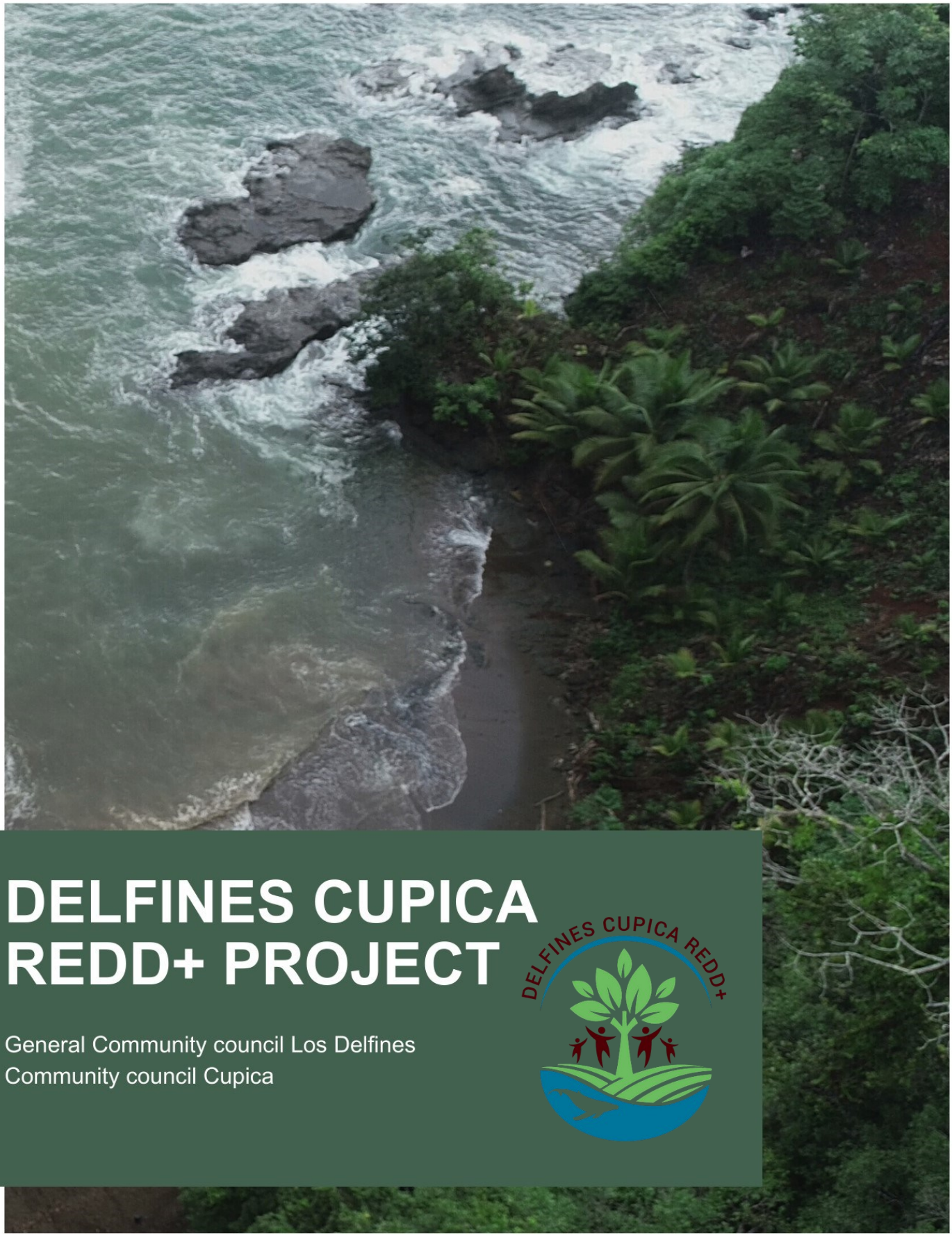

DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

General Community council Los Delfines
Community council Cupica

BIOFIX

MONITORING REPORT TEMPLATE

MONITORING REPORT DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

Document prepared by BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS BIC

Date of issue (*Version 2.1 10/07/2025*)

Monitoring Report Template (Version 1.1)	
Name of project	*DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT*
BCR Project ID	*PCR-CO-BFX-14-002*
Registration date of the project activity	*18-10-2019*
Project holder	*General Community council Los Delfines* *Community council Cupica*
Contact	*Carlos Méndez* *direccion.general@biofix.com.co* *(+57) 310 4121703* *Av. Carrera 45 No. 108A – 50 Office 404* *https://www.biofix.co/*
Version number of the Project Document applicable to this monitoring report	*Version 2.1* *(07/10/2025)*
Applied methodology	*BioCarbon Registry* *BCR Standard Empowering Sustainability, Redefining Standards* *Version 3.4 | June 28, 2024* *Methodological document for AFOLU sector: Quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals from REDD+ Projects*

Monitoring Report Template (Version 1.1)	
	Version 4.0 | May 27, 2024
Project location (Country, Region, City)	*Colombia* *Chocó* *Juradó – Bahía Solano*
Project starting date	*(01/01/2010)*
Quantification period of GHG reductions/removals	*(01/01/2010 to 31/12/2049)*
Monitoring period number	*Period number 3*
Monitoring period	(01/01/2021 to 31/12/2024)
Amount of emission reductions or removals achieved by the project in this monitoring period	*1.372.631 tCO_2e*
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	*1*, 2, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15
Special category, related to co-benefits	*N/A*

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Acronyms

REDD+	Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation, conservation of carbon reserves, sustainable, management of forests and improvement of forest reserves in developing countries
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forest
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies
NREF	Forest Reference Emission Level
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
IIAP	John von Neumanm Environmental Research Institute of the Pacific
PLANFES	National Plan for the Promotion of the Rural Solidarity and Cooperative Economy
CCGD	General Community Council Los Delfines
ILO	International Labor Organization
CODECHOCO	Regional Autonomous Corporation for Sustainable Development of Chocó
CteI	Science, Technology, and Innovation
tCO2e	Ton of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
RR	Reference Region
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
RUNAP	Unique Registry of Protected Areas
PDD	Project Description Document
USCUSS	Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forest
ENE	Energy Study
ECV	Quality-of-Life Survey
DANE	National Administrative Department of Statistics
IGAC	Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
SISCLIMA	National Climate Change System
RENARE	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification System for Mitigation Actions at the National Level - National Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction
CONPES	National Council for Economic and Social Policy
INCORA	Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform
INCODER	Colombian Institute for Rural Development
SNICC	National System for Climate Change Information
EOT	Territorial Planning Scheme
POD	Departmental Land Use Plan
PICC	Integral Climate Change Plan
PED	Ethno-Development Plan

INVEMAR	Marine and Coastal Research Institute José Benito Vives de Andréis
ZEPA	Exclusive Zone for Artisanal Fishing
ZEMP	Special Fisheries Management Zone
COP	Conference of Parties
SNS	National Safeguard System
WWF	Worl Wildlife Foundation
PQRSD	Questions, Complaints, Claims, Suggestions and Complaints

1 General description of project

The DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT arises due to the historical loss of forests in the region, where it was evident that the main drivers for this loss have been the establishment of subsistence crops, the introduction of livestock, among others.

Due to these drivers and the characterization of the territory where the project is located, as well as the main socio-economic shortcomings that have historically occurred, the action lines of this project were designed. These action lines focused on strengthening the governance of the councils, recovering degraded areas, strengthening productivity in different goods and services, and improving conditions related to housing, health, and education.

With these actions, it is expected to generate the economic, technical, and financial means for the communities belonging to the community councils to ensure the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, all through the climate financing produced by the REDD+ project.

Furthermore, with the implementation of the action lines, as described earlier, it is expected to contribute to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the communities inhabiting the territories where the project is being developed, thereby contributing to the sustainable development goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, and 15, while ensuring the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through climate finance generated by the REDD+ project.

It is worth noting that the project was initially formulated using the methodology of the Colombian Technical Standard NTC 6208 *"Mitigation Actions in the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forest (LULUCF) sector at the rural level, incorporating social and biodiversity considerations".*

Level 2 was used based on the specific data available in the country at that time, especially IDEAM's data on the amount of carbon stored in the tropical forests of study area.

- The methodology applied for leakage calculation was LK-ASU of the REDD VCS VM0007 methodology regarding Leakage from Unplanned Deforestation Displacement.
- The methodology applied for the reference are followed the guidelines of REDD VCS VM0007.
- The methodology to verify additionality was defined in accordance with the requirements of Article 43 of Resolution 1447 of 2018.

Based on these methodologies, the project underwent two validation and verification processes, due to the launch of NREF 2019, which changes biomass content and establishes stratification by biomes. It should be noted that in 2024, a new update of NREF was presented, and in compliance with Resolution 1447 of 2018, which orders updating the baseline and verifications of REDD+ projects with the most up to date NREF issued by the MADS and validated by the UNFCCC, this update is carried out.

The adjustment of the baseline consists of the methodological reconstruction of the most recent NREF (2024) applicable to the project over the spatial boundaries. Considering this, the present update is made.

Similarly, during this period, the certifying program, BioCarbon Registry, generated and updated its own methodology to address various aspects such as additionality, safeguards, spatial boundaries, sustainable development goals, among others.

1.1 Sectoral scope and project type

The project applies to the quantification of GHG emission reductions within the framework of a REDD+ project, under the activities of: Reduction of emissions from unplanned deforestation and Reduction of emissions from forest degradation.

It should be noted that this project is not considered a grouped project.

1.2 Project start date

The DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project began on January 1st, 2010, with the *"Jungle and Sea Borders for Peace"* project, which was initiated by the community councils in conjunction with the Pacific Environmental Research Institute IIAP and the European Union. The project aimed to promote actions for social progress, reduce land use conflicts, and consolidate peace through training in agricultural practices, community coexistence, and environmental education. It also involved structuring territorial planning, implementing improvements in productive and housing infrastructure, as well as in services provided.

In January 2016, the project *"Feasibility for the establishment of the Tribugá-Cupica-Baudó Biosphere Reserve"* was initiated in collaboration with the IIAP and the United Nations. The aim was to implement strategies to mitigate environmental degradation of the coasts and marine areas in these three zones. They relied on the protection framework called Biosphere Reserve to ensure the protection and conservation of the predominant ecosystems, as well as to minimize the anthropogenic impacts associated with their degradation. Additionally, it aimed to raise awareness among neighboring communities to become guardians and custodians of their territories.

Seeking to continue the biodiversity conservation activities developed by the community councils, the REDD+ project was formally launched in the territory. In addition to supporting the development of the mentioned projects, it defines lines of action that align with the achievement to the Sustainable Development Goals and the guidelines set forth by the councils in their ethno-development plans.

It is important to highlight that the project start date and the activities through which this date was established were validated in 2019, under Colombian Technical Standard 6208, and the additionality guidelines proposed by Resolution 1447 of 2018.

1.3 Project quantification period

The project has a lifespan from January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2049, with a total duration of 40 years.

With the revalidation of the baseline, the period for quantification of GHG emission reduction runs from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2040, for a total of 20 years.

It should be noted that this monitoring report covers the period from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2024.

1.4 Project location and project boundaries

The area covered by the collective territories of the community councils where the REDD+ project is being implemented is 113.706 hectares, which are formed and delimited as described below:

Table 1. Geographic location of the community councils

Community council	Municipality	Included hamlets	Boundaries
Los Delfines (comprises two sectors)	Juradó	Curiche Coredó Guarín Patajona Aguacate Octavida Piña	**Indigenous Reserves:** Peña Blanca Santa Marta de Curiche Uva y Pogue Pichicora, Chicue, Puerto Alegre Ríos Valle, Boroboro, Posamansa **Community Councils:** Juradó Truandó medio Cupica
	Bahía Solano	Nabuga Playita de las Flores Playita de los Potes	

		Huaca Mecana Ciudad Mutis Rural Punta Huina Playa de los Cuestas Juna El Valle	**Affluents:** Río Partadó Río Putumia Quebrada Peña Quebrada La Calle Quebrada La Punta Quebrada Piña Quebrada Tundo Quebrada Chorro del Cura **National Natural Park Utría** **Pacific coastline**
Cupica	Bahía Solano	La pista Pueblo Nuevo Tebada	**Indigenous Reserves:** Jagual Río Chintadó Río Domingodó Río Opogadó Río Napipi Alto Río Cuia Pichicora, Chicue, Puerto Alegre **Community councils** Los Delfines Truandó **Pacific coastline**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

Table 2. Geometric centroid coordinates of the project area

Community councils	Extension	Latitude	Length
Delfines and Cupica	113.706 ha	6.89652448	-77.59899157

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

The **Community Council of Cupica** borders the municipalities of Juradó, Río Sucio, Carmen del Darién, Bojayá, and Bahía Solano from north to south. The communities within the council possess their own culture, share a common history, and have their own traditional practices and knowledge regarding medicine, gastronomy, oral traditions, rituals, and a system of production associated with the environment in which they live (Junta directiva Consejo Comunitario de Cupica & Profesionales del Pacífico S.A.S, 2021).

