amazonia program and the REDD+ RIU SM Project, present the status report on the

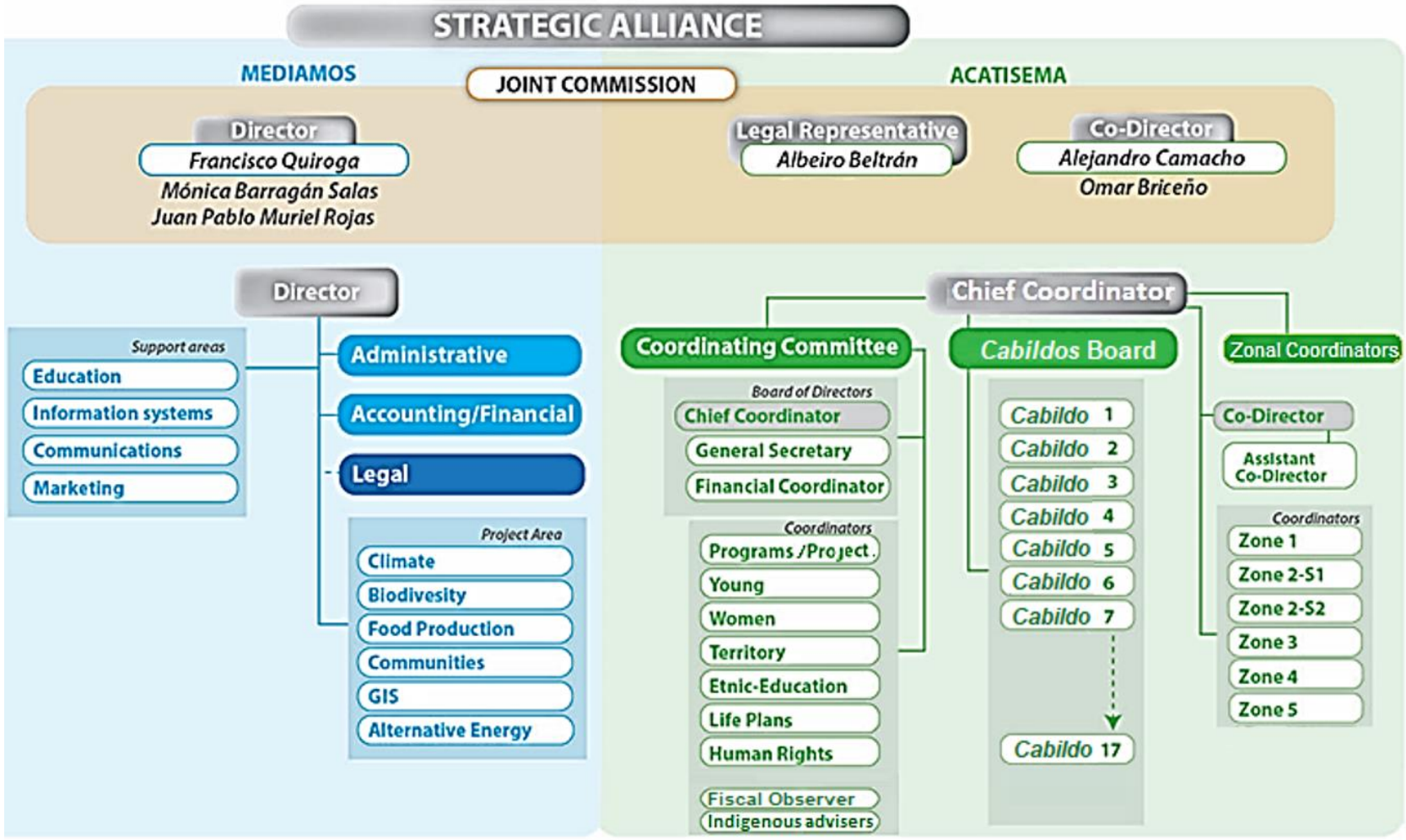
Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
	CCB Audit, prepare for the Ordinary General Assembly meeting of ACATISEMA, and provide information on the training workshops
2022/07/20	Validation and Verification process (2018 & 2019 periods) under CCB Program with VVB ICONTEC, the Gold Level in Climate was obtained.
2022/12/02	Meeting of Joint Commision to present the Report to the Joint Commission of the REDD+ Matavén Project, deliver the Report of the XVI Ordinary General Assembly of ACATISEMA by the ACATISEMA participants, present the Handover Report between the outgoing and incoming Coordination of ACATISEMA by the ACATISEMA participants, and present the Evaluation and Results Report of the REDD+ MATAVÉN Project as of December 2022 by MEDIAMOS..

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.

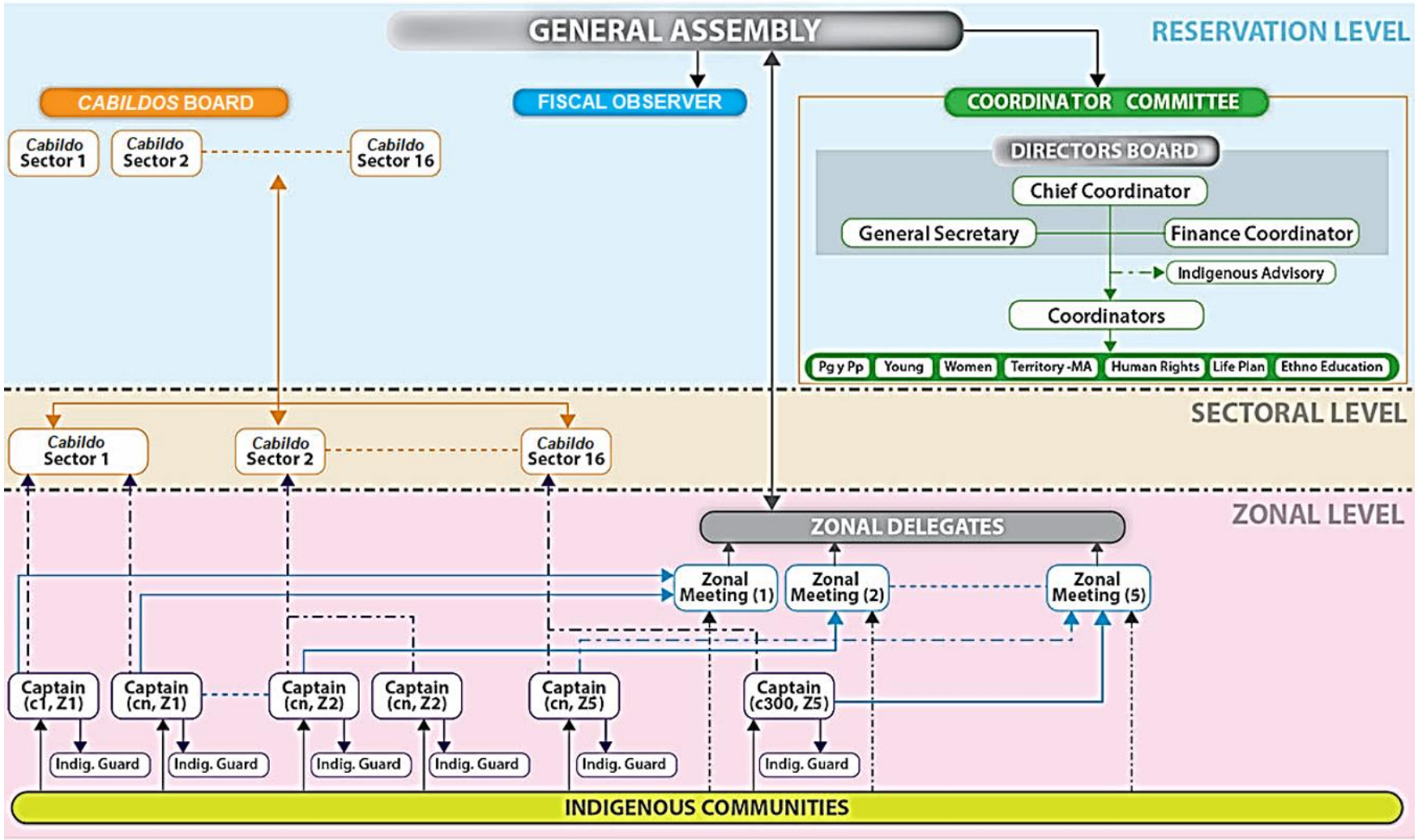
The main objective of the Association is: to foster the integral development, social and cultural preservation of the indigenous communities in the Selva Matavén and to consolidate the territory, self-government by partners, the defense, conservation and preservation of the environment and biodiversity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

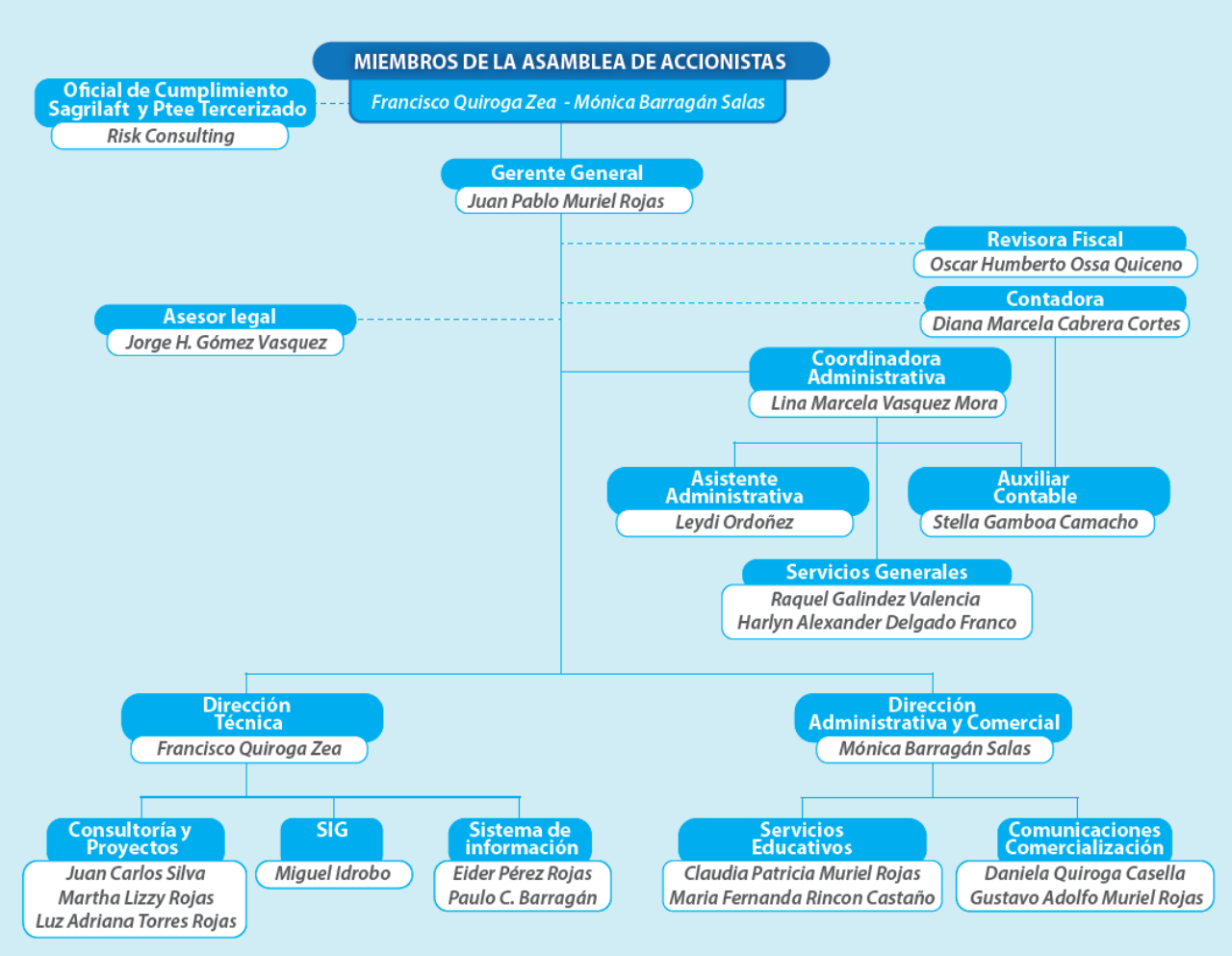
MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S. is a Colombian company founded by Deed No. 1555 on May 12th, 1999 of Sixth Notary in Cali, registered at the Chamber of Commerce on May 26th, 1999 under No. 3589 of Folio IX, with commercial registration No. 511356-16 on May 26th, 1999 and domiciled in Cali city. Its Tax Identification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

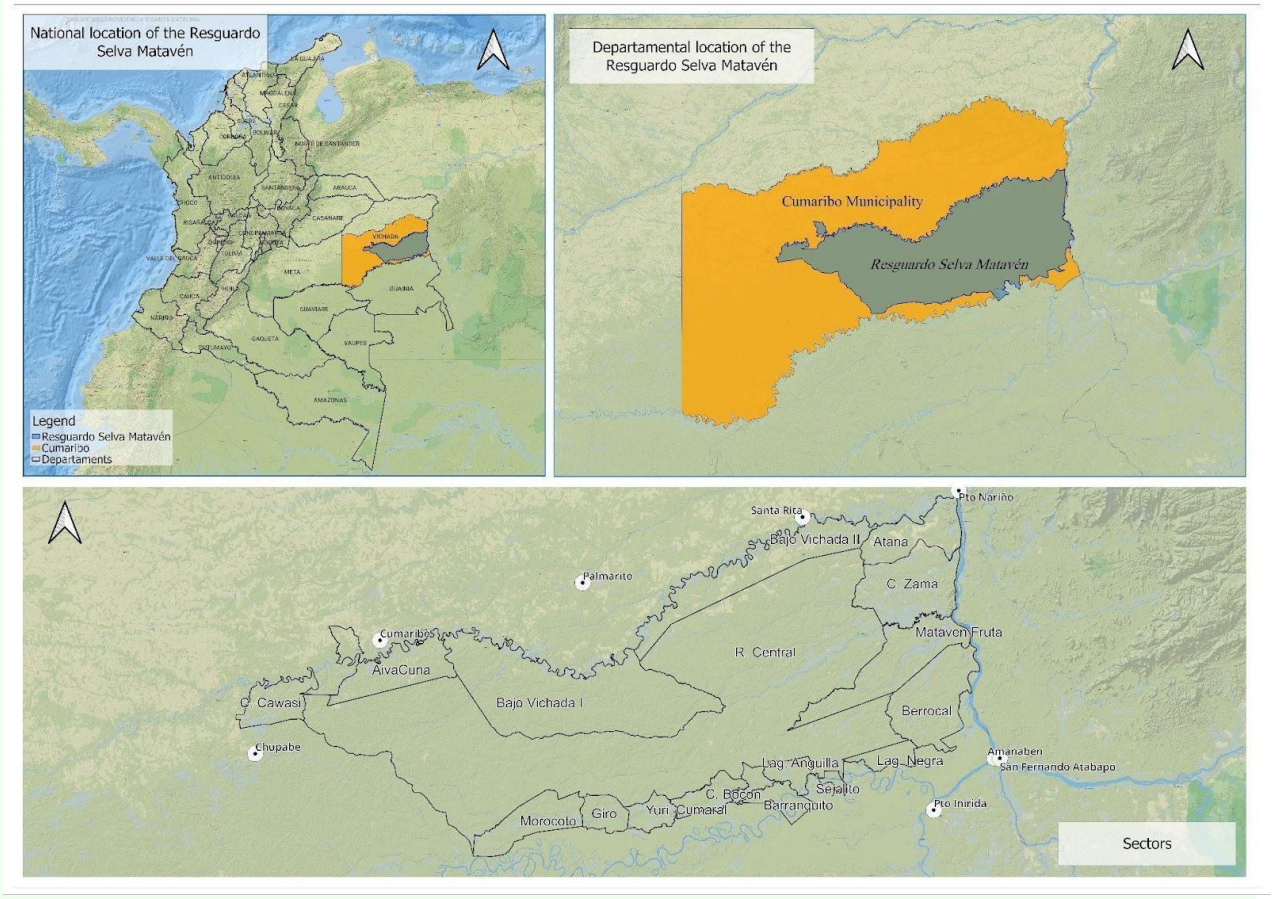
There are no other entities involved in the REDD+ Project Matavén.