The territory of the **Community Council Los Delfines** comprises titled and untitled terrestrial and coastal marine areas that families have collectively used and managed in

accordance with their traditions and customs for almost two hundred years. The titled territory is in the municipalities of Bahía Solano and Juradó, covering an area of 73.467 hectares and extending up to four nautical miles offshore (Junta Directiva CCGD, 2022).

1.5 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

The project began on January 1st, 2010, with the implementation of the FRONTEPAZ project, which aimed to generate positive impacts in communities historically affected by the armed conflict. These impacts ranged from strengthening productive capacities to enhancing governance. Additionally, the project for the establishment of a Biosphere Reserve, in accordance with UNESCO guidelines, was implemented. The communities of the community councils actively participated, with support from state entities such as the IIAP and the MADS.

On the other hand, the project focused on the timber sector was implemented, aiming to create more efficient processes and adhere to environmental sustainability parameters. Thus, in 2020, the first validation and verification process of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project was carried out using the methodology of the Colombian Technical Standard NTC 6208 *"Mitigation Actions in the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forest (LULUCF) sector at the rural level, incorporating social and biodiversity considerations".*

Level 2 was used based on the specific data available in the country at that time, especially IDEAM's data in the amount of carbon stored in the tropical forests of study area.

- The methodology applied for leakage calculation was LK-ASU of the REDD VCS VM0007 methodology regarding Leakage from Unplanned Deforestation Displacement.
- The methodology applied for the reference are followed the guidelines of REDD VCS VM0007.
- The methodology to verify additionality was defined in accordance with the requirements of Article 43 of Resolution 1447 of 2018.

Based on these considerations, the validation and first verification were conducted with BVV AENOR, covering the period from 2010 to 2018, achieving an emissions reduction of 3.426.050 tons of CO_2e. This process was carried out under the criteria of NTC 6208. Initially, the project aimed to reduce 11.270.941 tons of CO_2e over 30 years, averaging 375.698 tons of CO_2e annually.

For the second verification process, covering the period from January 1st, 2019, to December 31st, 2020, the project was revalidated due to the update of the NREF for 2020, in which biomass contents were changed and stratified by biomes rather than life

zones as originally established. Additionally, it is worth mentioning that for this process, the methodology of the BioCarbon Registry program (formerly ProClima) in effect at that time was used: *"AFOLU Sector Methodological Document. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects v 2.2."*

Based on these adjustments, the following results were obtained for this period:

- Emission reduction due to deforestation of 450.025 tons of CO_2e for the period from January 1st, 2019, to December 31st, 2020.
- Through forest degradation activity, a reduction of 165.681 tons of CO_2e was achieved for the period from January 1st, 2010, to December 31, 2020.

It is worth mentioning that for this monitoring period, activities related to the consolidation of technical teams of the community councils, the construction of community headquarters for the councils, recovery processes of degraded areas, strengthening the vanilla production chain, improvement of public lighting, among others, were implemented, all contributing to improving the living conditions of the communities.

2 Title, reference and version of the baseline and monitoring *methodology applied to the project*

The methodology used to establish the baseline is BCR 0002 *"quantification of GHG Emissions Reduction REDD+ Project v.4.0".*

3 Registry or participation under other GHG Programs/Registries

The project, from its conception, was registered in the BioCarbon Registry certification program, formerly ProClima; therefore, the project is not listed on any other platform, as evidenced in Annex 37. Additionally, the project was also registered in RENARE at that time (Annex 10).

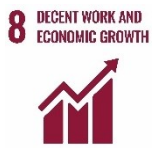
4 Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SGD)

The implementation of the REDD+ Project develops strategies focused on the integral improvement of livelihoods, governance, health and environmental conservation of the communities belonging to the community councils, ultimately contributing to sustainable development. The following describes DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project activities contribution with the Sustainable Development Goals during the monitoring period 2021 to 2024:

Table 3. Contributions of DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project to the SDGs during the monitoring period

SDGs	Specific action line of PDD	Project contribution
No poverty 	Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge. Capacity building for the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing). Strengthening, production and commercialization of family agricultural units. Sustainable use of minor species.	The process of summoning the communities of the General Community Council Los Delfines for the election of their representatives and leaders for decision-making was carried out. Within the transversal action line of *"institutional strengthening and governance and collective participation processes"*, the election of the legal representative of each council symbolizes the highest authority whose purpose is to have the capacity to support, stimulate, encourage and execute proposals whose intention is to achieve the common objectives of the population (Annex 22).

	Consolidation of community markets.	On the other hand, the Ethno-development Plan of General Community Council Los Delfines was formulated, which defines strategies associated with the improvement of the quality of life and the full enjoyment of life (Annex 23). The project related to the creation of an association around community tourism as an alternative for tourism development, generation of opportunities and economic growth in Bahía Solano and its surroundings was also executed (Annex 33).
Zero hunger 	Capacity building for the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing). Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity. Strengthening, production and commercialization of family agricultural units. Sustainable use of minor species. Consolidation of community markets.	The food security project was implemented, which contributed to the Huaca community in raising awareness and support for the establishment of agricultural production systems (plantain and cassava, Annex 32). On the other hand, within the action line of circular economy and sustainable production, the rice production and commercial strengthening project was implemented, befitting 35 small producers of General Community Council Los Delfines (Annex 21).
Clean water and sanitation 	Capacity building for the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing). Legal, institutional and financial capacity building (autonomy in resource management).	Communities implemented a project to improve living conditions in four communities of General Community Council Los Delfines, where built a water purification plant in the municipality of Juradó (Annex 19).

Decent work and economic growth 	Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge. Capacity building for the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing). Legal, institutional and financial capacity building (autonomy in resource management).	An initiative was created to produce and market vanilla as a sustainable alternative for the use of natural resources for families belonging to the Community Council of Cupica (Annex 34). In addition, the consolidation of the administrative staff was implemented for the development of the activities generated in General Community Council Los Delfines (Annex 20).
Industry, innovation and infrastructure 	Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forests and their biodiversity. Strengthening, production and commercialization of family agricultural units. Sustainable use of minor species. Consolidation of community markets. Sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products.	As part to improve mobility, a community bridge was built in the local council of Mecana belonging to General Community Council Los Delfines, to improve land intercommunication, which translates into improved mobility, savings in transportation, marketing of agricultural products and access to education (Annex 27). On the other hand, a project was developed related to the remodeling and adaptation of the administrative headquarters of General Community Council Los Delfines, to guarantee an optimal space for participation and meetings for the population (Annex 31).
Responsible consumption and production 	Restoration, recovery, and/or participatory rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forests and their biodiversity. Strengthening, production and commercialization of family agricultural units.	A strategy called *"Strengthening of artisanal fishing in the community of Tebada, municipality of Bahía Solano – Chocó"* was implemented, whose objective was focused on training and productive assistance to families through the acquisition of equipment and tools necessary to adequately carry out the artisanal fishing processes (Annex 24).

	Sustainable use of minor species. Consolidation of community markets.	
Climate action 	Restoration, recovery, and/or participatory rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forests and their biodiversity.	The project for the preparation of the Environmental Management Plan was executed in twelve points of interest for the preservation, conservation and special care of the collective territory of General Community Council Los Delfines (annex 25).
Life on land 	Restoration, recovery, and/or participatory rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forests and their biodiversity.	As a contribution to the life of terrestrial ecosystems, two projects were carried out, one focused on mangrove restoration where ten hectares of mangrove were established in Community Council of Cupica, and another project where 98 hectares of degraded ecosystems were reforested in General Community Council Los Delfines (Annexes 28 and 29).

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

As mentioned above, the implementation of investment projects in the community councils offers the opportunity to generate positive changes where the basic needs of the population are solved in a certain way. Different projects offer the possibility of generating opportunities to supply food to families and reduce the incidence of hunger, as well as creating job opportunities to generate spaces where the population can escape poverty. The DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project provides useful elements for the communities so that they can autonomously recognize their territory and make a sustainable use and management of natural resources. Thanks to this opportunity, it contributes to the achievement of the global goal of a sustainable future for all.

5 Compliance with Applicable Legislation

Table 4. Relationship between regulations and project

Norm or Law	Type (legal, environmental, other)	Applicability / Compliance (total or partial)	Justification
Decree Law 2811 of 1974	Decree Law – Creation of the National Code of Renewable Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Total	PDD: Through this Decree, the National Code of Renewable and Environmental Protection is established. It is important to cite the guiding principle of this Code: "The environment is a common heritage. The State and individuals must participate in its preservation and management, which are of public utility and social interest". In all activities carried out in the territory where the REDD+ project is implemented, it is imperative that all stakeholders comply with this code. While certain activities or methods used by the community to meet their basic needs are not prohibited, it is generally sought that resource extraction be done sustainably and in accordance with current regulations. It is necessary to remember that many members of the community rely on activities such as fishing or logging for their livelihoods. Likewise, one of the pillars of REDD+ projects is the restoration of forests in degraded areas, which contributes to greater sustainability when exploiting the natural resources of the ecosystem where the project is developed. MR: During the monitored period, compliance was achieved with all provisions established in the PDD regarding conservation and sustainable use of renewable natural resources. Additionally, recovery and

			restoration activities were implemented as documented in Section 14.
Law 21 of 1991	Statutory Law – Constitutional Block	Total	PDD: Approval of ILO Convention (Geneva – 1989). This convention applies to tribal peoples in independent countries (ethnic communities) and recognize the right of peoples to have their own institutions and ways of life, as well as to maintain their identities, languages, and cultures. REDD+ projects consider these provisions of the convention and protect the identity of these peoples. Therefore, the developing company supports communities through the sale of bonds to strengthen their own institutions and reinforce their culture, generation after generation. At no time is the worldview of the communities affected; rather, the project aims to support the development of the territory while fully respecting their traditions. MR: During the monitored period, community councils promoted respect for their traditional ways of life, self-identification, and autonomous organization through the development of ethno-development plans, as documented in Section 14.
Law 99 of 1993	Statutory Law – Constitutional Block	Total	Through this law, "(…) the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development MADS is created, the Public Sector of the environment is reorganized, and other provisions are enacted". Similarly, it is worth nothing that this Law brings with it some general environmental principles that should govern the behavior of associates and the State itself. Among the objectives of this institution is to "(…) promote a relationship of respect and harmony between man and nature (…)".

			As can be seen in the essence of REDD+ projects, all participating actors are aligned with the principles of the Law and the objectives of MADS, seeking at the same time the preservation and conservation of nature, as well as the sustainable use of natural resources. MR: During the monitoring period, no updates or implementations relevant to reporting under the Law were detected, beyond the regulatory and institutional compliance evident throughout the document.
Law 164 of 1994	Statutory Law – Constitutional Block	Total	The United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCC is ratified, with the aim of achieving: *"(…) stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. This level should be achieved within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to naturally adapt to climate change, ensure that food production is not threatened, and enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner".* Through REDD+ projects, Colombia contributes to the objective outlined in this convention. By preserving and increasing forests, efforts are made to sequester more greenhouse gases, thereby avoiding or slowing down the acceleration of climate change. MR: During the monitoring period, Colombia fully complies with its commitment as a country to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. This private initiative maintains its commitment to reducing historical deforestation rates while also improving the living conditions of landowners.
Law 70 of 1993	Land Tenure	Total	PDD: This law develops transitory article 55 of the Political Constitution and recognizes black communities' right to collective ownership over

			their barren terrain that they have occupied in the riverbank and coastal zones of the Pacific and other zones of the country. The REDD+ projects recognizes that the community councils are the owners of their collective territories, because they are proponents of this project and have the property of the carbon credits. MR: During the monitored period, community councils promoted respect for their traditional ways of life, self-identification, and autonomous organization through the development of ethno-development plans, as documented in Section 14.
Law 165 of 1994	Statutory law – Constitutional Block	Total	PDD: Through this Law, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is approved. The objectives of the CBD are the *"(…) conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including appropriate access to those resources and the transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and technologies, as well as appropriate funding."* As mentioned before, REDD+ projects aim to preserve fauna and flora in the territory. By conserving the ecosystem in which the project is located, biological diversity in the national territory is maintained. MR: During the monitoring period, actions to restore mangroves and strengthen sustainable fishing have been implemented, as evidenced in section 14. These actions contribute to the objective of conserving biological diversity, as established by Law 465 of 1994.