2.1.6 Project 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 5. 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.

2.1.7 Project Description Deviations

Considering that the project is undergoing its validation and first verification, no deviations to the methodology or PDD – SD VISta are reported.

2.1.8 Threats to the Project

implemented measures:

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

  Carry out the control and surveillance routes of the indigenous guards and Captains according to execution of activity A1.1, accompanied by previous training sessions, including materials designed for the indigenous guards and captains to share arguments, analysis and elements of judgment on the problem according with to execution of activity A2.2, in order to increase and gain more followers and more people to commit to the Project's Activities.

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

The governance system for the development and sustainability of Resguardo Matavén and ACATISEMA has been strengthened. The Association has improved its administration skills through training in organization, rights, and duties, as well as through constantly developing workshops. Specific environmental regulations have been applied, and there has been increased community participation.

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

  According to execution of activity A2.1 best practice has been implemented in the agricultural activity of the indigenous communities, to demonstrate the yields by applying the FAPUS strategy, improving the production conditions of the conucos, providing sustainability and food guarantee, leaving installed capacities in the beneficiary families and greater motivation given the retribution for the efforts of conservation of the natural forest.

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

  According to execution of activity A2.2, Conduct workshops on environmental education and conservation, involving the indigenous community as co-researchers and socializing the results of monitoring established on the threats to the RIU-SM prioritized HCVs (species and/or ecological units).

- Enhancing communication systems to promote community involvement and coordination.

  According to execution of activity A1.2, The communities of Resguardo Selva Matavén have been progressively connected through improved communication and transportation. They are being 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.

2.1.9 Benefit Permanence

The legal contractual agreement to maintain the management practice beyond the project lifetime is in force and it has been ratified by indigenous authorities.

According the Strategic Alliance Agreement ACATISEMA-MEDIAMOS (Annex 4), 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 1), 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.

This decision to continue the project another cycle (30 years) is taken backed by:

- ✔ Advances and results of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM on the 7 years (2013-2019).

- ✔ ACATISEMA was constituted by the people of the 6 ethnic groups of the RIU-SM based on the integral development, the cultural and social preservation of the communities living in the *Selva de Matavén*, as well as on the consolidation of the territory, own government of the associates, the defense, preservation and conservation of the environment and the diversity of the *Selva de Matavén*. (Annex 2)

- ✔ ACATISEMA´s mission: "promote the integral development, the cultural and social preservation of the indigenous communities settled in the *Selva de Matavén*, as well as the consolidation of the territory, the own government of the associates, the defense, conservation, preservation of the environment and the biodiversity of the Selva de Matavén" (Annex 3).

- ✔ Plan of Action 2018 of the Vichada Department, in its "Strategic Axis 2", its Objective 9 refers to "Implementing technical actions that reduce vulnerability to the risks of climate change and that guarantee the conservation of Vichada's natural heritage" (Gobernación del Vichada, 2018).

- ✔ Regional Environmental Management Plan (PGAR in spanish) 2013-2025 of *Corporinoquía* (the Regional Environmental Authority of the Orinoquía Region) in its Program "Promotion of clean environmental services (climate change-CO_2 capture)" of the Programmatic Line "PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES", mentions its knowledge about the REDD+ Project RIU-SM and says that "During the year 2012, a REDD project ... for the *Resguardo Unificado de la Selva de Matavén* (Vichada Department) was formulated, ... "

- ✔ The National Constitution (1991), that in its Article 63 states that "The public goods, the natural parks, the communal lands of ethnic groups, the lands of indigenous reservations, the archaeological patrimony of the Nation and the other goods that determine the law, are inalienable, imprescriptible and no-seizable".

- ✔ The Decree 2164 of 1995, in its Article 21 states that indigenous reservation is "a legal and socio - political institution of a special nature, consisting of one or more indigenous communities, with a deed of collective property enjoying the guarantees of private property, own their territory and governed to the management of this and their internal life by an autonomous organization protected by the indigenous jurisdiction and its own normative system" (Minagricultura, 1995).

- ✔ The Resolution 037 of 2003 issued by the INCORA (Annex 4), which unifies the old reservations (now sectors) and the central region in a single Unified Indigenous Reservation, creates the RIU-SM and grants, to these indigenous people, ownership and the right to use and protect their territory (land and its resources). This right of use is indefinite as a Reservation, exceeding even the Project longevity (60 years), and includes an insured control of the management practice that sequesters carbon or avoids emissions indefinitely.

- ✔ The Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI)[1] between the Government of the Republic of Colombia, the Government of the Kingdom of Norway, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and promoting sustainable development in Colombia, in its section II. PURPOSE AND FOCUS OF THE PARTNERSHIP (page 3) proposed the achieving zero net deforestation in the Colombian Amazon by 2020.

  This JDI also says in section III. General Approach and Principles, "in their cooperation, the partners intend to: … c) Respect the rights and proposals of indigenous, forest dependent and local communities in accordance with Colombian legislation and international law, noting that Colombia has ratified ILO Convention 169 on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" (JDI, 2015).

- ✔ Paris Agreement, in which Colombia acquired a commitment to reduce its GHG emissions (Law 1844, 2017 by which the "Paris Agreement" adopted on December 12, 2015 is approved by Colombian Congress.

Therefore, the benefits in Climate, Community and Biodiversity extend for another 30-year cycle. The execution of the Project Activities allows to leave an installed capacity: in infrastructure, with trained professionals (engineers, administrators, accountants, etc.) and technically trained (for productive projects), supporting the promotion and strengthening of community groups, counting on financing for the operation.

On the other hand, the Financial and Management Plan established in the PDD – VCS (https://registry.verra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=21541&IDKEY=niquwesdfmnk0iei23nnm435oiojnc909dsflk9809adlkmlkf929705039) is maintained, which has been made public on the Project website and has been communicated among the Indigenous Reservation communities. The Project ensures its sustainability through the sales of VCUs, having already reached the breakeven point, according to its design and implementation. This information is available in the Project offices for the audit.

[1] https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/c8ce0675a70744a2a96314adbea0a971/joint-ceclaration-of-intent-colombia-gnu-2019.pdf

2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

2.2.1 Stakeholder Consultation and Adaptive Management

As described in PDD – SD VISta, holding meetings 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 rapprochement with the communities have been permanent, considering that the indigenous peoples themselves are proponents of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM represented by their Association ACATISEMA and they carry out the Project Activities.

In fact, the entire execution of the Project depends on the work of the indigenous communities, therefore to continue with the coordination of the actions carried out in the RIU-SM has been continued.

All management made within the framework of the Project have had the approval of the indigenous peoples, and it is adapted if it is necessary, according to needs and decisions of communities, since they themselves do not carry out perform that are to their own detriment.

On the other hand, as already mentioned, REDD+ Project RIU-SM implements an Adaptive Management Plan (Annex 5), 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 have continued as one of the main strategies for making concerted decisions.

2.2.2 Anti-Discrimination

Since the beginning of the RIU-SM REDD+ Project, policies have been developed to avoid any form of discrimination within and between the participating entities and members. The Project has always been open to all members of indigenous communities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religion, position, or way of thinking. It is an open-door policy for participation in the RIU SM REDD+ Project. It can be verified in all socialization processes (see Annex 6) where participation is significant within indigenous communities.

ACATISEMA is comprised of indigenous authorities representing the communities of each sector and all ethnic groups within the reservation. This organization ensures full participation and representation of the reservation's inhabitants, including those in remote areas (RIU-SM). Diversity and participation are essential for informed decision-making and strengthening governance for the benefit of all.

In addition, the Strategic Alliance Agreement for the Protection, Conservation and Recovery of the natural forests of the Unified Indigenous Reservation - Selva de Matavén (Annex 7), in

its Clause 5, determines the spirit of equity in aspects as well as unity and minga, gender sensitivity and participation, like this:

4. Unity and Minga: Unity is the whole of the 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 be 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 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, young people and children…".

Mediamos FYM SAS has maintained a respectful position towards the customs and decisions of the indigenous communities in the Unified Indigenous Reserve of Selva del Matavén RIU-SM. Collaboration and mutual understanding are essential to ensure that discrimination does not occur in the territory. The leaders of the Resguardo, together 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 that reside at RIU SM have a voice and vote in the decisions made and are represented by leaders elected 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 resource investment processes, according to their own proposals based on the needs of each indigenous ethnic group. The election of leaders in the General Assembly guarantees inclusive participation of all ethnic groups residing in the unified Selva de Matavén indigenous reservation.

The RIU-SM REDD+ Project, from the implementation of activities, strengthens the development, formulation 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.

2.2.3 Worker Training

Since the project's inception, the value of training all members of the indigenous communities has been recognized. Thanks to the time that has passed since the project's 2023 launch, we have successfully trained a team of individuals in various topics, with a particular focus on the completion of project activities.

We facilitate FYM SAS and its team of professionals have provided continuous training to the Resguardo staff in relation to the development aspects of the RIU-SM REDD+ Project. The socialization and training meetings and workshops carried out with indigenous authorities and community members have not only served as instances to share information, but also as spaces where the work team can generate fundamental knowledge and understanding for the correct execution of the actions related to the development of the Project Activities.

ACATISEMA has made significant strides in strengthening its structure and governance through the inclusion of personnel from the same reservation. These individuals play crucial roles in areas such as contracting, secretarial, administration, accounting, supervision, banking, and finance. Their contributions have been invaluable, as they have required training and education processes, thus contributing to the increase in the capacities and competencies of the councils, the coordinating committee, and the members of ACATISEMA involved in said processes.

Similarly, the integration of students whose tuition and monthly support have been fully covered by the REDD+ Project (including tuition and monthly payments) has been a crucial element in ACATISEMA's internal training and qualification processes. This has also been a key aspect of the RIU-SM REDD+ Project. Currently, the reservation has a greater number of people with competencies and skills in various fundamental aspects for community development, thus achieving significant progress thanks to the progress of the RIU-SM REDD+ project.

Both ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F&M SAS have conducted induction processes for technical and administrative staff, as well as Zonal Coordinators of the REDD+ RIU-SM project and field assistants at their respective headquarters, captains, and indigenous guards. These events, developed within the framework of Governance Activities 1.3 and Education and Training A2.2 and Validation and Verification Activities A 3.2 (See Section 2.1.2 of this monitoring report), have generated additional and specific skills related to this type of initiative. Such training contributes significantly to improving work performance and strengthening the effective execution of the actions planned in the project.

Periodic training was conducted for new officials who are part of the organizational structures of the Reservation and the Association, including Captains, indigenous guards, and leaders. These trainings are scheduled at least once a year. Training processes are also carried out at the meetings of the Coordinating Committee and Board of Councils, which are held annually. The objective of these training events is to enhance the knowledge and skills of participants, thereby facilitating effective and collaborative management within the context of the Project's implementation. (See Annex 6)

MEDIAMOS F&M SAS professionals actively collaborate with ACATISEMA administrative officials in the training of ACATISEMA officials in specific areas such as accounting, where they work together with the Association's tax auditor and accountant, as well as on environmental issues, where they collaborate with the biologists present in the territory and the

environmental engineers of ACATISEMA. This collaboration plays a pivotal role in enhancing staff capabilities, ensuring comprehensive and specialized management in accounting and environmental fields in the context of the RIU-SM REDD+ project.

Socialization and training workshops have been carried out addressing various key topics, such as governance, climate change, carbon cycle, REDD+ projects, monitoring and control of deforestation, first aid for the Indigenous Guard, self-sustainable food production, productive projects and cooperatives aimed at farmers, among others. These workshops are aimed at different representatives of ACATISEMA and members of the community in general, covering members of the Coordinating Committee, Councils, Captains, farmers, Indigenous Guard, leaders, Zonal Coordinators, youth, women, among others. These activities are part of the Education Program (Activity A2.2) and aim to provide the inhabitants of ACATISEMA with a comprehensive understanding of the RIU SM REDD+ Project, as well as develop capacities that allow them to contribute effectively to the execution of the planned activities.

With the knowledge acquired by the members of the indigenous communities and authorities of ACATISEMA, under the direction and coordination of their own Association, they have assumed the progressive execution of the Project Activities, reaching 87%. This includes the surveillance and control of the territory and its natural resources, the implementation of information and communication-transport systems, the strengthening of governance, the application of the SUPAF Family Agri-Food Production units' system to guarantee food security, the implementation of educational programs and the implementation of productive projects. It is important to highlight that this active participation covers most of the project activities, maintaining the participation of members of the indigenous communities in the validation and verification processes, Activity 3.2, for which they have received training in measurement and maintenance of plots, management of monitoring equipment and various technical aspects of these processes.

Although the economic and logistical resources from the RIU SM REDD+ Project are provided for the indigenous leaders of ACATISEMA to participate in the execution of the Project Activities, it is important to note that, despite receiving financial 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 ceasing to carry out their normal activities, such as preparing and planting conucos, as well as other activities in their communities, are committed to the project in a way that is more 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 ACATISEMA community.

The implementation of Activity A2.2 is the support for 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 ACATISEMA, preparing these students to become the next workers, leaders and directors of ACATISEMA.

It should be noted that some indigenous people are carrying out 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 of the communities and the reservation.

2.2.4 Equal Work Opportunities

As has been done since 2018, ACATISEMA has been assuming responsibility and budget execution of various activities of the RIU-SM REDD+ Project. Approximately 87% of the budget is under ACATISEMAs management, including decision-making and responsibility for determining the persons, whether legal or natural, who will participate in said execution. This covers key processes such as application, selection, hiring, monitoring, supervision, policies and other requirements necessary to guarantee compliance with planned activities.

As an integral part of the project's participation strategy, it seeks to involve all sectors, areas, ethnicities and communities, ensuring that said participation also translates into tangible benefits. To achieve this goal, an inclusive approach was established where each of the 315 communities in the reservation, represented by a captain who plays a crucial role. These captains are responsible for monitoring the implementation processes of productive projects and Agricultural Production Unit Systems (SUPAF). In recognition of their dedication, they receive monthly financial support financed with resources from the RIU-SM REDD+ project.

Additionally, 312 Indigenous Guards are dedicated to continuously monitoring their communities and surrounding areas, issuing early warnings about various issues such as deforestation, changes in land use (illegal crops, burning, wood extraction), mining (gold extraction, coltan, etc.), illegal fishing, establishment of new communities, displacement, and natural phenomena, among others. For their invaluable contributions, these indigenous guards receive monthly financial incentives, which significantly contribute to the improvement of living conditions in the communities.

The active participation of the communities, especially through their leaders who play representative roles in their ethnic groups and sectors, is essential in various instances such as the 17 sector councils and the board of directors, as well as the 17 members of the ACATISEMA Coordinating Committee. These people, as leaders, have a service provision contract that includes a monthly salary in recognition of their commitment and contribution to the work and decisions that impact the development of the communities.

ACATISEMA operates with two headquarters in the reservation, one in Cumaribo and the other in Inírida, where it employs approximately 61 people in a variety of roles that include administrative, accounting, contracting, supervision, surveillance, general services, among others. These employees perform key functions for 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 RIU SM REDD+ Project, monthly payments are made to health personnel such as microscopists and health technicians.

Each of the five zones of the Resguardo has a Zonal Coordinator who are members of the Resguardo, who were given the opportunity and assumed the responsibility of coordinating the project activities, the audit processes, as well as the 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 essential for the effective implementation and supervision of initiatives within each area of the Reservation.

In each phase of the investment process related to productive projects, equipment, community developments, construction of classrooms, libraries, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure, indigenous communities of the sector play an active role. They are engaged to carry out various tasks and activities, and the opportunity is maintained for people from the reservation who continue to receive remuneration for their valuable contribution to the execution of said projects. This active participation not only strengthens the collaboration between the community and the project, but also generates direct economic benefits for the members of the communities involved.

ACATISEMA, using the resources it manages through the 'ACATISEMA Reserves', 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 reservation are involved, who play fundamental roles in its development and receive economic compensation for their valuable work. This comprehensive management contributes to the improvement of living conditions in the community, covering crucial areas for the well-being of its inhabitants.

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

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

2.2.5 Workers' Rights

According to the details outlined in the PDD – CCB (https://registry.verra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=73891&IDKEY=llksjoiuwqowrnoiuomnckjashoufifmln902309ksdflku0989101895689), ACATISEMA, MEDIAMOS F&M S.A.S., and external companies to the Resguardo 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.

2.2.6 Occupational Safety Assessment

Within the framework of the Project, it is observed that the execution of certain project activities leads to an intensification of traditional practices carried out by the indigenous communities in the unified Indigenous Reservation of the Matavén Forest (RIU-SM). A clear example of this is the improvement in transportation, both aquatic and land, through the use of boats (both rowing and motorized) and motorcycles, respectively.

A push is highlighted in the modernization of community infrastructure, with the use of tools, specialized machinery, as well as the implementation of safety systems (vests, training, protective equipment, etc.). This inclusion ranges from the use of pumps for water extraction to the implementation of solar energy panels, as well as the construction of homes using more durable materials such as cement and brick.

In a broader context, the importance given to agricultural activities as a fundamental pillar for food security stands out. The implementation of productive projects is also supported by the introduction of specialized machinery, such as tractors, scythes, cassava stripers, among others.

The execution of the project activities not only seeks to strengthen the capacity of indigenous communities in their traditional practices, but also to modernize and improve their living conditions, thus contributing to sustainable development and the comprehensive well-being of the population of RIU SM.

The implementation of Activity A1.1 surveillance and control, particularly when relying on specialized instruments and technologies, implies inherent risks that must be addressed and minimized on an ongoing basis. It is essential to consider the safety of members of the Indigenous Guard, both in terms of training for the proper use of equipment and technologies, and in the adoption of personal protection measures.

The RIU SM REDD+ Project provides ongoing training that is part of a key strategy to ensure that members of the Indigenous Guard are properly instructed in the safe handling of the various equipment and technologies used in the surveillance and control of the territory. These training programs not only strengthen technical skills, but also promote awareness of potential risks and the importance of following safety protocols.

Likewise, the provision and use of personal protective equipment, such as life jackets and other appropriate protection, are essential elements to mitigate the risks inherent in activities in aquatic environments or other dangerous situations. Taking these measures helps create a safer work environment and reduces the possibility of accidents or injuries.

In the development of Activity A1.1, focused on the surveillance and control of the territory, the Indigenous Guard has played a crucial role using exclusively its instruments and insignia representing authority, as well as its traditional tools, such as bows and arrows, regardless of of the use of firearms. It is notable to highlight that the strategy adopted focuses on preventive measures with the aim of avoiding confrontations and damage.

The Indigenous Guard, in compliance with the instruction, has deployed efforts to safeguard the territory in the presence of unknown individuals involved in illicit activities. To achieve this purpose, the Indigenous Guard has established close collaboration with Colombian authorities such as the police and army, requesting support when necessary. This collaboration not only reinforces the capacity to respond to possible threats, but also underlines the commitment of the Indigenous Guard to the security and integrity of its territory.

The adoption of preventive approaches, the use of non-violent methods and collaboration with Colombian authorities reflect the Indigenous Guard's commitment to protecting its territory, while preserving its cultural values and practices. This integrative and proactive approach contributes to maintaining a harmonious balance between the preservation of cultural identity and community security within the framework of the implementation of Activity A1.1.

First aid training workshops have been provided with the National Learning Service SENA, providing them with the respective equipment, which includes appropriate clothing for

protection from inclement weather and first aid kits, all of this so that the indigenous communities themselves can attend to emergency situations. emergency health while receiving care from a trained professional in the municipal capitals (Cumaribo and Inírida). (Annex 8).

In Activity 1.2 communication, which is focused on information management and the establishment of communication, the risks are perceived as minimal. This approach suggests that the strategies implemented for the management of information and communications are well structured and executed, which contributes to efficient and effective management of these aspects.

Regarding the massification of means of transportation, particularly with the acquisition of boats, motorboats, motors, bridges, etc., and the provision of services to the community in general, the experience and knowledge of the boat drivers stands out. Drivers' familiarity with river characteristics in different weather conditions and their ability to navigate appropriately indicate a level of competence that minimizes the risks associated with this activity.

It is encouraging to note that safety measures, such as the use of life jackets, have been implemented to ensure the protection of users during transfers. The restriction on traveling at night also reflects a precautionary approach to mitigate potential risks related to safety and navigation in less predictable conditions.

The risk assessment in Activity 1.2 suggests careful planning and successful implementation in information and communications management. Additionally, attention to safety in the provision of transportation services highlights the importance of maintaining safety systems for the benefit of the community at large.

In the case of Activity 1.3 corresponding to Governance, the indigenous guard provided protection and care services to people who move and gather for different socialization and training activities as well as for visits to the territory.

The identification and addressing of risks in Activities A2.1 sustainable agro-family production systems and A2.3 productive projects, which focus on guaranteeing food security and promoting productive projects for the indigenous communities of the reservation, reflect a proactive approach towards comprehensive management of these initiatives. The identified risks, which are mainly those associated with the use of agricultural machinery and the physical and ergonomic loads in activities such as planting and transporting production, indicate a key awareness about the safety and well-being of the participants.

The implementation of job training and education programs plays a fundamental role in risk mitigation. The main emphasis on occupational health and risk identification demonstrates a commitment to worker safety and the long-term sustainability of agricultural activities and productive projects.

The incorporation of alternative strategies to mitigate risks underscores a preventive approach, aiming to identify practical and secure solutions. This comprehensive approach not only enhances participants' capacity to navigate potentially hazardous circumstances, but also contributes to the advancement of healthy and sustainable work practices.

A focus on occupational health, risk identification, and the implementation of preventive measures through training programs demonstrates a solid commitment to the safety and well-being of indigenous communities, while promoting the sustainable success of agricultural activities and of productive projects.

The strengthening of the health system within the Unified Indigenous Reservation of Selva del Matavén (RIU-SM), reflects a comprehensive commitment to the well-being of the community. The presence of MATAVENSALUD's own health care institution (IPS), along with the construction of health posts, is indicative of a preventive approach and primary medical care within the Reservation.

Equipping health posts to address specific situations, such as injuries and jungle events, shows careful consideration of the health needs of members of the indigenous communities of the Resguardo. The ability to address wounds caused by jungle animal stings or bites highlights the adaptability of the health system to local environmental challenges.

The existence of exclusive boats and engines for transporting the injured to larger hospitals in municipal capitals demonstrates advanced planning for emergency situations. This approach facilitates a rapid and effective response in serious cases, ensuring that residents of the Resguardo have access to more complete medical facilities when necessary.

In summary, the strengthening of the health system at the RIU-SM, with its own IPS, health posts and specialized transportation services, reflects a comprehensive approach to addressing occupational health needs. This system is expanding its care according to local medical demands, while also participating in emergency cases, contributing to the general well-being of the indigenous population.

(Details results of execution of Project Activities can be consulted in *Monitoring Report CCB & VCS 2020, 2021 and 2022, Section "2.1.1 Implementation Schedule"*).

The inclusion of formal requirements related to the proper management of labor issues for external companies that supply goods and services in the Unified Indigenous Reservation of the Matavén Forest (RIU-SM) indicates a commitment to work ethics and respect for the workers' rights. This practice not only establishes standards not only for ACATISEMA, but also for contractor companies and contributes to maintaining an ethical and responsible supply chain.

By requiring proper handling of labor issues, a fair and safe work environment is fostered for employees of external companies. This can cover issues such as fair wages, safe working conditions, compliance with local labor regulations, and respect for fundamental labor rights.

This approach benefits not only the workers of the contracting companies, but also reflects a broader ethical and social consideration in the execution of contracts within the Reservation. By establishing these requirements, the RIU SM REDD+ Project demonstrates its commitment to sustainable and socially responsible business practices, contributing to the equitable and sustainable development of the region.

2.2.7 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure

Through the indigenous authorities of RIU-SM (Captains, Councils) of the processes implemented in ACATISEMA in the respective instances (Coordinating Committee, Zonal Assemblies, General Assembly, Fiscal Oversight, indigenous advisor and leaders), the different issues have been addressed. that arrive and are a source of controversy.

Meetings with indigenous authorities and members of indigenous communities have been held to develop corrective actions and approaches for resolving differences that generate conflicts. These meetings have also served as spaces to address observations and suggestions presented by the project beneficiaries. In this context, we seek to clarify issues and, to the extent possible, address any differences that may arise. It is essential that these conversations engage stakeholders and promote collaboration to achieve effective and fair solutions.

2.2.8 Stakeholder Access to Project Documentation

As described in PDD – CCB, the Project Activity A1.2 is about improving the means of information, communication and transportation, which includes tasks of disseminating data and results of the Project achieved by the execution of all Activities, year after year, between the members of the indigenous reservation and the ACATISEMA Association *(Monitoring Report – CCB & VCS 2020, 2021 and 2022, Section "2.1.1 Implementation Schedule").*

Through socialization workshops, the details about the REDD+ Project RIU-SM are explained to the communities. This includes design aspects, benefits, and implementation of every Project Activity, as well as the results of the validation and verification processes.

Through communication means (2,000 booklets / brochures, 2,000 posters, and 1,200 bulletins in the implementation period of Project), written and graphic information with the different aspects and results of the Project have been provided, what the Zonal Coordinators, Sectorial authorities - Cabildos, Captains, leaders, and community members disseminate to the indigenous population of the RIU-SM, and orally in each language, in a way that is more understandable to the general indigenous population.

Through webpage https://www.selvamatavenredd.org and in the social media

(https://www.facebook.com/selvamatavenredd/, https://www.facebook.com/mataven.redd.mas, https://www.linkedin.com/company/mataven-redd-project/, https://www.instagram.com/matavenredd/), the general public is being permanently informed about the evolution of the Project Activities.

2.2.9 Information to Stakeholders on Assessment Process

Describe how stakeholders have been, or will be informed, of the assessment process and the assessor's site visit in a timely manner before the site visit occurs. Describe how direct and independent communication between stakeholders or their representatives and the assessor was, or will be, facilitated.

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, supported 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 Indigenous Unified – Selva de Matavén (Annex 7), 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 have ensured the correct and transparent execution of the REDD+ Project RIU-SM. Both entities have periodic Fiscal Reviews. Also, ACATISEMA, which is the entity that executes the economic budget, carries out its own process of assessment through its Fiscal Observer and has internal control and supervision processes in the resource investment processes in the different activities.

It is also important to highlight that in each verification event, the VVBs that have intervened as auditors have also evaluated all the results, benefits and actions derived from the implementation of the Project Activities, which they have found 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 have submitted 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.

The RIU SM REDD+ Project is doing important work to avoid the risks of ML/TF (Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing) and also to mitigate the risks of transactional bribery and corruption that may affect us, for which we have a Transparency and Business Ethics program (PTEE). And the Self-Control and Comprehensive Risk Management System for money laundering and terrorist financing. (SAGRILAFT); It also has the INSPEKTOR consultation program that provides early alerts to protect the project and the proponents from legal, operational, reputational and contagion risks. It has databases covering restrictive lists, binding lists and publicly exposed persons PEPs, related to criminal or administrative conduct of money laundering, financing of terrorism, financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, corruption, other reprehensible conduct, or any another that represents a risk for the Project.

The RIU SM REDD+ Project and its proponents have processes such as:

- Risk management and prevention
- Anti-money laundering policies, terrorist financing, weapons of mass destruction, anti-corruption and bribery policy.
- Procedures for linking the parties and counterparts.
- Code of ethics
- Transparency and ethics program
- Report unusual or suspicious operations
- Complaint channels

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... " (UN-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): See Annex 5 of this document.

- Distribution of benefits: See Annex 7 Strategic Alliance Agreement between ACATISEMA and MEDIAMOS F&M SAS, clause 11.