Law 152 of 1994	Ordinary law - normativity	Partial	PDD: The Organic Law of the Development Plan is established, which established the procedures and mechanisms for the elaboration, approval, execution, monitoring, evaluation, and control of the development plans, as well as regulating everything concerning article 342 of the Political Constitution. Said law establishes the planning process and harmonious development of Colombian regions, attending to Environmental Sustainability with the goal of allowing socioeconomic development in harmony with the environment and guaranteeing future generations an adequate environmental offer. Our constitutional chamber introduces the ecologic constitution, that has a close relationship with the social function of the property. As we see in the last normativity, our country is committed with the climate change and the reduction of the greenhouse gases. The development plans help with that purpose, always thinking in prevent harms to nature. REDD+ projects help with the purpose of the plans of development, because their implementation in the communities try to succeed an environmental sustainability. MR: The ethnodevelopment plans created by each of the community councils are in complete harmony with regional and national planning instruments.
Decree 1745 of 1995	Land Tenure	Total	PDD: With the recognition of black communities and their rights over their territories by the State, procedures are established for the obligation to grant territories, including the resolution of territory allocation. Within the framework of the REDD+ project, resolutions of community councils were reviewed. The present project is framed within the collective territories owned by the participating

			ethnic communities, whose property rights will be respected by BIOFIX BIC as experts in the structuring and development of conservation projects under the REDD+ mechanism, as well as by the involved actors and the proposing communities themselves, in compliance with property titles and national and international regulations. MR: During the monitoring period, there were no changes in the resolutions allocating collective territories.
Law 629 of 2000	Statutory Law – Constitutional Block	Total	PDD: The Kyoto Protocol committed countries to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. As the protocol allows for the implementation of emission reduction projects within the territory, BIOFIX BIC develops projects focused on this goal, aiming to commercialize carbon credits to stakeholders with commitments or to fulfill their emissions reduction targets. MR: Compliance with regulations has been achieved during the monitoring period, with mitigation results obtained, which will be formalized once this period is certified.
CONPES 3242 of 2003	Public policy	Total	PDD: Developing the institutional strategy for the sale of climate change mitigation environmental services. This strategy aims to promote Colombia's competitive entry into the international carbon credit market by establishing an institutional framework for defining sales policy and consolidating this environmental service. As a member of ASOCARBONO, BIOFIX BIC complies with the guidelines outlined in this CONPES document, having a significant role in the international greenhouse gas market.

			MR: During the monitoring period, Biofix BIC and, in part, the Los Delfines Community Council have been participating in the ASOCARBONO guild to provide everything necessary for these initiatives to participate in the national and international carbon markets.
Law 1753 of 2015 (Art. 175)	National Development Plan 2014 – 2018 "Everyone for a New Country"	Partial	PDD: This type of law assists the government (years 2014 – 2018) in developing its policies and objectives during the time they were elected. Article 175 of this law creates the National Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions (GHG). Likewise, the article addresses REDD+ projects and the government's competence to regulate them through the Ministry of Environment. MR: During the monitoring period, RENARE has operated intermittently, and the project has been registered to date (Annex 10.).
Decree 298 of 2016	Regulatory Administrative Act - Decree	Total	PDD: National Climate Change System – SISCLIMA. *"The organization and functioning of the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA) are established.* *SISCLIMA is the set of state entities, private entities, and non-profit organizations, policies, norms, processes, resources, plans, strategies, instruments, mechanisms, as well as information related to climate change, which is applied in an organized manner to manage the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and the country's adaptation to climate change."* The commission is composed of a series of state institutions that directly or indirectly regulate the carbon market and regulations for differentiated ethnic communities: MADS,

			Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, among others. MR: During the monitoring period, SISCLIMA has not been implemented in the country.
Law 1844 of 2017	Statutory Law – Constitutional Block	Total	PDD: Through this Law, *"(…) the Paris Agreement is approved,"* with the objective of *"(…) strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty".* REDD+ projects fulfill the dual purpose of this Law, as they contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, which are the main drivers of climate change. The second purpose is the eradication of poverty within the framework of environmental policies embedded in the Paris Agreement. Similarly, it is evident that through the sale of carbon credits, communities may be able to reduce their levels of poverty and achieve a better quality of life, while also observing the ILO Convention 169 (respect for their customs and traditions). MR: During the monitoring period, it was evident that the actions presented in section 14 and the mitigation results demonstrate compliance with the benefits and co-benefits of this type of project in environmental and social terms.
Decree 926 of 2017	Regulatory Administrative Act – Decree – Carbon Tax and Carbon Markets	Total	PDD: The non-incurrence of the carbon tax is regulated. Decree 926 proposes various concepts (e.g., carbon neutral, carbon dioxide CO_2, carbon dioxide equivalent CO_2e, Greenhouse Gases GHG, among others) and outlines the requirements for voluntary cancellation support and verification declaration, respectively.

			Additionally, it explains the procedure that taxpayers must follow. MR: Despite the issuance of Law 2277 of 2022, the procedure for effecting the non-incurrence of the tax continues to apply. Regarding the non-incurrence of the tax, it was only subject to a quantitative limitation (from 100% of the tax to 50% of it). In other words, carbon neutral certification persists after the modifications made by Law 227 of 2022 to Law 1819 of 2016. Similarly, BIOFIX BIC, as the developer of the GHG initiative, is responsible for the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the initiative to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
Decree 1655 of 2017	Regulatory Administrative Act - Decree	Partial	PDD: The decree establishes the organization of the National Forest Information System (SNIF), the National Forest Inventory (IFN) and the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC). Regarding the National Forest Information System (SNIF), the project will adopt methodologies, protocols, and tools that the SNIF defines for the capture, analysis, and processing of forest information data during verification periods. This will be in addition to the annual forest and non-forest inputs that the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC) produces, in terms of data on forest surface, carbon reserves, causes and agents of deforestation and degradation, GHG emissions and absorptions. These are evaluated both during monitoring periods and during baseline revalidations. Finally, the project will apply through the National Forest Inventory (IFN) when there is implementation of uses that require a permit or license from the environmental authority, so

			that it is in accordance with forest management and the administration of forest resources. MR: During the monitored period, there were no compliance guidelines from a National Forest Information System (SNIF). However, regarding the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC) and the National Forest Inventory (INF), the IDEAM made progress in implementing the IFN during this timeframe, leading to conceptual and technical updates of the NREF by the SMByC. Consequently, the project aligned itself with these updates. (Annex 12 and Annex 14a)
Law 1931 of 2018 (30)	Ordinary law	Total	PDD: This law aims to *"(…) establish guidelines for managing climate change in the decisions of public and private entities, the participation of the Nation, Departments, Municipalities, Districts, Metropolitan Areas, and Environmental Authorities primarily in climate change adaptation actions, as well as in greenhouse gas mitigation, with the aim of reducing the vulnerability of the population and ecosystems of the country to its effects and promoting the transition to a competitive, sustainable economy and low-carbon development."* The above is directly related to the carbon tax and REDD+ projects because precisely the achievement of these projects is the mitigation of greenhouse gases through forests. Similarly, the actors involved in these types of projects do so in accordance with the objective of this law. MR: MR: The ethnodevelopment plans created by each of the community councils are in complete harmony with regional and national planning instruments.
Resolution	Regulatory Administrativ	Total	PDD: *"The Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification System for Mitigation Actions at the*

1447 of 2018	e Act – Regulation of activities for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation		*National Level RENARE is regulated."* (Annex 10) The application of this resolution is for all individuals (natural, legal, public, and private) who wish to register their GHG mitigation initiative. This resolution applies directly to projects and describes the characteristics that these projects must have, as well as how individuals should act in the monitoring, reporting, and verification process. MR: During the monitoring period, the RENARE platform has experienced interruptions; however, the project remains operational on the platform to the extent permitted, and it complies with the other procedures and technical requirements established by the resolution.
CONPES 3934 of 2018	Public Policy for Green Growth	Total	PDD: To move the country towards a transition to a more sustainable, competitive, and inclusive economic model, this CONPES document contains the country's Green Growth Policy, consisting of five strategic axes. The first axis aims to generate new economic opportunities to diversify the economy through the production of goods and services based on the sustainable use of natural capital. The second axis seeks to improve the use of natural resources in economic sectors to make them more efficient and productive, while reducing and minimizing environmental and social impacts. The third axis promotes the generation and strengthening of human capital to address the new challenges of green growth. The fourth axis establishes strategic actions in science, technology, and innovation as a necessary tool to advance changes in productive sectors and find new processes, inputs and technologies that generate added value to the national economy. Finally, the fifth axis establishes actions to ensure the necessary inter-

			institutional coordination and articulation for the implementation of this Policy. For the implementation of the axes, it is important to note that REDD+ projects guarantee the culture and practices of communities that have been sustainable and have coexisted in harmony with nature over the years. BIOFIX BIC, as developer, do not change these practices; on the contrary, we seek to preserve and enhance them. MR: During the monitoring period, sustainable production models (fishing, rice, and vanilla) have been promoted. It is hoped that, as part of continuing to obtain resources to finance their proper functioning, the necessary requirements outlined in CONPES 3934 of 2018 will eventually be met.
Law 1955 of 2019	National Development Plan 2018 – 2022 *"Pact for Colombia, Pact for Equity"*	Partial	PDD: This law assists the government during the period 2018 – 2022 in developing its policies and objectives over the four-year term. Firstly, it is important to mention that this law does not repeal Article 175 of Law 1753 of 2015, as explained previously. On the contrary, it helps to maintain and conserve our forests and natural resources with the creation of surveillance for deforestation and other environmental crimes (article 9). REDD+ projects aim to preserve forests and mitigate harmful practices against nature (fauna and flora). With this law, we have the assurance that Colombia takes nature conservation seriously. MR: During the monitoring period, this Law had no significant impacts or contributions to the project.
Decree 164 of 2020 –	Regulatory Administrative Act –	Partial	PDD: This Decree regulates the National Single Public Registry of Community Councils, organizational forms and expressions, and

Chapter 5, Article 2.5.1.5. 1 and ss	Decree – issued by the Directorate of Affairs for Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, and Palenquera Communities of the Ministry of the Interior		grassroots organizations of Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, and Palenquera communities through the Directorate of Affairs for Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, and Palenquera Communities. It will maintain a single national public registry of Community Councils, organizational forms and expressions, and grassroots organizations of Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, and Palenquera communities. Said registry of representative institutions will consist of Community Councils with collective title awarded by INCORA, INCODER, the National Lan Agency (ANT), or the entity performing its functions, or with a collective titling request in the process of adjudication, based on the authorization issued by the municipalities. In the present project, we will work with Black communities those are formally registered with the Ministry of the Interior. MR: During the monitoring period, this standard has been fully complied with, as legal mechanisms for the recognition of the authorities before the Ministry of the Interior have been used, as evidenced in section 7.2 and the annexes mentioned therein.
Decree 446 of 2020	Decree-Validation and Verification Bodies (VVB)	Total	PDD: *"This decree establishes rules applicable to verification bodies for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and removals."* This decree is important for the normal development and execution of REDD+ projects because it provides the necessary guidance to Validation and Verification Bodies VVB for the validation and verification of these projects. MR: The period to be verified was carried out by a duly accredited VVB.