- Forest Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV System): REDD+ Project RIU-SM has applied these processes, and has complied with the reporting of the information in the Verra Registry, Ventanilla VITAL and RENARE.

- Observation of the FREL issued by Colombian Government to UNFCCC (according to what the national legislation determines): Regarding the application of Resolution 1447/2018 of MADS, issued by the Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible - MADS (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development), and 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". 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, Which is already being carried out.

2.3.2 Recognition of Property Rights

As described in PDD – CCB, the property rights are completely clear, by Resolution 037 of 2003 (Annex 4), 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 7), 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 in relation to 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 Free, Prior and Informed Consent

How the Project have not encroached uninvited on indigenous community property

The REDD+ Project RIU-SM is an initiative of the *Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas de la Selva de Matavén* – ACATISEMA. On July 06 of 2012 (Annex 9), the Board of Directors of ACATISEMA summoned to MEDIAMOS company to develop any action to protect and conserve the Selva de Matavén. From this rapprochement by members of ACATISEMA, the idea of the Project was born. So, REDD+ Project RIU-SM does not encroach the indigenous community property, since this project is their property.

In any case, when any entity enters the territory to contribute to the implementation of any Activity (such as MEDIAMOS, the entities with which agreements are signed and the auditors) they always have consulted with the authorities, received their endorsement and be permanently accompanied.

Free, prior, and informed consent

Since the REDD+ Project RIU-SM is an initiative 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 10 and 11) and the Decision of the Supreme Court of Justice, Labor Cassation Chamber of the Protection Action on March 04, 2015 (Annexes 12 and 13), where the Decision and resolution of the Superior Court of the Villavicencio Judicial District is ratified.

Annex 6 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 list of 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 validated PDD – VCS, Section "*2.5.1 Step 2 Investment analysis*" (https://registry.verra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=21541&IDKEY=niquwesdfmnk0iei23nnm435oiojnc909dsflk9809adlkmlkf929705039) / "*Table 45. Distribution of income for the project implementation and utilities and reservations*", page 180, (that corresponds to Strategic Alliance Agreement, Annex 4, page 6) 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.

2.3.4 Restitution and/or Compensation for Affected Resources

The Project Proponents have not found that access to any site or resource for customary use has been restricted or that any negative effects have been caused by the implementation of the Project. On the contrary, according to the evidence related to the execution of the Project Activities (*Monitoring Report CCB & VCS 2020, 2021 and 2022, Section "2.1.1 Implementation Schedule"*), the initiative has promoted the protection of forests and other natural resources, while generating tangible benefits for local communities, thus strengthening the harmony between sustainable development and environmental preservation.

2.3.5 Property Rights Removal/Relocation of Property Rights Holders

As described in PDD – CCB, the REDD+ Project RIU-SM have not led to involuntary removal or relocation of property rights holders from their lands or territories, and has not forced rights holders to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihood, on the contrary, the

Project respects the territory, human settlements, their uses and customs and enhances their culture, according to each Activity, as follows.

3 The Project Activity A1.1 "Surveillance and control of territory" has allowed 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.

4 The Project Activity A1.2 "Information, communication and transport systems" has allowed to provide necessary services to enhance the performance of the other Project Activities and give 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.

5 The Project Activity A1.3 "Governance" has allowed 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.

6 The Project Activity A2.1 "Family Agri-food Production Units System - FAPUS" has allowed 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 (Annexes 6 meeting and 15 results of FAPUS survey) 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.

7 The Project Activity A2.2 "Education" has allowed 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.

8 The Project Activity A2.2 "Productive Projects" has allowed 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.

9 The Project Activities A3.1 "Project Validation" and A3.2 "Project Verification" has allowed 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.

2.3.6 Identification of Illegal Activities

As described in the PDD – CCB (https://registry.verra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=73891&IDKEY=llksjoiuwqowrnoiuomnckjashoufifmln902309ksdflku0989101895689), Section 2.5.5, illegal activities represent a serious threat to the conservation and protection of the forests and other natural resources of the unified indigenous reservation of Selva del Matavén RIU SM. These illicit activities include deforestation, which can be driven by the timber trade, the expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier, as well as migration to forest areas. Also oil and mining interests, such as the extraction of gold, coltan and other minerals, which can have a devastating impact on the environment.

Other illicit activities identified include illegal and extensive fishing, which can deplete aquatic resources and affect ecosystems. The deterioration of water sources, which can compromise the availability of freshwater for local communities and wildlife.

Also, the exploitation of natural resources, such as the illegal capture of animals for commercialization, some of which are very vulnerable or in danger of extinction, as well as the inadequate trade of vegetation and natural products. All of these activities represent a serious threat to local biodiversity and can have long-term negative consequences for the ecosystem as a whole.

Illegal activities represent a serious concern for the conservation and protection of natural resources in the indigenous reservation. Addressing these threats requires coordinated and effective action by local authorities, indigenous communities and other stakeholders to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Matavén Forest and its environment.

To address all these threats, the RIU SM REDD+ Project Activity, A1.1 surveillance and control in the RIU-SM territory is being implemented through the indigenous guard and the complementation of the indigenous communities settled on the banks of the rivers. It serves as a protective barrier. In its work of surveillance and control of the territory. It has been determined that most of the illicit activities referenced above are perpetrated by unidentified

individuals who gain unauthorized access to the RIU-SM. These illegal incursions present a direct threat to the reservation, its communities, and local biodiversity.

The indigenous guard plays a fundamental role in protecting the territory and the security of the communities, carrying out regular patrols to detect and deter illicit activities. Their active presence and knowledge of the area allows them to identify and report any suspicious activity, as well as take preventive measures to avoid further damage. The organization also has a coordinating committee focused on the territory and environment.

The objective is to enhance the capacity of the indigenous guard and provide them with the necessary resources to carry out their work effectively, with the goal of reducing the incidence of illegal activities in the RIU-SM territory. This will contribute to protecting the forests, biodiversity and natural resources of the reservation, as well as guaranteeing the safety and well-being of its inhabitants.

Several measures have been put in place to prevent and counteract the incidents identified by the indigenous guard in collaboration with the indigenous community and national authorities, including the police and the army.

When people are detected entering the territory to carry out illegal activities, the following measures are carried out:

1. Warning and deterrence: The objective of this policy is to provide a clear warning to individuals who have been identified as engaging in illegal activities. These individuals are informed of the legal and environmental consequences of their actions, with the aim of dissuading them from continuing with said activities.

2. Seizure of tools and equipment: In the event that tools or equipment utilized for illicit activities, such as logging tools or illegal fishing equipment, are discovered, they are confiscated by the indigenous guard or the Colombian authorities.

3. Handover to the authorities: Persistent perpetrators of illegal activities or those who pose a threat to the security of the region and its inhabitants are handed over to the relevant authorities, including the police and the army, for further action. The relevant legal measures will be taken.

These actions are designed to safeguard the territory, communities, and biodiversity of the indigenous reservation, as well as guarantee the application of the law and the safety of all those involved. It is crucial for the indigenous guard, local and national authorities to collaborate effectively to prevent and address illegal activities in the RIU-SM territory (Project Activity A1.1).

In addition to the preventive actions mentioned above, direct and continuous communication is maintained with the police and the army to receive support in the event

of more serious events, such as the presence of armed people carrying out illegal mining activities or other high-risk criminal activities (Project Activity A1.2).

This direct communication allows for the coordination of emergency response and security measures in the event of a threat to the territory and its inhabitants. In the case of the presence of armed individuals engaged in illegal activities, the intervention of the relevant authorities is requested to guarantee the safety and protection of the indigenous reservation.

The support of the police and the army is essential to confront and control high-risk situations, guaranteeing the application of the law and the protection of the rights and security of indigenous communities. This collaboration reflects a comprehensive approach to security management and territorial protection, where the efforts of local authorities, indigenous communities and law enforcement come together to safeguard natural resources and promote a safe and peaceful environment for all.

It is important to note that the project has not promoted or been involved in any illegal activities. The results and benefits achieved through the project do not come from illegal actions. On the contrary, the main objective of the project is to protect the forests of the Matavén Forest and promote the conservation of the natural resources of the indigenous reservation.

All actions carried out within the framework of the project have been carried out legally and ethically, in collaboration with indigenous communities, local authorities and other interested parties. Preventive and control measures have been implemented to avoid any type of illegal activity and close communication has been maintained with the competent authorities to guarantee security and compliance with the law in the territory of RIU-SM.

The project's commitment is to environmental conservation and the well-being of indigenous communities, and any action contrary to these principles would be incompatible with its objectives and fundamental values. Therefore, we have worked diligently to ensure that all activities carried out within the framework of the project are aligned with the highest ethical and legal standards.

2.3.7 Ongoing Conflicts or Disputes

Since the beginning of the RIU SM REDD+ Project and throughout its implementation and as clearly stated in article 4 of the strategic alliance agreement signed between Mediamos FYM and ACATISEMA, there has been firm respect for autonomy, self-determination, self-government, as well as as well as the uses and customs rooted in the indigenous communities of the Resguardo. This policy has been clearly established, people outside the reservation and the staff of Mediamos FYM SAS specifically, will not intervene in the decision-making of the indigenous authorities of the RIU SM. This covers both the resolution of conflicts and the decisions that these authorities make in this regard. This approach has contributed

significantly to strengthening the internal governance of the Resguardo, preserving its identity and self-management capabilities.

The RIU SM REDD+ Project is oriented towards strengthening the governance and administration of ACATISEMA, as clearly demonstrated by activity a1.3. This approach seeks to improve the management and administration mechanisms in ACATISEMA, which in turn promotes better management of natural resources and a greater capacity to respond to environmental and social challenges in the area.

The RIU SM REDD+ Project has been designed and executed with deep respect for the autonomy and self-government processes of the indigenous communities of the Resguardo, while simultaneously seeking to strengthen governance and administration in ACATISEMA to promote sustainable and equitable development in the region.

In all the meetings held within the reservation, indigenous peoples have had significant spaces to express their opinions, recommendations, suggestions and concerns in relation to the implementation of the RIU SM REDD+ Project. During these meetings, they have expressed their satisfaction with the progress achieved so far, while pointing out issues that could be improved. In addition, they have actively participated in decision-making and in the joint resolution of conflicts that may arise. It is important to highlight that none of these conflicts have had a negative impact on the overall execution of the Project.

It is important to mention that some conflicts and disputes related to land rights have been recorded within the territory of the RIU-SM indigenous reservation. The indigenous authorities of the RIU-SM are actively addressing these disputes, especially those related to invasions by settlers who have established small farms without authorization within the reservation territory. These invasions have compromised the protection and conservation of natural resources and forests, as settlers have carried out agricultural activities in these areas. In response, indigenous authorities are working to resolve these conflicts and seek to restore the affected areas, thus guaranteeing the integrity of the territory and the protection of natural resources for future generations.

During the dialogues and approaches with the indigenous communities of the RIU-SM, knowledge has been learned of some disputes related to invasions of small areas of territory. In response to these situations, indigenous communities have turned to the relevant national authorities, such as the National Land Agency (ANT), to seek a resolution. This choice is based on the ability of indigenous communities to receive support under national legislation, which protects and guarantees their rights over their ancestral territories.

By resorting to the ANT or other national institutions, indigenous communities seek to assert their territorial rights in accordance with current legal regulations. This approach reflects its commitment to the defense of its territory and the protection of its natural resources against the presence of unauthorized persons in its territory.

Collaboration with national authorities reinforces the legal framework and contributes to finding fair and sustainable solutions to resolve land conflicts, thus ensuring the protection of the territorial rights of the indigenous communities of the RIU-SM.

The development and implementation of the REDD+ project RIU SM has not engaged in any activity that could, in any way, harm indigenous communities or that has limited or changed the development of their uses and customs.

2.3.8 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)

2.4 Grouped Projects

The Project REDD+ Matavén is not a grouped project.

3 BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY

3.1 Impacts on Stakeholders

In the framework of the REDD+ Project Resguardo Selva Matavén (RIU-SM), the impact of the project activities on each stakeholder group is evaluated, related to the dimensions of people and prosperity. These objectives aim to ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for all people, as well as to guarantee sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth

The following tables describe the impacts of the project activities on each stakeholder group for the current monitoring period.

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	*Participation in project activities generates economic income that significantly improves 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	*The community improves its quality of life and governance through greater control over its resources and territory.*

Impact #3	*Increase the production volume of food*
Type of Impact	*Positive, Actual, Direct*
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*
Resulting Change in Well-being	*The communities have been able to improve food production, thereby 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 increases food availability, enhancing food security for families. Additionally, implementing sustainable agricultural practices reduces 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	*Significant improvement in the health and well-being of the indigenous population, as they 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	*Improving the education and development of children in indigenous communities by providing them with access to educational materials, sports facilities, libraries, and constructing new classrooms and dining rooms has 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 increase in access to formal educational programs for men and women in Resguardo Matavén leads to an increase in professional or technical capacity and personal development, contributing to higher employability, well-being, and sustainable community development.*

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, helps reduce gender disparity and promotes 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 enhances their technical skills, contributes to their personal development and quality of life. This, in turn, can 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, can 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 is 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	*The significant improvement in the health and quality of life of the beneficiary communities is evident as they gain access to drinking water, potentially reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases and enhancing overall health conditions.*

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	*Improve the quality of life of the community by enabling access to alternative energy sources, while also helping to 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 led 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 includes a significant increase in 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 also enhances 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 strengthens 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	*Improving the quality of life and well-being of indigenous communities. By providing materials for housing construction and improvement, such as zinc sheets for roofs, the project has directly contributed to enhancing the living conditions of families in the RIU-SM. This initiative also reduces the need to cut down Moriche Palms, which 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 improved sense of cultural identity and connection to their heritage, along with a protected environment that sustains their way of life and enhances their overall quality of life.*

3.2 Stakeholder Impact Monitoring

Assessing the impacts on stakeholders is crucial for evaluating the effectiveness of the Matavén Project and ensuring alignment with its objectives. This section presents the results of stakeholder impact monitoring, focusing on variables directly linked to the project's activities and their effects on stakeholder well-being. Information is provided regarding the years prior to the monitoring period (2018-2019).

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	*The following table 6 shows the number of beneficiaries per monitoring period, considering the different stakeholders groups.*

Table 6. Number of persons benefited in the monitoring period

Beneficiaries	**Period monitoring**		
	2020	**2021**	**2022**
Captains	*312*	*312*	*312*
Indigenous guardians	*312*	*312*	*312*
Cabildos	*17*	*17*	*17*
Zonal coordinators	*5*	*5*	*5*
Members of the coordinating committee	*17*	*19*	*19*
ACATISEMA employees	*58*	*51*	*47*
Families with productive projects	*586*		

The number of people who benefit economically is reflected in the table above, which is related to the number of indigenous guards, captains and other beneficiaries who receive economic support for their contribution to the development of project activities, such as monitoring of the Indigenous Reserve area, among other governance activities. It also includes the number of ACATISEMA employees responsible for the Cumaribo and Inírida sites, who receive a salary.

On the other hand, some families receive economic resources for participating in productive projects, such as the following: Agroforestry with cocoa, plantain, corn, and native timber species; Agrosilvopastoral farm school; community nature tourism; ornamental fish; and the Coomataven cooperative.

All these economic benefits received improve the quality of life of the people and their community.

	Background for the years 2018-2019 *For the years 2018-2019, the following people received an economic benefit:* ● *300 indigenous guards* ● *17 members of the coordinating committee* ● *34 cabildos* ● *300 captains*
Evidence	*Folder Indicator 01*

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*

Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	*According to the 2018 Indigenous Self-Census, there are 15,943 people in the Resguardo Indígena whose land rights and rights to the use of natural resources are being respected.* *The project also supports the dissemination of the implications of this resolution, allowing for the strengthening of governance with ACATISEMA to recognize land rights. Likewise, surveillance and control activities of the territory are carried out with the support of 312 indigenous guards, which supports the sovereignty of the Resguardo Selva Matavén for indigenous communities.* *In addition, workshops are held for the indigenous guard with the aim of strengthening surveillance activities. In this regard, in 2020, 6 workshops were held, in 2021, 5 workshops were held, and in 2022, 6 workshops were held.* *As a result, control over the territory and its resources is increased, improving the quality of life of the communities in the territory.*
Evidence	*Folder Indicator 02*

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	*The information is obtained through surveys on food production with the captains of the communities.*

Table 7. Food production FAPUS Units

			2020, 2021, 2022	
Sector	FAPUS Units	Area (has)	Quantity (tons)	Self-consumption(ton)
Caño Cavasi	944	2.976,0	4.744,8	1.070,1
Aiwa-Cuna, Tsepajivo	261	678,1	1.782,7	545,7
Bajo Río Vichada 1	649	1.775,5	3.361,9	912,1
Bajo Río Vichada 2	339	1.029,9	1.034,2	264,5
Atana-Pirariami	160	793,9	225,6	78,0
Caño Zama	60	243,4	120,2	55,0
Matavén Fruta	116	275,9	269,2	152,9
Berrocal-Ajota	132	549,8	618,8	159,2
Lagunas Negra y Cacao	62	284,9	820,0	251,8
Sejalito –San Benito	107	535,6	1.003,4	289,5
Laguna Anguilla- La Macarena	87	2.185,8	917,7	235,2
Barranquito-Laguna Colorada	222	1.028,9	1.384,7	282,7
Caño Bocón	28	37,5	25,1	13,9
Cumaral	42	97,9	93,5	31,9
Yuri	10	64,9	122,9	14,9
Giro	30	47,0	46,5	20,6
Morocoto-Buenavista-Manajuare	298	643,1	1.217,3	546,6

	3.547	**13.248,1**	**17.788,5**	**4.924,6**
Total families improve practice	2.649			

Background for the years 2018-2019

- For 2018, estimated food production in crops was 5,205.9 tons. in several products, and in fruits was 499.9 ton. in the sample of 248 communities. So, total estimated food production was 5,705.8 tons. (**annual average of 23 tons/community**).

- If the value of the average per community is inferred to the 265 communities of the RIU-SM, there would be approximately a production of **6,096.9** tons. in 2018 in all the Indigenous Reservation.

For 2019, estimated food production in crops was 5,127.8 tons. in several products, and in fruits was 231.9 ton. in the sample of 210 communities. So, total estimated food production was 5,359.7 tons. (**annual average of 25.5 tons/community**).

- If the value of the average per community is inferred to the 265 communities of the RIU-SM, there would be approximately a production of **6,763.4** tons. in 2019 in all the Indigenous Reservation.

Evidence	*Annex 14 results of FAPUS survey*

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 implementing resilient agricultural practices*
Project Activity	*A2.1*
Unit of measurement	*hectares and people*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	*As shown in Table 7, the number of families that improved their food production practices is 2,649, and the total area in the Resgurado Selva Matavén is 13,248 hectares in agricultural practices.* **Background for the years 2018-2019** *During the period from 2019 to 2019, the hectares in sustainable agricultural practices were 10,013, with cassava, plantain, corn, pineapple, and lulo being the most produced crops.*
Evidence	*Folder Indicator 03_04*

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	*6 distinctive Health Services licenses were granted to the indigenous IPS, which are as follows:* 1. *Nursing* 2. *clinical laboratory* 3. *General medicine* 4. *Dentistry* 5. *Pharmaceutical service* 6. *Cervical cancer screening* *These licenses are beneficial for indigenous communities because they provide access to a variety of essential health services.* **Background** - *Meetings were held to decide on the establishment of an IPS (Health Provider Institution) owned by the indigenous peoples of the Matavén Reserve.* - *6 health posts were built.* - *An oral health campaign was conducted.*
Evidence	*Folder Indicator 05*

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	*The following tables present the money invested in improving educational conditions, showing that for monitoring periods, school kits were provided, classrooms were improved, among other actions.* ***Table 8**. Project investment in improving basic education.* **2020** School kits: 76.226 USD

Executed budget	5.012.160 USD
%	1.52%

2021	
Children's bedroom	46.189 USD
School improvement	7.698 USD
Computer equipment provision	5.132 USD
Provision for the coordination of education of ACATISEMA	4.424 USD
Contribution to develop the Community Educational Plan (CEP)	68.786 USD
Total	132.229 USD
Executed budget	4.905.174 USD
%	2.69%

2022	
Contribution to develop the Community Educational Plan (CEP)	71.850 USD
Construction and operation of one (1) community dining hall	76.982 USD
Construction of three (3) classrooms for educational centers	128.303 USD
School kits *1,638*	44.896 USD
Construction and operation of two (2) dormitories and one (1) community dining hall	153.956 USD
Total	475.988 USD
Executed budget	6.990.383 USD
%	***6,8%***

Background for the years 2018-2019

It is important to highlight that in periods prior to the current monitoring period, efforts had already begun to provide study materials, as well as to improve facilities and constructions.

5,866 School kits	105.196 USD
Provision for 14 libraries	25.656 USD
Improvement of classrooms in 9 educational institution	273.342 USD
1 community dining hall	96.191 USD
Total	500.386 USD
Executed budget	9.172.782USD
%	5.45%

Evidence	*Folder Indicator 06 (Evidence consists of budget execution files in COP)*

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*

Result	*For the monitoring years (2020, 2021, and 2022), a table is presented with the number of young people and adults who completed a higher education program* *Table 9. Number of students in higher education* **2020** / **2021** / **2022** ***Students*** 94 / 69 / 91 *The participation of young people and adults in higher education has increased compared to 2021, with them being part of programs such as Social Work, Environmental Engineering, Law, Nursing, Psychology, among others.* **Background for the years 2018-2019** *121 students pursued higher education.*
Evidence	*Folder Indicator 07_08*

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*

<table>
<tr><td>Project Activity</td><td>A2.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit of measurement</td><td>Proportion of women and men in higher education</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring Frequency</td><td>annual</td></tr>
<tr><td>Result</td><td>To measure the parity index of young people and adults who pursued higher education, divide the number of women by the number of men and multiply by 100

Table 10. Gender parity index in higher education."
<table>
<tr><th>2020</th><th>#</th><th>%</th><th>2021</th><th>#</th><th>%</th><th>2022</th><th>#</th><th>%</th></tr>
<tr><td>Women</td><td>42</td><td rowspan="2">80.7</td><td>Women</td><td>27</td><td rowspan="2">64,2</td><td>Women</td><td>32</td><td rowspan="2">54,2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Men</td><td>52</td><td>Men</td><td>42</td><td>Men</td><td>59</td></tr>
</table>
Background for the years 2018-2019

Out of the 121 students, 51 were women pursuing higher education, resulting in a parity index of 42%.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Evidence</td><td>Folder Indicator 07_08</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Impact #9</td><td>Increased access to higher education</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data</td><td>Resources allocated to higher education</td></tr>
</table>

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	*The table below shows the project investment in higher education studies. This investment is made with the aim of strengthening the academic and professional training of students.* *Table 11. Project investment in higher education studies*

2020	
Payment of professional fees	149.475 USD
Support for students in technical and technological programs	374 USD
Support for students in technical and technological programs	5.563 USD
Total	155.412 USD
Executed budget	5.012.160 USD
%	*3.1%*
2021	
Payment of professional fees	143.013 USD
Support for students in technical and technological programs	54 USD
Support for students in professional programs.	770 USD

	<table><tr><td>Total</td><td>143.837 USD</td></tr><tr><td>Executed budget</td><td>4.905.174 USD</td></tr><tr><td>%</td><td>2.93%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">2022</td></tr><tr><td>Payment of professional fees</td><td>227.740 USD</td></tr><tr><td>Executed budget</td><td>6.990.383 USD</td></tr><tr><td>%</td><td>3.25%</td></tr></table> **Background for the years 2018-2019** *187.223 USD was invested in higher education with a percentage of 2%.*
Evidence	*Indicator_06 (Evidence consists of budget execution files in COP)*

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*
Result	*The following table presents the participation of women in governance in the territory, focusing on the different groups*

Table 12. *Women's participation during the monitoring period*

GRUPOS	YEARS		
	2020	2021	2022
board of directors	0	0	0
cabildos	0	1	2
coordinating committee	6	7	7
captains	14	11	18
indigenous guard	9	9	16
administrative group (acatisema headquarters)	4	10	11
Total	**33**	**38**	**54**

Since the beginning of the project, the participation of women in the governing bodies of the ACATISEMA Association and the Selva Matavén Reserve has been promoted, maintaining their consistent participation in the cabildos. Additionally, the participation of female captains has significantly increased from 2020 onwards compared to previous years. The participation of women in the indigenous guard has improved compared to previous years, and a significant improvement in the administrative group has been observed during the monitoring period.

Background for the years 2018-2019

Table 13. *Women's participation*

GRUPOS	*No.*
Coordinating Committee	*7*
Cabildos	*2*
Captains	*6*
Indigenous guardians	*16*

	Total	*31*
Evidence	*Folder Indicator 10*	

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*
Result	*During the monitoring period, resources have been allocated to strengthen the wells, ensuring their water storage and distribution.* ***Table 14.*** *Communities and number of people with improved access to drinking water* *2020* | ***2021*** | ***2022***

Caño fiscol	*104*	*Yuri*	*44*	*Checa*	
Cucurital	*21*	*Santa Isabel*	*26*	*Lucero*	
Cucumaria	*127*	*Mangal*	*61*	*naranjito*	*25*
Nuevo Mileno	*8*			*guayame loma*	
				nazareth loma	*43*
				pucama	*68*
				siviare	*46*
				tirana	
				sabanita de giro	*55*
				atana piariami	*135*
				laguna negra	*100*
				veraniego	*29*
				san victorino	*33*
				santa isabel	*24*
				sarrapia	*416*
				laguna samaricuna	*52*
				delfin	
				mirador kulaya	*30*
				kirey rincon	*88*

430 filters were provided for the entire Reserve, and a deep well was constructed in San Rafael de Morocoto, benefiting 220 people.

Background for the years 2018-2019

The project contributed to the construction of deep wells in 23 communities, benefiting 1,656 people from the Indigenous Reserve (779 women).

Evidence	*Folder Indicator 11*

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	The table below details the investment made in improving access to water. These investments are essential to guarantee the human right to water and contribute to the well-being and health of communities.

Table 15. Investment in water improvement

	2020	***2021***	***2022***
	5.130 USD	50.063 USD	35.425 USD
	38.008 USD	27.245 USD	
Total	43.137 USD	77.308 USD	35.425 USD
Executed budget	5.012.160 USD	4.905.174 USD	6.990.383 USD
%	0.86%	1.57%	0.50%

	Background for the years 2018-2019 *790.608 USD was invested in the implementation of systems for the collection and treatment of drinking water*
Evidence	*Indicator_06 (Evidence consists of budget execution files in COP)*

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*

Result

During the monitoring years, investments were made in renewable energy systems such as solar panels, electrical installation elements, batteries, among others. This had an impact on the following communities:

Table 16. Population with access to renewable energy

2020		2021		2022			
Caño Fistol	*104*	*Atana*	*-*	*Libertad*	*72*	*Maleza*	*-*
Cocotoba	*46*	*Barranco Sucuara*	*24*	*Santa Isabel*	*24*	*Puerto La Miel*	*36*
Corazon Triplovia	*26*	*Cucurital*	*-*	*Curamalito*	*40*	*Arebe Central*	*23*
Cumaral	*127*	*Cucurito*	*-*	*Giro*	*49*	*Bonaire*	*32*
La Urbana	*61*	*El Rincón*	*13*	*Sabanita Giro*	*55*	*Cocotoba*	*46*
Nuevo Camino	*41*	*Nuevo Milenio*	*8*	*Barranco Tigre*	*52*	*El Dorado*	*83*
Nuevo Milenio	*8*	*Manajure*	*62*	*Cumaralito Morocoto*	*34*	*Guayabal*	*34*
San Pedro	*41*	*Yuri*	*44*	*Mira Luz*	*162*	*La Garcita*	*18*
Sejalito Dos	*158*	*Piedra Pintada*	*59*	*Morichal*	*187*	*Laguna Samaricuna*	*52*
Raya	*-*	*Sejalito Dos*	*158*	*Turpialito*	*44*	*Loma Primitiva*	*68*
		Sejalito Uno	*146*	*Aiwa La Reforma*	*40*	*Marimba*	*51*
		Tonina	*-*	*Macacobo*	*67*	*Mavia Soledad*	*44*
		Giro	*49*	*Restrepo*	*24*	*Palmar*	*19*
				Siracusa	*90*	*Palometa*	*30*
				Warakañe	*-*	*Pilon*	*56*
				20 De Mayo	*28*	*Progreso Integral*	*-*
				Bachaquero	*7*	*Rincon Cocotoba*	*-*
				Guayame Loma	*-*	*Santa Rosal*	*-*
				Lucero	*-*	*Sejal*	*-*
				Progreso Integral	*54*	*Toforoto*	*54*

				Rincon Cocotoba	*32*	*Yuri*	*44*
				Santa Rosal	*31*	*Atana*	*-*
				Sejal	*73*	*Miralejo*	*30*
				Barranco Colorado	*52*	*Pueblo Nuevo*	*111*
				Campo Alegre	*34*	*San Luis De Zama*	*97*
				Cotsibo	*-*	*El Rincon*	*13*
				Pueblo Nuevo	*39*	*Porvenir Ajota*	*-*
				San Felipe	*20*	*Pueblo Escondido*	*150*
				Sarrapia	*416*	*Pueblo Nuevo Colorado*	*72*
				Merey	*31*	*San Cristobal*	
				Porvenir	*104*	*Santa Cruz*	*71*
				San Victorino	*33*	*Caño Fistol*	*104*
				San Benito	*134*	*Delfin*	*-*
				Sejalito Dos	*158*	*Sejalito Uno*	*146*
Total	***612***		***563***	***Total***	***3670***		

As seen in the table, in recent years, a greater number of communities have access to energy, which exponentially increased in the last year.