Resolution 0831 of 2020 – Amends Resolution 1447 of 2018	Amends Resolution 1447 of 2018	Total	PDD: Partial modifications are made to articles 6, 17, 34, and 54 of Resolution 1447 of 2018. These modifications establish that VVB conducting validation and verification processes must be accredited under the requirements of Decree 1047 of 2015 and the parameters established in the UNFCCC as Designated Operational Entity. This resolution directly applies to REDD+ projects, as the greenhouse gas mitigation activities subject to the validation and verification process are included in each of REDD+ projects of the company to achieve VVB accreditation. MR: During the monitoring period, this resolution had no significant impacts or contributions to the project.
CONPES 4021 of 2021	Public Policy – National Policy for Deforestation Control and Sustainable Forest Management	Total	PDD: This CONPES document provides policy guidelines to counteract deforestation and promote sustainable forest management. Through the analysis of the causes affecting land use change processes and the loss of natural forests, actions that the national government must develop in coordination with sectors, communities, among others, are identified. At the same time, conservation and sustainable forest management are promoted. Four strategic lines of action are established to achieve the country's goal of net zero deforestation by 2030: i) integrating strategies for sustainable forest use to improve the quality of life and local economy of communities; ii) articulating intersectoral actions that allow the national government to work jointly to manage forests and resolve territorial conflicts; iii) promoting strategies for prevention and territorial control to reduce the dynamics of illegal activities; and iv) strengthening information management for decision-making.

			Developers and communities involved in REDD+ projects must comply with this regulation. Before signing a document, the developer conducts a study of the community and the territory to assess the feasibility of implementing a REDD+ project. Then, when all documents are favorable, community consent is obtained in a democratic space that involves all members of the community. MR: During the monitored period, a decrease in historical deforestation was evident, which contributes to the CONPES objective.
Law 2111 of 2021	Ordinary law	Partial	PDD: The Environmental Crimes Law modifies the Penal Code and introduces new criminal offenses such as deforestation, ecocide, damage to natural resources, financing of illegal land grabbing, wildlife trafficking, among others. It is worth noting that the State has sought, through various legal acts (laws, decrees, resolutions, among others), to protect the environment to comply with a series of international treaties that are binding for Colombia. With this penal law, the aim is to sanction individuals who in any way threaten the integrity of water and natural resources. In contrast, REDD+ projects aim to protect and develop nature, while also being oriented towards combating climate change through the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. MR: During the monitoring period, no evidence of deforestation, ecocide, or wildlife trafficking was found that warranted reporting to the respective authorities.
Law 2169 of 2021	Ordinary law	Total	PDD: Climate Action Law. This law aims to *"(…) establish goals and minimum measures to achieve carbon neutrality, climate resilience, and low-carbon development in the country, in*

			the short, medium, and long term, within the framework of the international commitments assumed by the Republic of Colombia on the matter." Similarly, this law, in its article 17, modifies Law 1753 of 2015, which in turn creates the National Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction and Removal RENARE. In this registry, REDD+ projects are also registered, which are regulated and administrated by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development MADS. This law is relevant because one of the instruments which is presented to achieve the objective of this law is REDD+ projects, as they aim to achieve carbon neutrality. Furthermore, with the modification, these types of projects are regulated and/or modified. MR: During the monitoring period, RENARE has operated intermittently; however, there have not yet been guidelines on Colombia's carbon neutrality within the framework of the country's commitments.
Law 2277 of 2022 **(Art. 47, 48, and 49)**	Tax Reform	Partial	RM: This law modified articles 221, 222, and 223 of Law 1819 of 2016. In articles 47, 48, and 49, this law regulated the national carbon tax, indicating that it is a levy on the carbon equivalent (CO_2e) content of all fossil fuels, including all petroleum derivatives, fossil gas, and solids used for combustion. It modified that the national carbon tax is not incurred for taxpayers who certify themselves as carbon neutral, whether the certification is obtained directly by the taxpayer or through the end consumer, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The non-incurrence of the national carbon tax

			may not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the tax incurred (Art. 47). Similarly, Article 48 of the Law established aspects of this tax, such as the taxable base and rate, and the specific allocation of this tax. Article 49 established the allocation of the carbon tax. This Law is of paramount importance in REDD+ projects because thanks to the existing tax, companies that must pay this tax for their pollution often decide to purchase carbon credits generated by the project. This leads companies that must pay for the pollution they generate to choose to buy carbon credits and thus partially pay the tax.
Law 2294 of May 19, 2023	National Development Plan 2022 – 2026 *"Colombia, a Global Power for Life"*	Partial	PDD: According to the second paragraph of Article 230 of this law, which modifies Article 175 of Law 1753 of 2015: *"**PARAGRAPH 2.** The holders of greenhouse gas mitigation initiatives must comply with the provisions of environmental, social, and economic regulations, and, in the case of greenhouse gas mitigation initiatives in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use AFOLU sector, comply with the social and environmental safeguards defined by the UNFCCC, and adopted by the country through its National Interpretation of Social and Environmental Safeguards, **including prior, free, and informed consultation if applicable when the project concerns areas with the presence of indigenous communities, Afro-Colombian communities, raizal communities, and palenqueras communities**, and other tools, conditions, criteria, and requirements defined within the framework of the National Safeguards System. All mitigation initiatives within their Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification system must*

			monitor, report, and verify the implementation of environmental, social, and economic regulations, and, if applicable, the implementation of social and environmental safeguards, during all phases, which will be subject to conformity assessment. The national Government will regulate the matter. ***TRANSITIONAL PARAGRAPH.*** *The regulatory norms of Article 175 of Law 1753 of 2015, prior to the provisions contained in this article, will remain in force until the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development issues new regulations." (Text highlighted for emphasis).* *RM: During the monitoring period, the MADS circular was issued for reporting results within the framework of compliance with safeguards, for which BIOFIX BIC sent the information requested within the framework of the issued circular in March 2025 (annex 44).*
Decree 1384 of 2023	Administrative Act with Regulatory Content - Decree	Total	PDD: This decree regulates Chapter IV and other environmental provisions contained in Law 70 of 1993, regarding renewable natural resources and the environment, in the collective territories adjudicated by black, Afro-Colombian, raizal, and palenqueras communities. BIOFIX BIC, as developer, respects the self-determination of community councils, their use of collective territories, and the protection and sustainable use of renewable natural resources and environment. MR: During the monitored period, community councils promoted respect for their traditional ways of life, self-identification, and autonomous organization through the development of ethno-development plans, as documented in Section 14.

Resolution 1383 of 2023	Resolution	Partially Article 7, numeral 4. Users of the National System for Climate Change Information	PDD BIOFIX BIC, as a company, will use the climate change information provided by the National System for Climate Change Information SNICC for decision-making and monitoring of climate change management in a structured and standardized manner once the implementation of the system begins. MR: During the monitoring period there was no progress in the regulated system.

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

5.1 Compliance with planning instruments

An analysis of compatibility is conducted with planning instruments that are in effect for the monitoring period of this report.

5.1.1 Department Land Use Plan of Chocó – POD Chocó

The Chocó Departmental Land Use Plan (POD Chocó) is established as a planning instrument for 2036 that integrates the territorial particularities found in its subregions. It also considers the peaceful and harmonious coexistence of the various ethnic groups that converge in the department.

Considering that the two community councils proposing the project are in the department of Chocó, the relationship between the objectives of the POD and the action lines proposed by the REDD+ project is identified.

Table 5. Alignment of the Action Lines of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project with the POD of the Department of Chocó

Objective of the POD	REDD+ Action line
To conserve the environment and enhance the sustainable use of natural resources	• Sustainable use of minor species • Monitoring of deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity • Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity • Restoration, recovery, and/or participatory rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems • Sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products

To address the challenge of climate change and manage natural risks	• Monitoring of deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity • Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity • Restoration, recovery, and/or participatory rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
To improve external and internal connectivity by integrating the subregions of the Department	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)
To ensure quality public services for the people of Chocó	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)
To structure and connect the Chocoan energy and telecommunications networks	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)
Accessibility to public spaces in the Department	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)
Support for Chocoan culture	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge
To improve the residential park	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)
To sustainably enhance the primary sector	• Strengthening, production, and commercialization of family agricultural units • Sustainable use of minor species • Sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products
To diversify the economy of the Department	• Consolidation of community markets • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management)
To improve the knowledge of the territory for its effective governance	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management)
To consolidate Chocó as a territory of peace	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge

	• Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management)

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

5.1.2 Integral Climate Change Plan – PICC Chocó

The Integral Climate Change Plan (PICC) of the department of Chocó initially diagnoses the knowledge, decision-making, and general behavior of the department's inhabitants regarding climate change. It highlights a weak public awareness about global change and climate variability. At the local level, there is incipient research on aspects related to climate change and its effects on the department's ecosystems, inadequate availability and access to information for timely decision-making, low institutional coordination, and weak linkages between these institutions and the communities.

Based on the situations identified, the PICC proposes six programs outlined in the following table, which aim to: *"Chocó must commit to a different institutional action, capable of generating social awareness across all strata of society, dramatically reducing poverty and thereby the vulnerability of communities and natural resources, and developing coordinated research while making its results available in a timely manner..."*

Table 6. Alignment of the Action Lines of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project with the PICC of the Department of Chocó

PICC programs	REDD+ Action line
Environmental education, as the functioning, support, and structure of a new civic and institutional culture to address Climate Change in Chocó	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge • Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (Health, education, housing) • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management) • Promotion of education, and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity
The production of data, information, and knowledge as the foundation for innovation and decision-making to address climate change in Chocó	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (Health, education, housing) • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management) • Promotion of education, and research processes to strengthen the sustainable

	management of forest and their biodiversity
The timely and effective management of knowledge and information as a strategy for informed decision-making on climate change	• Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management) • Promotion of education, and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity • Monitoring of deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity
Institutional and community articulation and strengthening, a condition for jointly addressing climate change in the department of Chocó	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (Health, education, housing) • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management)
Environmental and productive land use planning, the way to return to a development model conceived from sustainability to address climate change in Chocó	• Strengthening, production, and commercialization of family agricultural units • Sustainable use of minor species • Consolidation of community markets • Sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products
Reduction of vulnerability and improvement of adaptive capacities, comprehensive care mechanisms for communities to address climate change	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (Health, education, housing)

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

5.1.3 Ethno-development Plan of the General Community Council Los Delfines – PED CCGD

The Ethno-development Plan was formulated within the framework of the implementation of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project, thanks to the climate financing generated by the project. It is important to highlight that this document analyzes the current conditions of the council under the implementation of the REDD+ project, which has improved some socio-economic and environmental aspects of the territory. However, it also outlines the needs that have not yet been resolved.

The following outlines the strategic lines of the Ethno-development Plan and the action lines of the REDD+ project.

Table 7. Relation between strategic lines of PED CCGD and action lines of DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project

Strategic lines of PED	REDD+ Action line
Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge • Monitoring of deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity • Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity • Restoration, recovery, and/or participatory rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
Water as an Ecosystem Service	• Monitoring of deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity • Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity • Restoration, recovery, and/or participatory rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
Climate Change and Risk Management	• Monitoring of deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity • Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity • Restoration, recovery, and/or participatory rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems • Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)
Solid Waste and Wastewater Management	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing) • Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management)
Energy, Communications, and Roads	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing) • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management)
Ethno-health and Health	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing) • Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge
Productive Activities, Income Generation, Green Businesses, and Bioeconomy	• Strengthening, production and commercialization of family agricultural units • Sustainable use of minor species • Consolidation of community markets

	• Sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products
Strengthening of the Organizational Process and Peacebuilding	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing) • Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management)
Ethno-education and Education	• Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing) • Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge
Recreation and Cultural Transmission	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge
Institutional Relations	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management)

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

5.1.4 Ethno-development Plan of the Community Council of Cupica – PED CCC

This planning instrument was also formulated within the framework of the implementation of the REDD+ project. It highlights the council's most urgent needs, reflected through its strategic lines, which are contrasted below with the action lines of the project.

Table 8. Relation between strategic lines of PED CCC and action lines of DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project

Strategic lines of PED[1]	REDD+ Action line
Adaptation and improvement of health-related infrastructure, ensuring access to both ancestral and conventional medicine	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge • Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)
Improve and construct spaces for educational activities, ensuring access and quality education for the community council, while promoting culture, traditions, and ancestral heritage in all processes	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge • Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)

[1] Here is a compilation of the projects presented within the framework of each theme in the Ethno-development Plan.

	• Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity
Improvement, adaptation, and construction of facilities related to recreation and sports, fostering the participation of young people	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management) • Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)
Improvement of infrastructure related to public services, mobility, and housing	• Strengthening self-governance systems and traditional knowledge • Legal, institutional, and financial capacity building (Autonomy in resource management) • Capacity building of the implementation of social investment strategies (health, education, housing)
Promote environmental education within the council, aiming for the development of sustainable productive activities that ensure the conservation of ecosystems	• Promotion of education and research processes to strengthen the sustainable management of forest and their biodiversity • Monitoring of deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity • Restoration, recovery, and/or participatory rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems
Promote the adoption of better productive practices, ensuring efficient processes and minimizing environmental impacts, while aiming for access to technical assistance and opportunities to strengthen value chains	• Strengthening, production and commercialization of family agricultural units • Sustainable use of minor species • Consolidation of community markets

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

6 Climate change adaptation

The following are the contributions to climate change adaptation made by the communities through the implementation of the activities framed within the REDD+ project.

Table 9. Climate change adaptation

Strategy of National Climate Change Policy	Activity of the Monitoring Report	Contribution
Strengthening the management of climate, hydrological, and oceanographic knowledge and understanding the potential impacts of their variations in the context of climate change	Water purification system for the local councils located in the municipality of Juradó	Although the project is in an area known for its abundant rainfall, it was identified that the communities need access to better quality water. Therefore, this project ensures that the benefiting community has access to higher quality water.
	Construction of a rural aqueduct for the Huina Community	This activity has allowed the community to access better quality water and become more organized in its management, contributing to efficient use and ensuring greater availability of the resource.
	Mangrove restoration in the Estero, Resaca, and Resquita sectors	The recovery of mangrove areas allows for the restoration of ecological functions such as coastal protection. Additionally, it promotes the recovery of other associated ecosystem services, such as temperature regulation and the recovery of wildlife, which is linked to the food sources of the communities, among others.
	Participatory reforestation of degraded ecosystems in the communities of General Community Council Los Delfines	Reforestation of degraded areas allows for the recovery of essential ecosystem functions, such as soil retention, which prevents erosion, and climate regulation by strengthening vegetation cover.
	Production and commercialization of Vanilla planifolia	Considering that climate change can impact food security and the incomes of farming families, it is essential for producers to be equipped to explore new products that respond to the characteristics

	in the Community Council of Cupica	of their territories and help meet certain basic needs.
Strengthening institutional capacities for climate change adaptation	Administrative organizational functioning of the General Community Council Los Delfines	The establishment of a technical team serving the community councils allows for the integration of diverse perspectives from different disciplines, thereby enriching the management of the forests that communities have historically practiced.
Incorporation of variability and climate change into planning instruments	Formulation of Ethno-development Plan for the General Community Council Los Delfines	The formulation of the ethno-development plan enabled the community council to recognize various aspects and needs related to territory management, such as handling agents and drivers of deforestation, improving access to ecosystem services like water and energy. Overall, this instrument provides the council with a roadmap to address various aspects, including the adaptation of the territory to climate change.
	Development of Environmental Management Plan EMP in collective territories of the General Community Council Los Delfines.	The formulation of the Environmental Management Plan becomes an extension of the ethno-development plan, allowing for a more detailed recognition of the aspects that require attention to maintain healthy ecosystems.
Development of resilient investment projects	Design and construction of the community bridge located in the local council of Mecana	The construction of the bridge arises from the communities' need to adapt to a natural phenomenon: the rising river level, which makes movement across the territory difficult.
Agricultural production and food security adapted to climate change	Strengthening of the rice production chain in the community council	Rice production has been carried out artisanally within the communities, which in some cases makes it difficult to utilize the harvests properly due to factors such as changes in temperature and precipitation. Therefore, strengthening production through training and the acquisition of machinery allows communities to make the most of their harvests and, consequently, the products they generate.

	Strengthening of artisanal fishing in the Tebada community, municipality of Bahía Solano - Chocó	This activity plays a crucial role in climate change adaptation by enhancing local livelihoods and promoting sustainable resource management. By empowering fishers with improved techniques and tools, the community can better cope with the impacts of climate variability, such as changes in fish populations and weather patterns. This initiative not only helps diversify income sources, reducing reliance on a single activity, but also fosters a deeper understanding of the marine ecosystem's dynamics. As a result, the community becomes more resilient to climate challenges, ensuring food security and preserving cultural practices associated with traditional fishing methods.
	Food security project	This activity contributes to climate change adaptation by enhancing the resilience of local communities to food scarcity and fluctuating environmental conditions. By promoting sustainable agricultural practices, diversifying crops, and improving access to nutritious food, the project empowers communities to better withstand climate-related challenges such as droughts and flooding. Furthermore, it encourages the adoption of climate-smart techniques that optimize resource use and reduce dependency on external food sources. As a result, the project not only strengthens food security but also fosters a sense of agency among community members, enabling them to respond effectively to the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods.

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

6.1 Alignment of the Project with Colombi's NDC 3.0

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) establishes that climate action must be grounded in the principles of **climate justice, just transition, and intergenerational equity**.

Under these principles, the NDC explicitly recognizes the **essential role of Afro-descendant communities** in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Through their collective territories—covering more than **5.6 million hectares** across strategic

ecosystems—these communities are considered key actors in conservation efforts, contributing both to **carbon sequestration** and **hydrological regulation**.

It is also important to note that Afro-descendant communities are **particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts**, due, among other factors, to **structural inequalities** and the **geographical characteristics of their territories**. Recognizing these conditions, **NDC 3.0 highlights the importance of strengthening Afro-descendant organizational processes**, integrating their **ancestral knowledge and cultural practices** as essential components for **climate resilience**and the **fight against deforestation**.

In terms of alignment between the NDC and the Project, it is noted that:

- The project adopts a **differentiated approach**, as it is **proposed and implemented by Afro-descendant communities**. It is worth noting that **NDC 3.0 was developed in collaboration with these communities**, recognizing their **collective territories as strategic areas for climate action**.

  Accordingly, the REDD+ project not only contributes to **climate change mitigation**, but also advances key aspects highlighted in the NDC, such as the **strengthening of community organizational processes**. This alignment is evidenced by the fact that the project has served as a **tool enabling the two Community Councils to formulate their Ethnodevelopment Plans**.

- The NDC places special emphasis on **environmental democracy** and the **Escazú Agreement**, highlighting the principles of **effective participation, access to information, and environmental justice**. In this regard, it is important to note that the project conducted a **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)** process, which included **information-sharing sessions, clarification of questions, and formal approval of the project** by the communities.

  To ensure that this consent is maintained over time, the project has organized **ongoing meetings with community members** aimed at **strengthening local capacities**, **promoting accountability processes**, and **upholding community governance structures**, recognizing the **General Assembly as the highest decision-making body**.

  Additionally, the project has established a **formal mechanism for Petitions, Complaints, Claims, and Suggestions** to guarantee **continued access to information** and ensure transparency throughout implementation.

- The NDC prioritizes **Nature-based Solutions (NbS)** as strategies that integrate **local knowledge and scientific understanding** to strengthen resilience. It should be noted that the project falls within this **NbS category**, as it is an **initiative developed and led by the Afro-descendant communities themselves**, through which they can advance the implementation of their **Ethnodevelopment Plans**.

  Throughout the project's implementation, several activities have been carried out focusing on the **restoration of degraded areas**, with a particular emphasis on the **protection of mangrove ecosystems** and the **planting of native species**.

- **NDC 3.0** commits to **reducing deforestation to a range of 37,500 – 49,999 hectares per year by 2035**, and to **limiting the country's net greenhouse gas emissions to 155 – 161 MtCO_2e by 2035**.

  Within this framework, during the **monitoring period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2024**, the project achieved a **net emission reduction of 1,372,631 tCO_2e**, consisting of **1,305,946 tCO_2e from avoided deforestation** and **66,685 tCO_2e from avoided degradation**.
  These results represent a **direct contribution to the mitigation pillar of Colombia's NDC**, specifically within the **AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector**.

- The NDC establishes **RENARE (National Registry for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions)** as the official system for reporting mitigation actions. In this regard, it is important to highlight that the project is **registered in RENARE**, thereby **complying with the national accounting requirements for emission reduction results**.

- The project maintains **technical consistency with the NDC**, as its **baseline and quantification calculations** are **updated in accordance with the most recent National Forest Reference Emission Level (NREF)** issued by the **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)** and validated by the **UNFCCC**.

- The NDC operates under a **multi-level governance framework** that includes **regional environmental authorities**. Within this context, the project recognizes the **Regional Autonomous Corporation for the Sustainable Development of Chocó (CODECHOCO)** as an **institutional partner**, given its role as **territorial biodiversity coordinator**, as well as **trust fund expenditure**

manager and **technical and legal reviewer** of the community-led implementation projects during the monitoring period.

- In alignment with the NDC's articulation with various national planning instruments, such as the **Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plans**, the project also seeks to establish **territorial-level integration and coordination** with these frameworks.

Table 10. Alignment between the project and the NDC 3.0

Activity	Sub activity	Responsible	Evidence	Temporality
1. Assurance of alignment and official registration	1.1. Maintaining the project's active registration in RENARE	Primary: BIOFIX (Technical and administrative management) Secondary: Community Councils (Project validation and sovereignty)	Valid certificate or proof of active registration in RENARE (Annex 44)	Permanent
	1.2. Periodic review of NDC, PNCC, and E2050 strategy updates to ensure project alignment		Internal document analyzing alignment with the national climate policy Section 5	Annually and whenever an update to the national climate policy is published
2. Monitoring of the contribution to mitigation	2.1. Monitor deforestation and degradation within the project area and the leakage belt using remote sensing, following IDEAM methodologies	Primary: BIOFIX project's direction Secondary: Community Councils	Annual forest cover maps and reports of deforested / degraded areas (hectares) (Annex 14.a.)	Annual and continuous
	2.2. Calculate GHG emission reduction (tCO_2e) by updating emission factors in accordance with the most recent Forest Reference Emission Level		Verified calculation of tCO_2e reduced per monitoring period (Annex 12)	At the end of each monitoring period (2 – 4 years)

	(NREF) published by the MADS			
	2.3. Conduct field monitoring of the implementation of action lines (e.g., reforestation, sustainable productive projects) that contribute to reducing the drivers of deforestation		Progress reports on action lines (e.g., hectares restored, families benefiting from productive projects) (Section 14)	Annual and continuous
3. Reporting and external verification	3.1. Prepare the monitoring report (MR) consolidating the quantitative and qualitative results of the period	Primary: BIOFIX (General coordination and report preparation) Secondary: Community Councils (Report review and approval; provision of evidence for safeguards compliance) External: Accredited Validation and Verification Body (VVB)	Monitoring Report published	At the end of each monitoring period
	3.2. Engage an accredited Validation and Verification Body (VVB) to perform the external audit of the project's results		Verification statement issued by the VVB	
	3.3. Formally report the verified emission reductions on the RENARE platform		Proof of reporting in RENARE (Annex 44)	
	3.4. Prepare and submit the report on compliance with the Cancun social and environmental		Safeguards report and evidence of implementation (e.g., workshop minutes, attendance lists)	

	safeguards, in accordance with the national interpretation and the requirements established under Law 2294 of 2023		(Annexes 18)	
4. Communication and coordination with climate governance	4.1. Present the verified results and project benefits during the General Assemblies of the Community Councils, ensuring transparency	Primary: Community Councils (Legal Representatives) and BIOFIX (Stakeholder engagement team) Secondary: CODECHOCO (as an institutional partner)	Minutes of accountability assemblies (Annexes 7)	Annually and after each verification
	4.2. Publish a publicly accessible summary of the project's results, thereby contributing to the objectives of the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC)		Public summary of results available online	After each verification
	4.3. Report progress and results to the regional environmental authority (CODECHOCO) and seek coordination spaces with the Regional Nodes of SISCLIMA to align the project		Official communication and meeting minutes with CODECHOCO and / or Regional Nodes	Annually and after each verification

	with territorial priorities			

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

The project shall comply with the NDCs established by the competent authority at the time of regulation.