As a result, during the monitoring years, 10 communities benefited for 2020, improving the living conditions of approximately 612 people. For 2021, the benefiting communities were 13, impacting 563 people and for 2022, 68 communities benefited, impacting 3,670 people from the indigenous reserve.

Background for the years 2018-2019

NA

Evidence	*Folder indicator_06 (Evidence consists of budget execution files in COP)*

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*annual*
Result	*The table below shows the number of people who have access to the financial system. This access is crucial to promote economic inclusion and financial development for individuals* *Table 17. Number of people with access to the financial system*

	2020	2021	2022

Captains	*312*	*312*	*312*
Indigenous guardians	*312*	*312*	*312*
Cabildos	*17*	*17*	*17*
Zonal coordinators	*5*	*5*	*5*
Members of the coordinating committee	*17*	*19*	*19*
ACATISEMA employees	*58*	*51*	*47*
Total	***721***	***716***	***712***

In 2020, 721 people, in 2021, 716 people, and in 2022, 712 people used the financial system to receive economic support and salaries for ACATISEMA employees.

Background for the years 2018-2019

Table 18. Number of people with access to the financial system (2018-2019)

indigenous guards	*300*
Members of the coordinating committee.	*17*
Cabildos	*34*
Captains	*300*
Total	***651***

Evidence	*Folder indicator_01*

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*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	*Investments have been made in motorcycles, bicycles, motors, boats, and other means that allow people to move around the community. Construction and improvements have also been made to local roads.*

Table 19. Investment in improving mobility and communication.

	2020	2021	2022
	514.511 USD	6.960 USD	3.248 USD
		1.064.218 USD	812.304 USD
Total	514.511 USD	1.071.178 USD	815.552 USD
Executed budget	5.012.160 USD	4.905.174 USD	6.990.383 USD
%	10.2%	21.8%	11.6%

Background for the years 2018-2019

In total, for the improvement of mobility in the indigenous community, including boats and road improvements, 653.246 USD has been invested.

Evidence	*Folder indicator_06 (Evidence consists of budget execution files in COP)*

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 construction 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*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Result	*For this monitoring period, a total of 296.852 USD has been invested in improving the two ACATSIEMA headquarters, including infrastructure works, equipment, and other necessary improvements.* *Table 20. Investment in improving mobility and communication.* ***2020*** 109.292 USD ***2021*** 101.216 USD ***2022*** 86.343 USD **Background for the years 2018-2019** In previous years, the Project provided the resources to build the ACATSIEMA headquarters in Cumaribo and Inhirida, which had a cost of 406.656 USD
Evidence	Folder indicator_06 *(Evidence consists of budget execution files in COP)*

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*

<table>
<tr><td>Project Activity</td><td>RA3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit of measurement</td><td>Proportion of economic resources</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring Frequency</td><td>Annual</td></tr>
<tr><td>Result</td><td>Investment in housing improvement is a fundamental aspect to enhance people's quality of life and promote community development. In this context, the following table presents data regarding investment in housing improvement during a monitoring period.

Table 21. Investment in housing improvement.
<table>
<tr><td>2020</td><td>695.033</td><td>13.87 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>2021</td><td>255.670</td><td>5.21 %</td></tr>
<tr><td>2022</td><td>116.121</td><td>1.66 %</td></tr>
</table>
Background for the years 2018-2019

The investment in previous fiscal years was 128.002 USD, which represents a percentage of 1.40%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Evidence</td><td>Folder indicator_06 (Evidence consists of budget execution files in COP)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Impact #18</td><td>Increase preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data</td><td>Investment for the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and natural heritage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purpose</td><td>Measure the financial resources dedicated to supporting the efforts of communities in conserving their cultural and natural heritage,</td></tr>
</table>

	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*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Result	During the monitoring period, investments were made in cultural and sports events, handicrafts, as well as in the construction of a community house, and meetings among the indigenous community with the aim of strengthening and promoting the conservation of their cultural and natural heritage.

Table 22. Investment in housing improvement.

	2020	***2021***	***2022***
	15.550 USD	3.797.340 USD	3.677.144 USD
	18.018 USD	10.082.651 USD	16.259.399 USD
	10.264	1.368.216 USD	46.38.641 USD
	9.295	9.484.928 USD	2.566.076 USD
	153.832	51.322 USD	1.303.193 USD
	-	-	875.840 USD
Total	206.959 USD	24.784.458 USD	29.320.294 USD

	%	5.1 %	4.19 %	3.32 %

Background for the years 2018-2019

Meetings of authorities were held to make important decisions for the territory, and uniform supplies were provided. These meetings aimed to strengthen and promote the conservation of their cultural and natural heritage. A total of $191,409 was allocated, representing an investment percentage of 2.09%.

Evidence	*Folder indicator_06(Evidence consists of budget execution files in COP)*

3.3 Net Positive Stakeholder Well-being Impacts

To demonstrate that the net well-being impacts of the project are positive for all identified stakeholder groups, it is essential to analyze the effects of the project on each group and the community as a whole. In this section, we will present the results of this analysis, highlighting the positive impacts on the well-being of all stakeholder groups involved in the project

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Table 23. Net Well-being Impacts of the Project on Identified Stakeholder Groups

Impacts	Stakeholder	Indicator data
1. Increases in the number of people or families who have an economic benefit	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*2,149 people and 300 families benefited economically from being involved in the Project's activities.*
2. Maintain secure tenure of land and resources in their territory	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*100 % population (15,943 people) of RIU-SM has secure tenure rights through Resolution 037 of 2013, for which the project promotes trainings to understand of its implications and facilitates governance enhancement with ACATISEMA to recognize and*

		maintain the right to land and the use of the natural resources.
3. Increase the production volume of food	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*During the monitoring period, 17,788 tons were produced.*
4. Increase the number of hectares and families with sustainable agricultural practices	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*13,248.1 hectares and 2,649 families are related to the improvement in agricultural practices.*
5. Increases the coverage of essential health services	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*6 health services licenses insignia were granted to the indigenous IPS*
6. Improvement in the educational conditions of children in basic education (primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary)	*Children and Youths*	*The percentage invested for the monitoring Periods 2020, 2021, and 2022 was 1.52%, 2.69%, and 6.8% respectively.*
7. Increase the proportion of young people accessing formal education.	*Youths, Men and women*	*During the monitoring period, 94 students were pursuing higher education in 2020, 60 in 2021, and 91 in 2022, including both young people and adults.*
8. Equal opportunities for men and women in education.	*Women and Men*	*The parity indices were 80.7% for 2020, 64.2% for 2021, and 54.2% for 2022.*
9. increased access to higher education	*young*	*The percentages of funds invested in higher education for the monitoring period were 3.1%, 2.93%, and 3.25%.*
10. Increasing women's participation in holding positions.	*Women*	*A total of 125 women held a position in the ACATISEMA association*

11. Increase in the population with access to drinking water	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*A total of 1,535 people from the Resgurado Matavén have access to drinking water.*
12. Improving the supply of drinking water for community use	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*The percentage allocated to improving access to drinking water was 0.86%, 1.57%, and 0.50% for the monitoring period.*
13. Increase in the population with access to energy services	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*The population with access to energy was 612 people in 2020, 563 people in 2021, and 3,670 people in 2022.*
14. Increase the number of people with access to the financial system.	*Indigenous authorities (captains, indigenous guardian, cabildos, coordinator committee)*	*In 2020, 721 people, in 2021, 716 people, and in 2022, 712 people used the financial system to receive economic support.*
15. Improve connectivity and access for communities within the RIU-SM area	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*During the monitoring period, 10.2%, 21.8%, and 11.6% are respectively invested in community mobility and infrastructure improvement.*
16. Improving the governance of indigenous communities	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*During the monitoring period, the percentage of investment for the improvement of ACTASIMEA's headquarters was 2.18%, 2%, and 1.24% respectively.*
17. Improving the housing of the indigenous community.	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*During the monitoring period, the investment in housing improvement was 13.87%, 5.21%, and 1.66%, respectively.*

18. Increase preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage	*Communities of indigenous peoples of the RIU-SM*	*During the monitoring period, funding was allocated for the preservation, protection, and conservation of cultural and natural heritage. In 2020, 5.1% was invested; in 2021, 4.19%; and in 2022, 3.32%.*

4 BENEFITS FOR THE PLANET

4.1 Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

The Project REDD+ Matavén is committed to preserving and enhancing natural capital and ecosystem services in the Matavén Forest. As part of this commitment, the project conducts detailed monitoring to assess the impacts of its activities on these valuable resources. This report describes the impacts of project activities on natural capital and ecosystem services during the current monitoring period. The tables presented in this report provide a comprehensive overview of these impacts.

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	*Due to the initiatives of the REDD+ Matavén Project, emissions totalling **7,920,097** tons of CO2 were avoided during the periods of 2020-2021 and 2022. Since its inception in 2012, the project has effectively curtailed deforestation and implemented sustainable management of economic activities that might otherwise degrade the forest and soil. As a result, the habitat essential for preserving biodiversity has been sustained. 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	*Between 2020 and 2022, deforestation of 17.732 hectares was successfully prevented due to the activities of the REDD+ Matavén Project, along with 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 period analyzed, it was observed that HCV 1.1 Rebalses has remained stable, thanks to deforestation prevention, which has helped sustain its characteristics and forest coverage. Regarding HCV 1.2 Gallery Forest, despite being a type of forest with more accessible edges, its characteristics and proportions have been preserved. Similarly, the biomes under HCV 2 (2.1 Helobiome, 2.2 Lithobiome, 2.3 Peinobiome, and 2.4 Zonobiome) have maintained their forest characteristics and proportions with only marginal changes. Concerning HCV 3.1, no noticeable differences were observed between December 2019 and December 2022; however, an innovative baseline with suitable metrics for future monitoring has been established. The main threats to this area are the cutting of moriche palm for the extraction of leaves for roofing homes and fires in the savannas, which threaten the palm cluster. Therefore, this initial step towards characterizing these areas that harbor this important palm species represents a positive change. Changes and the magnitude of impacts can be consulted in the monitoring tables in section 4.2 for each of the HCVs.*

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, although no differences are observed between December 2019 and December 2022, an innovative baseline has been established with adequate metrics for future monitoring. The main threat to these palms is the use of their leaves in housing construction. To mitigate this situation, the project provided zinc roofing through housing improvement projects to the communities, reducing the pressure on the moriche palms. Therefore, this measure is also considered a positive change*

4.2 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impact Monitoring

Project REDD+ Matavenfocuses on preserving and enhancing natural capital and ecosystem services in the Matavén Forest. As part of this commitment, the project conducts monitoring to assess the impacts of its activities on these resources. This report presents the results of impact monitoring on natural capital and ecosystem services during the current monitoring period. Differentiated impacts for each form of natural capital and ecosystem service are described.

Natural Capital	*Carbon in the Project Area*
Impact	*Number 1. Greenhouse gas emissions significantly reduce*
Activities	*A 1.1, A 3.1, A 3.2*

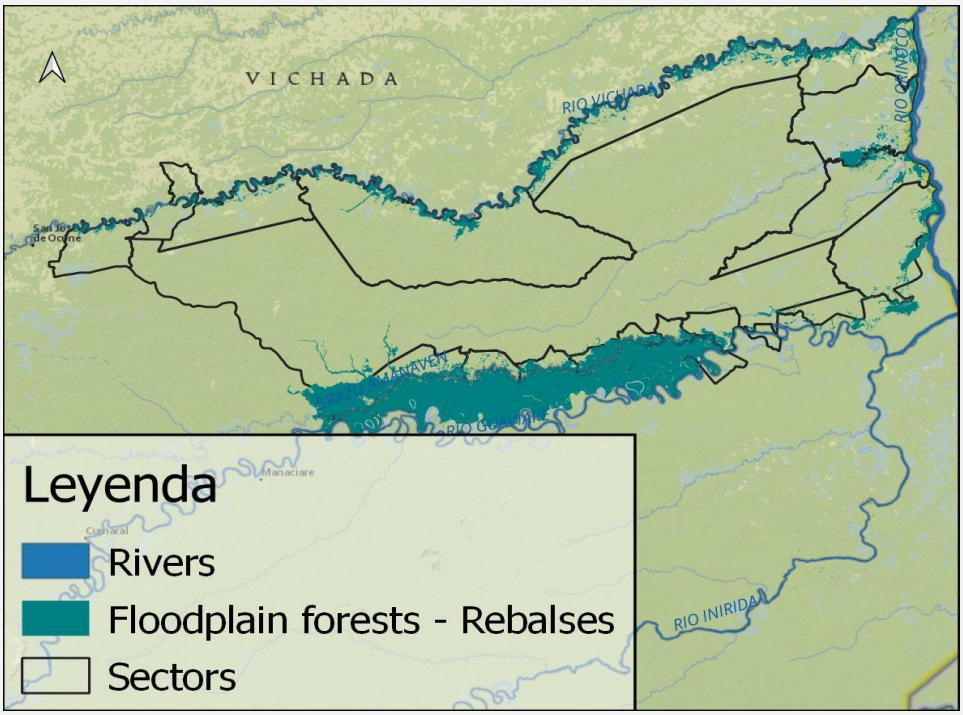
Description	*Through the establishment of 132 forest plots distributed across four specific biomes —helobiome, lithobiome, zonobiome, and peinobiome— and by utilizing a stratified random sampling method, the contents of aerial and subterranean carbon within the project area were determined. The process of distributing the plots was designed according to each biome and its proportion within the project area, ensuring an adequate and equitable representation of each biome in the study.* *Additionally, a reference region RRD (in accordance with VERRA's VMD0007 module) was established to model and estimate the deforestation that would have occurred in a hypothetical scenario without the project's intervention. This allows for an accurate assessment of the project's impact on deforestation prevention and carbon conservation.* *Regarding the baseline adjustment, conducted starting in 2020 to comply with national regulatory requirements, details are provided in Details results of execution of Project Activities can be consulted in Monitoring Report CCB & VCS 2020, 2021 and 2022, Section 3 Climate. This adjustment was made in compliance with resolution 1447 of 2018, article 48, which regulates these processes to ensure that emission reduction estimates are accurate and legitimately recognized.* *In this way, it is possible to calculate the tons of carbon dioxide emissions that have been prevented from being released into the atmosphere, reflecting the project's effectiveness in contributing to the fight against climate change through the conservation of critical biomes.*
SDG - Indicator	*Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided*
Types of Measurements	*Remote sensing*
Sampling Methods	*The entire PA is monitored therefore a sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*