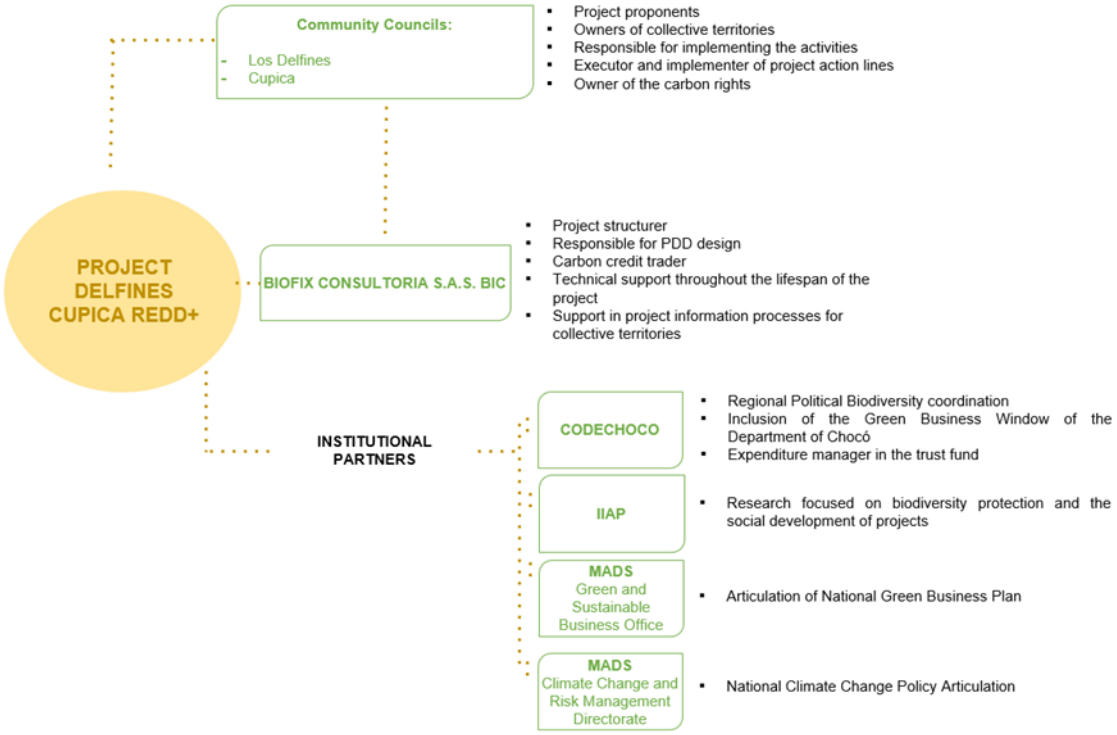
In the certification process of VCCs, both the holder and project proponents will follow the guidelines of the established mechanism by the certifier.

7 Carbon ownership and rights

7.1 Project holder

The project proponents are the Community Councils: Los Delfines and Cupica. These communities have designed BIOFIX CONSULTORIA S.A.S BIC, to manage the project document design and the commercialization of the carbon credits it generates, through a temporary association agreement signed between the parties. This was validated in 2019.

Figure 1. Organizational chart of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT



Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

The DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT includes 2 community councils that are constitute and recognized by the Ministry of the Interior and the Directorate for Black, Afro Colombian, Raizales and Palenqueras Communities.

It is noteworthy that according to Law 70 of 1993 and the planning instruments of each community council, the terms of office for the legal representatives elected in assembly are three years. According to Annex 35, there have been two legal representatives for each council during the monitoring period, as presented in the table below:

Table 11. Legal representatives during the monitoring period of the REDD+ project

Period	Name	Community Council
2020 - 2022	Jhuver Antonio Gonzalez Rivera	Los Delfines
2020 – 2022	Carlos Andrés Hurtado Díaz	Cupica
2023 – 2025	Simon Fernel Lozano Ruíz	Cupica
2023 – 2025	Juan Edilberto Pinilla Florez	Los Delfines

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

The following table presents the contact information for each community council, who are the current legal representatives.

Table 12. Project proponents

Individual or organization	**Consejo Comunitario de Cupica**
Contact person	Simon Fernel Lozano Ruiza
Job position	Legal Representative
Address	Bahía Solano
Phone number	(+57) 3232344860
Email	consejocomunitariocupica@gmail.com

Individual or organization	**Consejo Comunitario General Los Delfines**
Contact person	Juan Edilberto Pinilla Florez
Job position	Legal Representative
Address	Bahía Solano
Phone number	(+57) 3122482827
Email	ccdelfinesjuradobahia.org@gmail.com

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

7.2 Other project participants

7.2.1 BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS BIC

It is company of society by simplified actions that aims to promote and strengthen sustainable development and social well-being, through the formation and implementation of projects with the approach of nature-based solutions, which seeks to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

Thus, in its trajectory it has established ten REDD+ projects which are in the implementation phase. Among these, it should be that they have been carried out in indigenous reserves, territories of black communities and with private actors.

Table 13. BIOFIX BIC Information

Individual or organization	**BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS BIC**
Contact person	Carlos Andrés Méndez
Job position	General Director
Address	Av. Cra. 45 No. 108A – 50 Of. 404, Bogotá D.C.
Phone number	(+57) 310 4121703
Email	direccion.general@biofix.com.co

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

7.2.2 Environmental Authorities with jurisdiction in the project area and related planning instruments

The environmental authority with jurisdiction in the area where the project is located is the Autonomous Regional Corporation for Sustainable Development of Chocó – CODECHOCO, which, within its functions, is responsible for directing the land use planning process to mitigate improper exploitation, such as deforestation processes. As part of this, it includes the strengthening of the technical capacity of the Green Business Window in its planning instruments, the consolidation of the community forest guardians' group in collective territories with the aim of engaging in processes for climate change mitigation and adaptation. This is intended to enhance the implementation of REDD+. Additionally, the environmental authority is one of the grantors of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT trust, where it oversees the financial resources of the project. In this capacity, the environmental authority serves as a technical and legal reviewer of implementation projects and as an expenditure authorizer.

7.2.3 Entities and institutions that support implementation of REDD+ Project

In the process of implementing the activities associated with the project's lines of action, various entities have been involved, each playing different roles in each activity. For example, some have provided professionals and support to develop the activities, while others have trained and employed members of the councils, among other contributions.

The entities referenced are named in Section 14.1, under each of the activities in which they participated.

7.3 Agreements related to carbon rights

Within the framework of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project, there are two community councils. Therefore, in the context of the autonomy of each collective territory, two separate contracts were signed with each of the community councils. These contracts were approved by the General Assembly, which is the highest authority of each Community Council.

In relation to the scope of the mandate contract that exists between the involved communities and the developer, it is worth mentioning that, according to the protocols and procedures established by BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS BIC, the contractual typology is a collaboration contract. This means it is an atypical or unnamed contract that does not have special regulation in the Colombian legal system. In this regard, it is governed by the principle of autonomy of will as be agreed between the parties, the regulations in the Law regarding contracts in the Commercial and Civil Codes, and, subsidiarily, by what is indicated in auxiliary sources of law such as jurisprudence and Doctrine.

Similarly, within the contract, the differential ethnic approach of the communities that make up the collective territory is respected, thereby explicitly enshrining adherence to the special regime that covers the community councils in the exercise of their collective property rights, their self-determination, and autonomy. This includes the following regulations: Law 21 of 1991, Law 70 of 1993, Law 725 of 2001, Decree 1745 of 1995, among other norms and jurisprudence applicable to black communities. In this regard, the designation of the contract is: Temporary Association Agreement.

The "Temporary Association Agreement" aims to: Jointly develop and manage the issuance and marketing of carbon credits (certified greenhouse gas emission reductions) generated through a REDD+ project in the territory of the GENERAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL LOS DELFINES / COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF CUPICA.

According to the stipulations in the contract, the parties that make up the agreement are:

BIOFIX BIC; within the contract assumes the role of "Managing Partner," which essentially corresponds to two basic characteristics: on one hand, its role as developer, and on the other, the powers granted by the owners of the collective territory for the issuance and marketing of the carbon credits issued.

GENERAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL LOS DELFINES / COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF CUPICA; As owners of the collective territories and proponents of the initiative, they jointly and collaboratively carry out the necessary actions to execute the object of the contract.

Thus, the legal representative of each Community Council possesses the legal authority to sign contracts, as established by the legislation for black communities, particularly article 12, sections 1 and 5 of Decree 1745 of 1995.

As mentioned above, the ownership and rights over the land that make up the community councils belong to the black communities that have traditionally occupied the territory demarcated within the boundaries specified in each of the resolutions.

Finally, in accordance with the processes of participation, information, and autonomous decision-making of each of the community councils, it was established that the duration of the contracts is 20 years, and they may be modified by mutual agreement and in writing between the parties.

Regarding the benefit distribution mechanism, this was agreed upon in the General Assembly, the highest decision-making body. The Councils, as participants and owners of the collective territory where the REDD+ project is developed, are entitled to a larger percentage of the profits from the number of credits the project generates. These will be paid as the carbon credits are marketed, while BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS BIC, in its role as managing partner, receives a smaller share of the profits from the credits generated by the project, for its work as developer of the initiative and manager for the issuance and marketing of the generated carbon credits.

Table 14. Main characteristics of the contracts

Request	Document – Contract of association	
Parties signing the agreement	1. Community council of Cupica (Current contract) & BIOFIX BIC. 2. General Community council Los Delfines (Current contract) & BIOFIX BIC.	
Purpose of agreement	Develop a REDD+ project in the territories that make the community councils.	
Date of the agreement	April 16, 2021	
Name of the GHG project	DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT	
Period of quantification of GHG emission removals/reductions	The duration of REDD+ project is from 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2039. Since the sign of the contract are 21 years.	
Responsibilities obligations, and rights of each of the signatory parties	BIOFIX BIC: Respect and compliance with the national and international legal framework for ethnic communities, always respecting the rights to self-determination and autonomy. Comply with the Cancún Safeguards. Bring always information to the Community Councils in the development of the REDD+ project.	Community Council: Provide information requested by BIOFIX BIC. Not to contract with a different company for the development of the project. Execute the PDD for the project, with the objective of guaranteeing its permanence.

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

7.4 Land tenure

Through Resolution No. 02700 of December 21, 2001, the collective lands occupied by the black communities were awarded to the **Community Council of Cupica**, comprising 39.003 hectares and 8.277 m^2.

The local participation system of the community council of Cupica follows the guidelines established by Law 70 of 1993 and its regulatory decree 1745 of 1995, which adopt the process for the recognition of the right to collective property, delimiting the exercise of participation within the local scenario. Within this framework, the General Assembly and the Council Board are established. The General Assembly is comprised of all families of Afro-Colombian descent who are part of the territory, while the Council Board consists of individuals designated by the Assembly to assume representation and leadership in the territory (Junta directiva Consejo Comunitario de Cupica & Profesionales del Pacífico S.A.S, 2021).

The Council is the ethnic-territorial organization that holds collective property rights and, by exercising its right to autonomy, ensures the conservation and protection of it. It administers based on internal regulations, mediates internal conflicts, and undertakes the cycle of programs and projects with the public and private entities it interacts with.

The **General Community Council Los Delfines** is composed of the general assembly, the board of directors, the legal representation, the Local Community Councils, and the technical committees or working groups. This organizational structure, as well as the functions of each instance, are guided by Decree 1745 of 1995.

It is worth noting that each local council has its respective board of directors. In total, the boards are composed of 109 individuals, of whom fifty-five are women, representing 50%. Women predominantly hold positions of greater responsibility (Junta Directiva CCGD, 2022).

8 Environmental Aspects

Considering that the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project is mainly focused on the conservation of forests that are part of the territory for the generation of carbon credits, no negative environmental impacts are expected because of the implementation of the project.

From the conception of the REDD+ project, it is expected to generate positive environmental impacts in the community council areas, mainly for the forest areas. This is expected to reduce deforestation and forest degradation thanks to: 1) The monitoring of cover proposed since the conception of the project, and for which the use of GIS tools has been established, 2) The restoration of degraded ecosystems in the community councils that have been developed with the support of entities with technical capacity, and that with the support of the project it is expected that the project will continue, 3) Training processes raised within the action lines to strengthen technical capacities.

However, with the decrease in deforestation and degradation processes, and with the support of the action lines related to restoration, additional impacts are expected such as the recovery of habitats for wildlife, and with these the recovery of ecological processes that allow the recovery of biodiversity attributes (structure, function, and composition).

Invasive species introduction

The communities that are part of the community councils have occupied these territories ancestrally and have built their worldview based on the relationship they generated with the natural environment, with this they have prioritized the conservation of ecosystems and their associated diversity. Based on these considerations, they have developed artisanal practices for the use of the resources provided by the territory, giving priority to the management and use of native species (Junta Directiva CCGD, 2022; Junta directiva Consejo Comunitario de Cupica & Profesionales del Pacífico S.A.S, 2021).

Under this conservation vision, the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project was designed to protect the forest that are part of the councils and improve the living conditions of the communities. This is achieved through the implementation of the lines of action described in section 2.3, which seek to strengthen ancestral practices of production and use of the forest, through technical assistance and training, without seeking the introduction of invasive species and even giving priority to native species. Additionally, the National Plan for the Prevention, Control and Management of Introduced, Transplanted and Invasive Species developed by the Colombian Ministry of Environment will be considered.

This plan considers the characterization of invasive species at the national level, determines the establishment of measures for the prevention, management, control, and eradication of invasive species, as well as research on these species together with the understanding of the interaction of these species in the habitats in which they found (Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, 2011). Under these guidelines, CODECHOCO have developed the actions described in the plan at the territorial level in the department of Chocó.

9 Socioeconomic Aspects

BIOFIX BIC as project developer, based on the experience of the different REDD+ project it has structured in the country, has identified together with the community councils, that due to their territorial, cultural, social, and economic conditions, the potential negative impacts are:

Table 15. Impacts and steps to mitigate them

Impacts	Steps to mitigate
Change of the productive activities of communities, it should be considered that, in the Pacific region, productive activities are usually transmitted from generation to generation, which in some cases are influenced by unforeseen phenomena such as migration, armed conflict, large-scale projects that generate transformations in ecosystems and it could be thought that REDD+ projects can influence these activities, restricting or modifying can influence these activities, restricting or modifying them completely.	From the conception of the REDD+ project, the community councils' vision of the territory is recognized, as reflected in its planning instruments such as the internal regulations, and in the joint process of constructing lines of action. Therefore, in the processes of technical and financial evaluation of the implementation of resources, the activities to be carried out will seek to consider this vision and the cultural conditions that characterize the councils.
Discord due to lack of clarity in the distribution mechanisms, REDD+ projects give great opportunities to the territories to obtain resources. However, both due to lack of information and false expectations, some people may think that economic resources are distributed only among some sectors of the communities, which can generate tensions, acts of violence or other among the communities.	To avoid false expectations and misinformation among the members of the community councils, the development of different informative spaces, training, accountability, accompaniment, among others, is foreseen, so that the community has truthful and relevant information about the development of the project. In addition, BIOFIX BIC has a person in the Pacific territory who oversees direct and constant communication with councils.
Governance conflicts, in the community councils the legal representatives are the persons who should related with other entities and manage the relevant information. When the relationship is regular between this person and the people who integrated management board or even general assembly, governance conflicts can happen. Even these conflicts could start for REDD+ project.	Since the conception of the project, a line of action has been proposed to strengthen governance, which seeks to consolidate the governance structures of the councils, as described in the internal regulations. This is done through training process.
Inappropriate expectations, when REDD+ projects star is common that people who is in	With the development of each of the phases of the project, and in accordance with the

the project area have expectations about economic resources or even related with territorial management, when these expectations are not managed with the right information can generate conflicts.	changes of authorities of the councils, informative spaces related to the status of the project and compliance with socio-environmental safeguards are foreseen, allowing feedback spaces regarding the management of the project and its implications in the territory.

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

Cost and benefits the project may bring to the communities

During the project formulation process, spaces were developed in which needs were identified, as well as a recognition of the local and regional context in which the community councils are involved. This led to the formulation of the action lines presented in section 2.3, which in general terms seek to address the needs identified and that may cover the activities developed by the community councils during the life of the project.

Once the action lines have been formulated, they are socialized with the community councils, since it is through them that the project resources are executed. At the beginning of the implementation phase, BIOFIX BIC performs a constant accompaniment, which consist of:

- The Community councils formulate investment projects that, on the one hand, respond to the action lines, and on the other, respond to the needs prioritized in its meeting spaces and those described in ethno-development plans.
- Training related to formulation of investment projects.

Once finalized investment projects, the Community Councils send the supports that show the execution of the projects and the indicators proposed in each case.

10 Stakeholders' Consultation

Based on the intention of the Community Councils to carry out the REDD+ initiative through the conservation of its forests, BIOFIX BIC begins the outreach phase through meetings with the community council where in exercise of the autonomy and self-determination that assists them expressed their clear and express interest to the company BIOFIX BIC to establish the bases and lines of joint work, to make approaches with the base authorities, to achieve the establishment of a cooperation or association agreement that allows the development of a project of Reduction of Greenhouse Gases from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in their territory and according to the process of participation and approval established by the communities.

At this moment and with a view to materialize the indicated intention, a period of exchange of information begins between the Community Councils and BIOFIX BIC, to study the feasibility of developing a project of Reduction of Greenhouse Gases from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in the territory of the Community Councils.

The prioritization in this phase is the socialization of the characteristics of the project, roll of BIOFIX BIC and the Communities themselves within the formulation, establishment of the action lines, benefit sharing mechanisms and clarifications were made before the signing of the temporary partnership contract. All the above to socialize and approve with the knowledge of the board of directors, communities and representatives of DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project in the framework of the general assembly, as the highest decision-making body.

More specifically, the **Socialization Assemblies** had as objective to inform communities about the purpose and progress of REDD+ project. In these, the leaders of the BIOFIX BIC project area share in a practical way, through workshops, activities, and printed and audiovisual material, the benefits, the phases, the rules of the game of their projects, seeking the active participation of the communities to develop the project jointly.

From the initial phase of approach between the parties involved, there has been a constant and open dialogue between BIOFIX BIC and the communities who are proponents of the project. In such a way that professionals from the company have traveled to the territory to highlight the problems, current situation, engage in dialogue with the community and legal representatives and hold workshops with the community.

Consequently, BIOFIX BIC has provided a joint work process with the communities that make up the Community Councils and the stakeholders that represent them, to fully guarantee the rights of participation of ethnic communities, which implies the making decisions within the project design by them as holders of the conservation initiative.

Within the consultation process, an intergenerational and gender approach has been considered with special attention to vulnerable and / or marginalized people.

As evidence of the inquiry, there are the following pertinent documentary supports that account for the meetings held, procedures that received full feedback from the parties involved. In all these spaces, feedback is given to resolve the concerns of the community attendees.

- Consent Letter from the Community Council of Cupica. In this document, the council expresses its consent to carry out the REDD+ project, following the clarifications provided by BIOFIX BIC about the project. This document was signed on January 8, 2019 (Annex 2b).
- Consent Letter from the General Community Council Los Delfines. In this document, the Council expresses its consent to carry out the REDD+ project, following the clarifications provided by BIOFIX BIC about the project. This document was signed on January 10, 2019 (Annex 2a).
- Socialization of the project with the General Community Council Los Delfines. In these socialization spaces, some details of the REDD+ project were discussed, and an exercise to prioritize action lines was conducted by the council communities themselves. Each record has its date of creation; these were made between January and February 2019 (Annex 3a).
- General Assembly of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent for the REDD+ project of the General Community Council Los Delfines. This space involved a socialization of the REDD+ project and addressed fundamental aspects such as benefit distribution, land use, and commitments acquired with the implementation of the project. This event took place on February 11, 2019 (Annex 5a).
- General Assembly of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent for the REDD+ project of the Community Council of Cupica. This space involved a socialization of the REDD+ project and addressed fundamental aspects such as benefit distribution, land use, and commitments acquired with the implementation of the project. This event took place on February 9, 2019 (Annex 5a).
- General Assembly to provide information about the project status to the Community Council of Cupica. In this meeting, the project status and the commercialization of the first certified credits were discussed with the community. This event took place on November 23, 2019 (Annex 5c).
- Assembly for endorsement of the project and action lines with the Community Council of Cupica. In this space, information was provided about the progress of the project and the action lines the council wishes to implement. This meeting took place on March 9, 2020 (Annex 5d).
- Record of the General Assembly of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the General Community Council Los Delfines. Where agreements between the

company and the community council for the development of the REDD+ project were endorsed. This event took place on December 17, 2020 (Annex 6a).

- Informative Meeting with the Community Council of Cupica. In this space, clarifications were provided about the financial management of the REDD+ project. This event took place on July 31, 2022 (Annex 7a).
- Training Meeting with the Community Council of Cupica. In this space, information about the project status was provided, some theoretical aspects of the REDD+ mechanism were addressed, and training on investment project formulation was conducted. This event took place on March 11, 2023 (Annex 7b).
- Meeting for authorities of the General Community Council Los Delfines with the BIOFIX BIC departments. In this space the Community Council discussed various concerns about the operation of the project, together with each of the BIOFIX BIC departments, which helped address the concerns with the areas responsible for each aspect. This event took place on February 3, 2023 (Annex 7c).
- Training Meeting with the General Community Council Los Delfines. In this space, information about the project status was provided, some theoretical aspects of the REDD+ mechanism were addressed, and training on investment project formulation was conducted. This event took place on March 12, 2023 (Annex 7d).

Through different activities, workshops, assemblies, and meetings, relevant information has been provided to the community councils about the scope of the project and the expected results, which guarantees the legitimacy and full knowledge of the decisions taken to carry out advance the formulation and implementation of the REDD+ project.

In relation to the application of the Cancun Safeguards interpretive elements within the Colombian context, the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project has implemented various actions aimed at complying with these elements, both from BIOFIX BIC and from the Community Councils, within the framework of collaboration.

One of the most significant advancements has been the formulation and implementation of the company's internal safeguards policy, which includes specific annexes detailing the monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) mechanisms, as well as a compilation of internal indicators that allow for the tracking of safeguard implementation throughout the execution of the projects developed by the company.

In this context, the first edition of the safeguards workshop was held in August 2024 within the collective territories. This event included a conceptual approach to safeguards with community participation and the identification of impacts perceived by the communities within the framework of the REDD+ Project (Annexes 18g and 18h).

As a result of this workshop, both actions already being implemented by the involved parties and potential measures to mitigate the negative impacts identified by the communities were identified (Annexes 18g and 18h).

It is important to highlight that this process is continuous throughout the entire implementation of the project. Therefore, in accordance with the safeguards policy, the development of new periodic safeguards workshops is planned. These sessions will be aimed at sharing results, continuously identifying new impacts, defining appropriate actions, and incorporating topics of interest for the communities, such as ecosystem services.

To support the agreements reached and materialize the commitments acquired, the communities through their authorities consented to the conclusion of the temporary association contract that involves the participants of the REDD+ project, that is, BIOFIX CONSULTORIA S.A.S BIC, General Community Council Los Delfines, and Community Council of Cupica.

This contractual instrument established what was related to the conditions for the Issuance and Marketing of Carbon credits for the Reduction of certificated GHG emissions generated in the territories that make up the community councils. In addition to establish the legal-contractual conditions of the project and reflecting the distribution of benefits, the document in question establishes a clear procedure for the feedback and solution of controversies that arise during the REDD+ project.

It was pointed out that the contract would be governed under the Commercial, Civil legislation and special regime of Afro Colombian communities in the exercise of their rights as collective ownership entities, mainly, according to the provisions of Law 70 of 1993 and Decree 1745 of 1995, including the special regulation for the management, activities, projects, and products related to the project.

Also, it was established that the differences, conflicts, or controversies in relation to the formulation, celebration, validity, execution, interpretation, termination, and / or liquidation of the contract will be resolved by mutual agreement between the parties, paying attention to the dispute resolution mechanism before the Ministry of the Interior or a Center for Conciliation in Law.

Finally, the differences that cannot be solved through mediation will be settled in the last instance before the Ordinary Justice.

11 REDD+ Safeguards

The implementation of REDD+ initiatives such as private projects, an in this case the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project, aims to generate social and environmental benefits for all those involved in greenhouse gas emissions reduction activities through forest conservation.

The REDD+ safeguards of the UNFCCC outline a global framework o social, environmental, and governance principles under which REDD+ activities and measures must be implemented. By complying with the content of this global framework, countries can minimize the risks posed by REDD+ measures and increase the possibility of obtaining both carbon and non-carbon related benefits of REDD+.