Results	The table displays the amount of emissions avoided, adjusted to the baseline, for each year of the monitored period. ***Table 24.*** *Avoided Emissions by the Project* ***t*** / ***Avoided Emissions by the Project (Baseline) (tCO_2e)*** ***t = 8 : 2020*** / *2.660.630* ***t = 9 : 2021*** / *2.867.922* ***t = 10 : 2022*** / *2.881.884* ***Total*** / ***8.410.436***
Source	*See the calculations in Details results of execution of Project Activities can be consulted in Monitoring Report CCB & VCS 2020, 2021 and 2022, "calculation_tables_adjust" file "monitoring.xlsx"*

Capital Natural	*Forests in the Project Area*
Impact	*Number 2. Avoid deforestation by protecting the forest.*
Activities	*A 1.1, A 3.1, A 3.2*
Description	*Calculating the area of forests in the PA allows estimating the hectares of forest that were avoided from deforestation*
SDG - Indicator	*Area of forest under protection*
Types of Measurements	*Remote Sensing*

Sampling Methods	*The entire PA is monitored therefore a sampling method is not necessary*
Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Results	*The area under protection in the Project Area within the Project Zone is 1,150,212 hectares.* *Table 25. Avoided deforestation area* **Year** | **Expected deforestation in PA (ha) in a scenario without the project** | **Real Deforestation in PA (ha) with project** | **Avoided Def (ha) with project** **2020** | 6.463 | 695 | **5.768** **2021** | 6.463 | 487 | **5.975** **2022** | 6.463 | 474 | **5.988** **Total** | **17.731** Annual average that deforestation is avoided in the monitoring period: ***5911 ha /year*** *The table presents the expected deforestation for each year of the monitored period in a scenario without the project, alongside the actual deforestation within the project area, which spans 1,150,212* ***hectares****. Additionally, it includes the difference between these figures. As a result, over the three years monitored (2020-2021 and 2022), deforestation of 17,733 hectares was successfully avoided due to the project's interventions.*
Source	*See the calculations in Annex 17 avoided deforestation and GIS-Report*

Natural Capital	*HVC 1.1 "Rebalses" or floodplain forest*

Impact	*Number 3. Maintenance of the proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity.*
Activities	*A 1.1, A 1.3*
Description	*Predominantly located in the vicinity or adjacent areas to significant watercourses such as the Vichada, Orinoco, Guaviare rivers, and the Brazo de Amanaven, these forests also cover a considerable extension at the confluence of the Caño Matavén* 
SDG - Indicator	*HVC Area*
Types of Measurements	*Remote Sensing*
Sampling methods	*The entire focal area is monitored; therefore, no sampling method is necessary.*

Monitoring Frequency	*Annual*
Results	*Table 26. Transition of HCV 1.1 from December 2019 to December 2022*

Land Cover	HAA	PFF	Wet	Pas	Sav	BS	RV	Total Dic 2019	%, Dic 2019
HAA	71	-	54	23	-	2	412	562	0,2
Primary Flooplain Forest (PFF)	293	263.669	2.260	224	1	56	811	267.314	99,1
Wetlands (Wet)	4	-	666	-	-	38	318	1.026	0,4
Pasture (Pas)	5	-	1	139	-	-	40	185	0,1
Savannahs (Sav)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0
Bare Soil (BS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0
Regenerating Vegetation (RV)	13	-	25	30	-	3	703	774	0,3
Total, Dic 2022	386	263.669	3.006	416	1	99	2.284	269.861	100,0
%, Dic 2022	0,1	97,7	1,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,8	100,0	-

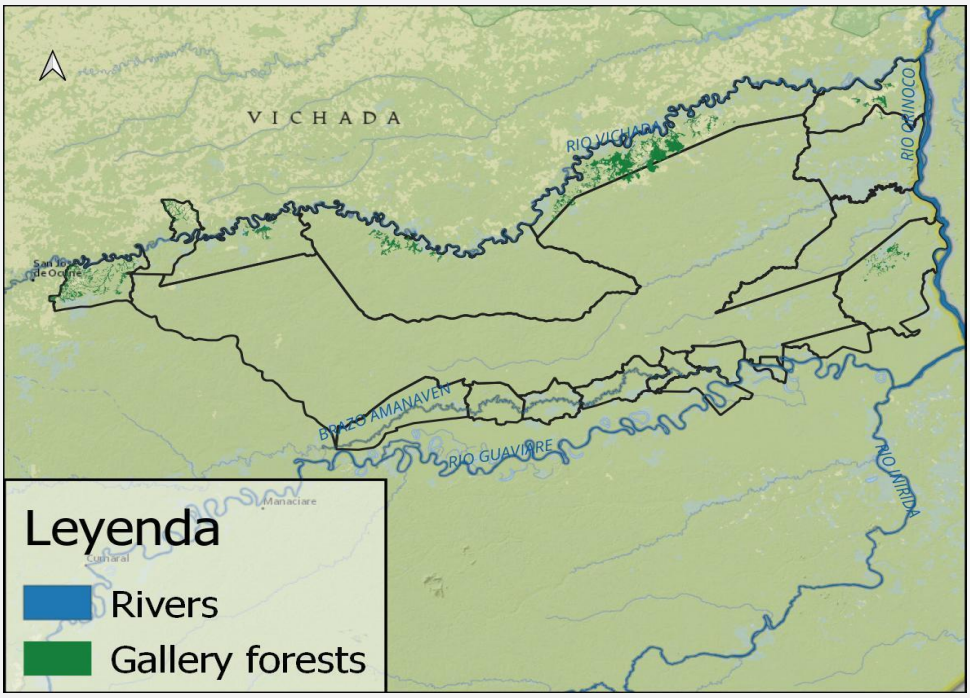
The provided table delineates the status of land cover types in December 2019 and the changes observed by December 2022. Initially, in 2019, the column labeled "Total, Dec 2019" represents the baseline state of the various land covers. By the end of 2022, the row "Total, Dec 2022" reflects the updated status of these coverages, showing both natural and anthropogenic changes over the three-year period.

The proportion of Primary Floodplain Forest (PFF) has displayed slight fluctuations, marginally shifting from 99.1% in 2019 to 97.7% in 2022. This change is attributable to fluvial processes typical of the dynamics of large rivers, which have led to an ecological transition from forested areas to wetlands—a natural progression evidenced in the tabulated data. Furthermore, there was a conversion of 293 hectares of forest to Heterogeneous Agricultural Areas (HAA) over these three years, averaging about 97.6 hectares annually.

Significantly, there has been a marked increase in areas of Regenerating Vegetation, with an expansion from 774 hectares in 2019 to 2,284 hectares in 2022. This growth suggests that natural vegetational succession is occurring at a rate that potentially offsets deforestation pressures. Concurrently, the slight increase in pasture lands from 0.1% to 0.2% also indicates minor changes in land use that have not significantly impacted the primary ecosystems.

In conclusion, the data reflects a positive trend where natural regeneration seems to surpass the rate of deforestation, highlighting the success of the project activities aimed at preserving critical habitats and sustaining biodiversity.

Source	*Drive/GisReport/Data/Biodiversity*

Natural Capital	*HVC 1.2 Gallery Forest:*
Description	*They are located primarily in the northern region of the Resguardo, with additional scattered presences in the Orinoco River area.* 
SDG - Indicator	*HVC Area*
Types of measure	*Remote Sensing*

Sampling measures	*The entire focal area is monitored; therefore, no sampling method is necessary.*
Monitoring frequency	*Annual*
Results	*Table 27. HVC 1.1 transition from December 2019 to December 2022*

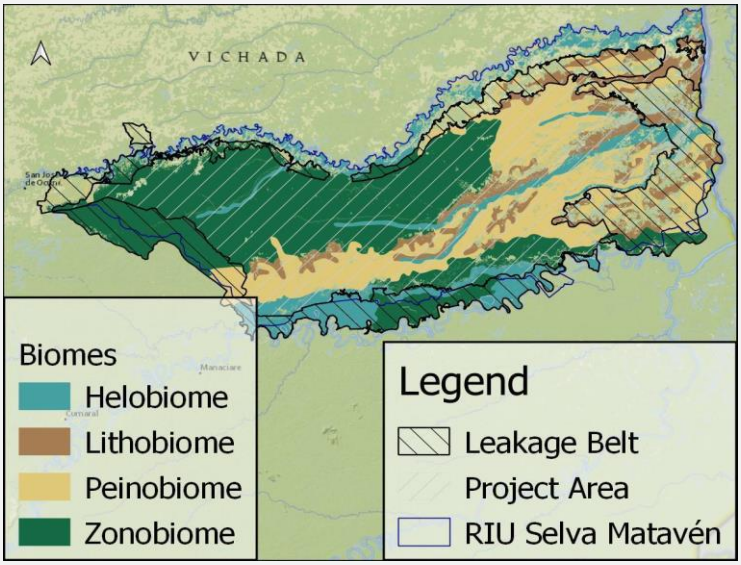
LULC	HAA	PF	PFF	SF	Wet	P	Sav	RV	Total	%, 2019
HAA	45	-	-	-	1	2	14	332	393	1
Primary Forest (PF)	174	20.783	-	-	6	16	10	393	21.381	80
Primary Flooplain Forest (PFF)	6	-	1.874	-	5	-	0	21	1.906	7
Secondary Forest (SF)	52	-	-	2.389	0	2	0	112	2.556	10
Wetland (Wet)	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	0
Pasture (P)	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	4	5	0
Savannahs (Sav)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Regenerating Vegetation (RV)	46	-	-	-	4	8	1	535	594	2
Total Ha	322	20.783	1.874	2.389	15	28	26	1.397	26.835	100
%, Dic 2022	1	77	7	9	0	0	0	5	100	-

The analysis of the land cover transition table, which provides comparative data from December 2019 and December 2022, illustrates significant trends and minor fluctuations in various ecosystems within the monitored area. In December 2019, the column labeled "Total, Dec 2019" captured the baseline state of land coverages, setting a benchmark for subsequent evaluations.

By the end of the monitoring period in December 2022, as indicated in the row "Total, Dec 2022", there was a nuanced shift in the landscape composition. Notably, the gallery forests, represented by the Primary Forest (BP) and the Primary Flooded Forest (BPI), have shown remarkable resilience. Although there was a slight decrease from 80% in 2019 to 77% in 2022 for BP, and from 10% to 7% for BPI, these forests have maintained a relatively stable presence in the landscape, illustrating either effective conservation or a balance in the natural dynamics of these habitats.

Conversely, the Secondary Forest (SF) experienced a slight reduction in coverage, decreasing from 10% in 2019 to 9% in 2022. While this change is modest, it underscores the necessity of ongoing management and conservation efforts to

	prevent any further downward trends that could potentially impact biodiversity adversely. *A significant development during the monitoring period was the increase in areas classified under Regenerating Vegetation (RV), which saw an impressive expansion of 793 hectares, thereby boosting its proportion of total land cover from 2% to 5%. This enhancement is indicative of robust natural regeneration processes at work, facilitating the recovery of areas previously impacted by deforestation.* *In conclusion, despite the accessible nature of gallery forests in the Project Zone, they have demonstrated enviable stability, adjusting only marginally from their previous proportions. Moreover, the successional areas have exhibited an encouraging increase, suggesting positive ecological dynamics and the effectiveness of the conservation strategies implemented over the period. This reflects a resilient ecosystem capable of sustaining its diversity and ecological functions over time.*
Source	*Annex 17 - GIS Report specifying pre-processing, classification method, and refinement*

Natural Capital	*HVC 2. Biomes: 2.1 Helobiome, 2.2 Lithobiome, 2.3 Peinobiome y 2.4 Zonobiome:*
Description	*In the whole Zone Area (Project Area + Leakage Belt + No forest area)* 

SDG - Indicator	*HVC Area*
Types of measure	*Remote Sensing*
Sampling method	*The entire focal area is monitored; therefore, no sampling method is necessary.*
Frequency monitoring	*Annual*
Result	*The tables presented provide a detailed analysis of the variations in Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) across different biomes within the demarcated boundaries of the Project Area (PA) and the Leakage Belt (LB), all situated within what is termed the Project Zone, over the monitoring period (2020-2021-2022). These variations are captured and quantified, with negative values indicative of a LULC transition, reflecting a shift from one category to another between the years 2019 and 2022. For instance, a decrement in the figures associated with forest cover points to deforestation phenomena, while decreases in Heterogeneous Agricultural Areas (HAA) denote a shrinkage of these areas within the specified biomes. The tables are structured with biomes listed in rows and types of LULC in columns. The intersections reveal the net area variation for each LULC type by biome, calculated by subtracting the 2019 data from the corresponding 2022 figures, thus providing an encompassing view of the net changes in LULC over the analysed period. The last row compiles the total net change, facilitating a swift interpretation of the net changes of each cover within the biome.* *Table 28. Variation of LULC within the biomes between 2019 and 2022 in the PA*

Biomes/ LULC	HAA	PF	PFF	SF	W	P	S	SI	BS	VR
Helobiome	-1.004	-699	-831	-105	974	141	1	-	25	1.497
Lithobiome	-29	-20	-459	-11	424	4	0	0	0	91
Peinobiome	-43	-78	-177	-24	190	2	-	-	4	131
Zonobiome	-459	-496	-277	-79	377	43	-	-	17	870
Total Change (ha)	**-1.535**	**-1.294**	**-1.743**	**-218**	**1.965**	**190**	**1**	**0**	**45**	**2.588**

The table provides a comprehensive overview of the net changes in LULC across various biomes. There is a noted decrease in Heterogeneous Agricultural Areas (HAA) by 1535 ha, which suggests a reduction in human-intensive activities. Notably, there is a decline in forest covers such as Primary Forest (PF), Floodable Primary Forest (PFF), and Secondary Forest (SF), amounting to a total of 3255 ha, averaging 1085 ha/year. However, it is critical to note that not all this change is attributable to anthropogenic deforestation—as an average of 1656 ha of the transition has been calculated to be natural, with an annual average of 477 ha—since part of this transition is towards wetlands, a natural process, as indicated in the annexed deforestation transition table (see Annex ###).

The net increase in grassland cover, which amounts to 190 ha and is particularly notable in the Helobioma, warrants attention. This change could reflect new dynamics in land management practices within the Indigenous Reserve Selva Matavén. Furthermore, there is a significant regeneration of vegetated areas across all biomes, totaling 2588 ha, which substantially offsets the losses observed in other coverage categories.

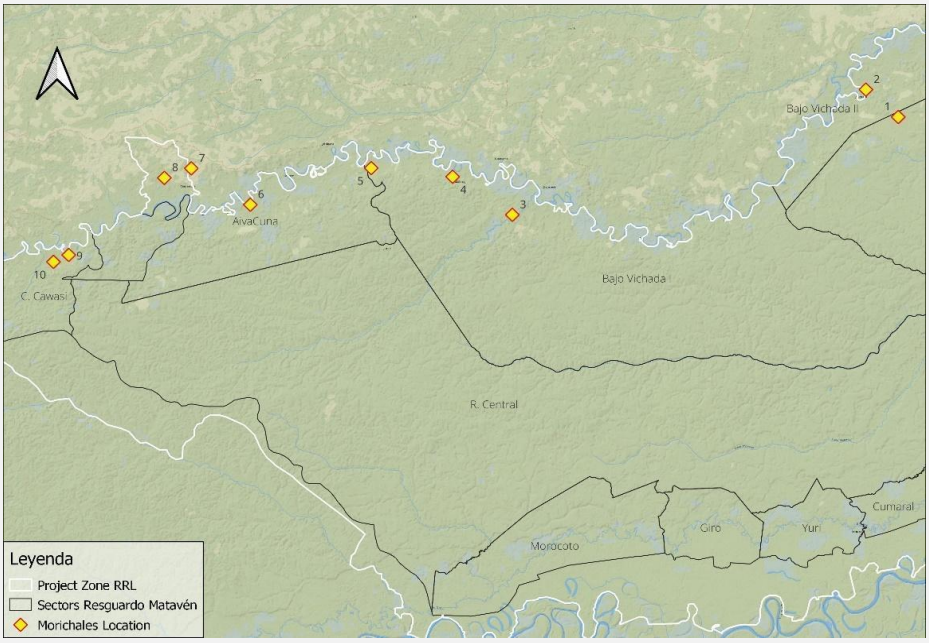
In summary, the ecosystems appear to exhibit a capacity for resilience, with regenerating areas that represent a significant and positive point. This phenomenon suggests a potential trend toward recovery or a balance in land use and cover that absorbs negative impacts, preserving the ecological integrity of the biomes. In the broader context of conservation and environmental sustainability, these data might be interpreted as a promising indicator that conservation efforts for forest covers and their biodiversity are underway.

Table 29. Variation of LULC within the biomes between 2019 and 2022 in the CF

Biomes/ LULC	HAA	PF	FPF	SF	W	P	S	SI	BS	VR
Helobiome	-219	-287	-1.012	-336	696	68	-	-	42	674
Lithobiome	- 123	-118	-155	-9	73	40	0	-	-	291
Peinobiome	89	-466	-78	-93	15	47	-	-	1	485
Zonobiome	-502	-690	-409	-22	184	190	0	-	-2	1.203
Total Cambio (ha)	**- 755**	**-1.561**	**-1.654**	**-460**	**968**	**345**	**0**	**-**	**40**	**2.654**

This Leakage Belt (CF) table exhibits a trend that is consistent with the analysis previously conducted on the biomes of the Protected Area (PA), which is expected given the similarity between the areas. It is important to emphasize that not all loss of forest cover is attributable to deforestation. A notable feature is the significant increase in grasslands within the zonobiomas and helobiomas, a trend that may be more pronounced than in the project area due to the presence of farms and settler settlements, whose main economic activity revolves around cattle ranching.

	Additionally, another aspect to highlight is the increase in areas of regenerating vegetation, which suggests a significant ecological succession process.
Source	*See Annex 17- GIS-Report and document about calculation deforestation and Annex 18 avoided deforestation*

Natural Capital	*HVC 3.1 Morichales:*
Description	*Mainly in the northern region of the Resguardo Selva Matavén, with specific areas in Bajo Vichada 1 and 2, Aiva Cuna and Caño Cawasi.* 
SDG - Indicator	*HVC Area*
Types of Measurements	*Drone to obtain aerial images of maximum 10 cm per pixel*

Sampling methods	*10 representative morichales within the Project Zone.*
Monitoring Frequency	*Every 3 years*
Results	*It is important to emphasize that, although previous efforts had been made through workshops and social mapping to understand the morichales, the study conducted in 2022 represents the first detailed field inspection of this ecosystem. This direct on-site investigation was essential, as it allowed for the acquisition of a sufficient level of detail to establish an accurate baseline, facilitating effective and ongoing monitoring of this important ecosystem in future evaluations.* *Ten moriche systems were monitored using high-resolution aerial imagery to identify and count individual moriche palms, with triennial monitoring to collect primary information. Orthoimages detailed moriche areas, vegetation succession zones and canopy cover. In addition, digital indices and models Terrain and Area.* *The table provides a detailed analysis of ten morichals (M1 to M10), covering ecological and spatial metrics such as morichal-specific areas, plant succession, canopy cover, and areas without tree vegetation.* *Table 30. System characteristics and indices of morichal: Comparative analysis*

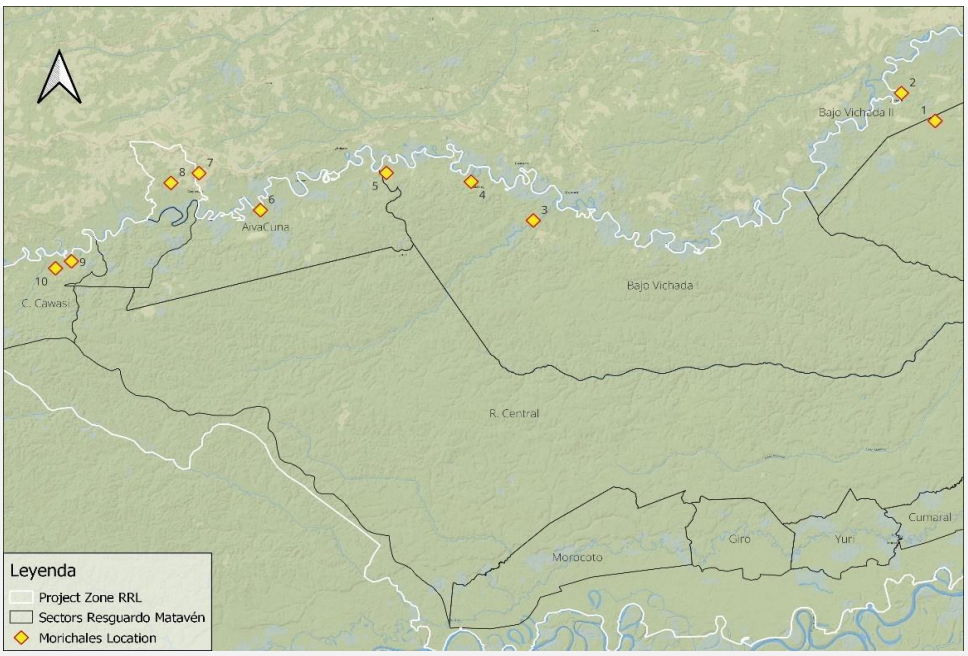
Metrics/Morichales	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10
Morichal Area	29,1	10,4	7,3	0,4	18,1	15,7	8,4	7,3	6,4	13,4
Successional Vegetation Area	4	5	1	0	1	6	5	1	1	4
Canopy Area	3,5	0,7	1,7	0,0	4,2	1,4	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,9
Area without arboreal vegetation cover	25,4	5,0	6,8	0,4	16,8	9,5	3,5	6,3	5,1	9,8

Table created by the REDD+ Matavén Project.

Morichal Area: The extent of the studied morichales shows remarkable variability, with the smallest area recorded in M4 (0.4 ha) and the largest in M5 (18.1 ha) and M1 (29 ha). This diversity in size suggests that the morichales are at different stages of development and face varying degrees of impact. This supposition is supported by the analyzed indicators, which reflect variations in the ecological structure and composition of each morichal. The data source includes field data collection and processing, all of which is documented in the report on morichales conducted by the REDD+ Selva Matavén Project, Annex ###.

	Successional Vegetation Area: The highest values observed in M1, M2, M6, M7, and M10 (greater than 4 ha) indicate active processes of vegetation succession, which could be contributing to the formation of new riparian forests. This dynamic is crucial for biological diversification and the ecological resilience of the morichales. In contrast, the absence or lesser presence of vegetation succession in other morichales may indicate environmental impacts or, alternatively, early stages of development. *Canopy Area: With values ranging from 0.0 ha in M4 to 4.2 ha in M5, this metric is essential for evaluating the overall health and density of moriche palm canopies. These data allow for a better understanding of the ecosystem's structure and the living conditions of associated species.* *Area without Arboreal Vegetation Cover: This metric reveals the proportion of the morichal without dense forest cover, varying significantly among the studied sites. The observed differences suggest variability in habitat composition and structure, which has direct implications for biodiversity and resource availability within the morichales.*
Source	*Annex 19- Folder HVC Data - 'Report with materials used, methodology, results and conclusions'*

Natural Capital	*Moriches Palms (Mauritia Flexuosa)*
Description	***Location samples:*** *Mainly in the northern region of the Resguardo Selva Matavén, with specific areas in Bajo Vichada 1 and 2, Aiva Cuna and Caño Cawasi.*

	
SDG - Indicator	*15.5 Number of Moriche Palms (Mauritia flexuosa) in the sampling areas.*
Types of Measurements	*Drone to obtain aerial images of maximum 10 cm per pixel.* *Quantification of Palms The identification of palms is done visually through detailed inspection of each Morichal Area. Using QGIS software, a point entity is created to digitize the location of each moriche palm detected in the ortho-image. This process ensures capturing the spatial distribution of moriche palms within the studied ecosystem, thus facilitating a detailed geospatial analysis.*

	 *The image displays an aerial view captured by a drone of a section of a morichal. In it, each yellow point (x, y) is positioned at the center of each identified moriche palm. This method allows for an accurate quantification of the number of moriche palms present in the image.*
Sampling Methods	*10 representative morichales within the Project Zone.*
Monitoring Frequency	*Every 3 years*

Results

Table 31. Number of moriche palm swamps per hectare

Morichal ID	Number of palms	Number of palms per ha
M1	1040	36
M2	154	15
M3	1830	251
M4	67	149
M5	2880	159
M6	937	60
M7	227	27
M8	199	27
M9	115	18
M10	385	29
Total	**7834**	**77**

The table displays considerable variability in the density of moriche palms per hectare among different morichales, which may indicate variations in environmental conditions or developmental stages of each morichal. For instance, M3 shows a significantly high density of 251 palms per hectare, suggesting potentially optimal conditions for the growth of these palms or lesser human intervention. Conversely, M2 has only 15 palms per hectare, possibly reflecting an area more affected by adverse environmental factors or greater human impact.

These data are crucial for understanding the distribution and health of moriche palms in the region and could be used to develop specific conservation strategies. Additionally, the accurate identification of the number of palms per hectare helps estimate the morichal's ability to sustain local biodiversity and provide ecosystem services, such as carbon capture, development of new gallery forests, and conditions for wildlife establishment.

Furthermore, the results obtained can serve as a baseline for future studies and to assess the impact of management interventions in these systems. The observed variability in palm densities also opens the door to more detailed investigations into the underlying causes of these differences, which could include studies on surrounding land use and the understanding of soils, water, and groundwater levels. For further details on the conclusions and methods, refer to Annex

Source

Annex 19- Folder HVC Data Report with materials used, methodology, results and conclusions.

4.3 Net Positive Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impacts

The REDD+ Selva Matavén Project, located in the transition zone between the Orinoquia and the Colombian Amazon, focuses on the protection and conservation of natural capital and forest ecosystems through a series of strategic actions. In addition to conserving, studying, and monitoring four High Conservation Value (HCV) attributes: Rebalses, Gallery Forests, Biomes, and Morichales, the project safeguards the local flora and fauna. These elements are crucial for the ecosystems present, including floodable forests essential for aquatic life, gallery forest corridors that enhance faunal connectivity, a diversity of biomes that support abundant wildlife, and morichales that promote forest regeneration and provide food for wildlife. Following this, a table 32 is presented, summarizing how the project's activities positively impact, aligning with the precautionary principle to mitigate negative impacts and enhance high conservation value attributes.

Table 32. Impact on HVCs and Natural Capital

Activities of the REDD+ Matavén Project	Impact on HVCs and Natural Capital
A1.1 Monitor and control the conservation and recovery of forests and lands of the RIU-SM.	Conserves and recovers forests, maintaining vegetation and preserving wildlife. Increases forest connectivity and supports the mobility and sustenance of fauna. Enhances environmental services and the availability of resources, improving habitat and food supply for associated fauna and flora.
A1.2: Develop and implement a communication and information system in the RIU-SM	Improves early warning detection and response, facilitating conservation without compromising natural resources. Increases the capacity for real-time risk management, protecting biomes from external threats.
A1.3. Design and establish a governance system for the development and sustainability of the ACATISEMA Association	Strengthens ecosystem protection, ensuring the proper use of resources. Establishes clear policies for conservation and sustainable use, ensuring the preservation of biological corridors.
A2.1: Establish and develop an Agri-food Family Production Units System - FAPUS	Minimizes human impact on natural resources, reducing deforestation and promoting protection areas. Enhances environmental services, benefiting local biodiversity.

A2.2: Design and develop a training and education program for the management and handling of natural resources RIU-SM.	Builds confidence in the importance of species and the risks they face. Promotes community commitment towards conservation and improves best practices in natural resources. Increases appreciation for the services these ecosystems provide.
A2.3: Manage resources for the design of projects and the establishment of productive chains.	Optimizes resource use, promoting sustainable conservation and utilization practices. Contributes to the survival and expansion of forest cover, ensuring a sustainable future for biodiversity.

The Table 32 shown below compares the impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems in scenarios with and without the project. The purpose is to demonstrate that the activities of the REDD+ Matavén Project do not negatively impact the natural resources of the area. On the contrary, they aim to reduce the pressure on forests and natural resources.

Table 32 Comparison of Impact on Biodiversity and Ecosystems: No-Project Scenario vs. With REDD+ Matavén Project Scenario

Evaluated Aspect	Without Project	With Project
Forest Cover	Decrease in forests due to deforestation and unsustainable activities.	Maintenance of forest cover.
Species Diversity	Loss of biodiversity due to habitat alteration.	Protection and enhancement of biodiversity through sustainable management and restoration.
Ecosystem Services	Degradation due to unsustainable practices, affecting water, soil, and air.	Improvement and maintenance of ecosystem services, including climate regulation.
Habitat connectivity	Fragmentation, affecting the migration and survival of species.	Maintenance of ecological corridors, facilitating connectivity

Climate change Resilience	Reduction, increasing biodiversity vulnerability to climate change.	Strengthening, through the conservation of ecosystems and sustainable practices.

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.