The principles and procedures that guide the implementation of social and environmental safeguards by the parties to the UNFCCC arise from decisions made at the Conference of Parties – COP meetings. Specifically, decision 1CP/16 established measures to reduce emissions associated with deforestation and forest degradation, conservation, and the enhancement of forest degradation, conservation, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks, commonly known as REDD+. The Cancun safeguards were also established, which include[2]:

A. That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements.
B. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, considering national legislation and sovereignty.
C. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by considering relevant international obligations, national circumstances, and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
D. The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples, and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision.
E. That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits, taking into account the

[2] UNFCCC Decision 1/CP. 16, Annex I, paragraph 2

need for sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependence on forests in most countries, reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the International Mother Earth Day.

F. Actions to address the risks of reversals.
G. Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

These REDD+ Safeguards are considered a general framework of social, environmental, and governance elements under which REDD+ activities must be implemented, seeking to minimize risks and increase the likelihood of achieving REDD+ benefits, as well as ensuring the protection of rights and compliance with obligations of the actors involved in a REDD+ project.

In the guidelines established by the UNFCCC, safeguards should be included within a Safeguard Information System of each country, which in turn is part of the National REDD+ Strategy for the implementation of such mechanism.

To comply with the guidelines on REDD+ Safeguards, Colombia has made progress in the development of two documents that provide guidelines for the national approach to REDD+ safeguards. The first one is title *"Structure of the National Safeguard System".*

Colombia has advanced in the development of two documents that provide guidance for the national approach to social and environmental safeguards for REDD+. The first document, titled *"Structure of the National System for REDD+: Colombia's provisions for addressing and respecting social and environmental safeguards for REDD+"* (Camacho & Guerrero, 2017), outlines the structure of the national safeguard system – SNS that considers the national approach to safeguards and describes the following structural components: the interpretation of the Cancun safeguards in the national context, the corresponding legal and institutional framework, measures and instruments that promote their implementation and respect, the compliance framework, and a safeguard information system.

The second document is a booklet for the national interpretation of social and environmental safeguards for REDD+, jointly developed by MADS, the ONU-REDD Program, and WWF Colombia (Camacho & Guerrero, 2017). It describes the progress of the process of interpreting the seven safeguards established for REDD+ without much background, as stated there, the process of interpreting and applying social and environmental safeguards in Colombia is still under construction. For the present project in relation to social and environmental safeguards, what is stated in Resolution 1447 of 2018, article 41 is considered:

> *Article 41. "REDD+ project holders must report information on compliance with environmental and social safeguards to RENARE, especially regarding project participation, land ownership and tenure conditions in the intervention area, consent of property owners, possessors or occupants of the land where the initiative will be implemented, compatibility with territorial planning and management instruments".*

The national interpretation component of safeguards for Colombia, as of the present date, consists of 15 elements categorized as institutional, sociocultural, and environmental, as shown below.

To comply with the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ regarding the need for a system to provide information on how REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected, Colombia has progressed in the structuring of a National Safeguard System – SNS and is working on the development of its components.

The construction of the national interpretation elements was based on criteria and principles, as well as the specific characteristics of the Colombia context. In this sense, safeguards are not a set of fixed rules but a broad framework that must be adapted to the particularities of each context, and they are essential to ensure that REDD+ strategies are implemented in a responsible and sustainable manner, protecting the rights of local communities and conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The SNS allows Colombia to define how safeguards should be addressed in a coherent manner and ensure that all REDD+ activities and measures within a country are covered by applicable safeguard policies in all areas, regardless of the source of funding or initiative. The SNS in Colombia is still under development, and it will need to substantially define the safeguards to be implemented in the country, the measures that support their effective implementation, and the aspects of the Compliance System that allow for transparent monitoring and reporting, addressing controversies and addressing any non-compliance in implementing the requirements established under safeguards. Below, we highlight the compliance of the mentioned REDD+ safeguards considering the national and institutional context and the specific elements that ensure compliance in the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project.

According to these considerations, below the results of implementation of safeguards on the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT are presented.

Safeguard A1 of Colombia. Compliance with international agreements signed by Colombia on Forest, Biodiversity, and Climate Change.

BIOFIX BIC as a structuring company will evaluate each year the compliance with legal requirements, on section 5 in relation to:

- Identify legal and environmental requirements.
- Adjusting the reference level according to the latest IDEAM report on the reference level for the Chocó region in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1447 of 2018 or the standard that modifies, adds, or replaces it and with the most updated NREF 2024.
- Review compliance with the Land Management Schemes for the municipalities of Bahía Solano and Juradó.
- Identify socio-environmental safeguards and determine if they are complied with.

Safeguard B2 of Colombia. Transparency and access to information.

BIOFIX BIC currently addresses regulatory, institutional, and compliance aspects related to transparency of information, guided by the advances of the National Safeguard Information System, and maintains an active correspondence mechanism throughout the lifetime of project, providing information to applicants and documenting and reporting on safeguard functioning, any complaints received, and how they have been addressed.

At the national level, in accordance with Resolution 1447, the National Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction – RENARE was created, and BIOFIX BIC registered the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project. We also have an information management procedure implemented were documents account for questions, complaints, suggestions are received through the corresponding email (correspondencia@biofix.com.co), as well as other communications related to financial issues of investment projects.

In addition, all audiovisual material shared on the website and through different social networks includes the necessary information on contacts and the process for submitting questions, complaints and claims. The project has also been responsible for documenting and reporting on the operation of the safeguards, any complaints received and how they have been addressed.

Table 16. Evidence of the application of safeguard B2

Dissemination media	Compliance evidence
Virtual meeting	Memories of training meeting on project manual (Annexes 7b and 7d).
Posters, illustrative documents, guides, among others.	REDD+ Safeguards booklets (Annex 18b).
In-person workshops	Annexes 7a, 7c, 18g and 18 h.

Emails, website	Email report: correspondencia@biofix.com.co (Annex 18a).

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

Safeguard B3 of Colombia. Accountability

During the implementation period of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project between 2021 and 2024, it is estimated that approximately 137 information requests were resolved through email. It is noteworthy that in 2021 and 2024, although the correspondence mechanism was active, there was no strict monitoring of its management, so the exact number of PQRS requests could exceed the projected amount, taking into account that at the beginning of the project, there is usually a high volume of information requests, but with the progress of the project, questions and complaints decrease with the understanding of the project and active participation.

In this context, in 2024, the information management monitoring procedure was implemented, and there is a record of 37 documents received. These documents account for questions, complaints, suggestions received through the corresponding email (correspondencia@biofix.com.co), as well as other communications related to financial issues of investment projects.

Safeguard B4 of Colombia. Recognition of forest governance structures

The forest governance structures in Colombia were designed as a set of spaces at different levels of management to ensure the participation, coordination, and articulation of the different actors in the strategy, from a differential approach, during the REDD+ preparation process. At the national level, there is a REDD+ National Roundtable and instances of dialogue with indigenous people and black communities; at the regional level, there are regional roundtables that articulate the departments and municipalities in their planning and participation spaces. At the project level, the approach and contact activities with the authorities are demonstrated through the minutes of Socialization Assemblies and the obtaining of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (Annexes 5e and 6b).

In the same line, the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project recognizes the forest governance structure of the ethnic groups and people belonging to the community councils that proposed the project. The elements considered to evaluate the implementation actions, the action lines and the project, consider the documents of autonomous governance that are attached in Annexes 8a and 8c. It is worth noting that the construction of most of these instruments was carried out during the implementation of the REDD+ project and was possible thanks to the implementation of the Institutional Development, Governance and Collective Participation line in the Community Councils.

Safeguard B5 of Colombia. Capacity building

During the period between 2021 to 2024, activities were carried out to attend to technical and financial information requests as follows:

- **February 28, 2021:** Community council of Cupica accountability assembly in person (Annex 7h).
- **November 2, 2021:** Virtual meeting with representatives of the community council of Cupica for the presentation of current financial information (Annex 7g).
- **November 8, 2021:** Virtual meeting with the representatives of the General Community Council Los Delfines for the presentation of current financial information (Annex 7f).
- **July 31, 2022:** Face-to-face meeting with the Board of Directors of the Community Council of Cupica to discuss information on the project (Annex 7a).
- **December 8 to 9, 2022:** Accompaniment in the decision-making assembly to approve the new internal regulations together with the Ethno-development Plan and the election assembly of the new board of directors of the General Community Council Los Delfines (Annex 7e).
- **February 3, 2023:** Face-to-face meeting to carry out a space for presentation and dialogue regarding requests submitted by the authorities of the General Community Council Los Delfines to BIOFIX BIC (Annex 7c).
- **March 11, 2023:** Face-to-face meeting whose objective was to generate a training space on REDD+ and the project manual for the members of the Community Council of Cupica (Annex 7b).
- **March 12, 2023:** Face-to-face meeting whose objective was to generate a training space on REDD+ and the project manual for the members of the General Community Council Los Delfines (Annex 7d).
- **June 01, 2024:** Presentation of the status of the project to the Community Council of Cupica (Annex 7p).
- **July 8, 2024:** Share the response provided by BBVA regarding the trust user and gather proposals for designing the logo of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project (Annex 7r).
- **August 26 and 27, 2024:** Execution of the first safeguards workshop with the community of Cupica for the development of shared concepts and the identification of project impacts (Annex 18h).
- **August 29 and 30, 2024:** Execution of the first safeguards workshop with the community of Los Delfines for the development of shared concepts and the identification of project impacts (Annex 18g).
- **October 1, 2024:** Presentation of findings issued within the framework of the project audit process to the Los Delfines General Community Council (Annex 7q).

- **November 8, 2024:** Inform the community about potential delays in the validation, verification, and certification phases of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project, considering the approval of the latest NREF (Annex 7t).
- **November 13, 2024:** Inform the community about potential delays in the validation, verification, and certification phases of the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project, considering the approval of the latest NREF (Annex 7s).

Safeguard C6 of Colombia. Free, Prior and Informed Consent

The project complied with the consultation and approval processes established in the legislation and jurisprudence, and in accordance with the customs and practices of the communities, ensuring a space for their approval and consent. Additionally, the procedure related to the prior consultation with the Ministry of the Interior was carried out, who, after an exhaustive review of documents and on-site inspections, determined that it was not applicable for the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project (Annex 6c).

We demonstrate that from the approach, we were in constant contact with the communities present in the territory, so that the project is built from the recognition and respect of local and ancestral knowledge, traditions, and customs, for which the action lines were built as described in safeguard C7.

It is worth noting that, in 2021, the procedure for prior consultation was carried out with the Ministry of the Interior, an entity that, after thoroughly reviewing the project documentation and visiting the respective area, issued Resolution ST-1762 on December 24, 2021. This resolution determined that the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project does not require the Prior Consultation mechanism, since the project underwent the processes related to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, ensuring the participation of the communities in all phases of the REDD+ project (Annex 6c).

Safeguard C7 of Colombia. Traditional knowledge

For the structuring of projects, traditional practices, ancestral knowledge, and local knowledge regarding the management and stewardship of the present ecosystems are recognized and taken as a basis. Therefore, it was necessary to adapt the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project in respect of forest governance related to the previous safeguard B4.

The action lines defined by the communities themselves incorporate, recognize, and respect their knowledge, traditional practices, and traditional knowledge systems (Annex 3).

Safeguard C8 of Colombia. Benefit sharing

The temporary association contract is a collaboration agreement in which both parties contribute to jointly carry out activities for the attainment of a common benefit. The information contained in the contract and its design are constitutionally and legally protected for being private information and for being part of the industrial or business secrecy of BIOFIX BIC.

In this regard, Colombia, as a member of the Andean Community, is legally obliged to comply with community rules in accordance with the principles of preeminence and direct application.

According to Decision 486 of 2000, Article 260 must be applied, which establishes that business secrecy must be considered as such when the information it contains: i) is secret, ii) has commercial value because it is secret and iii) measures have been taken to protect it[3]. The information of a trade secret may refer to the nature, characteristics, or purposes of the products, the methods or production processes, or the means or forms of distribution or commercialization of products or services. Additionally, trade secrets do not require registration with the SIC, and their protection will depend on the extent to which the secret is kept.

Likewise, law 1755 of 2015 in Article 24 also protects industrial or commercial secrecy by indicating:

> *"Only the information and documents expressly subject to reserve by the Constitution or the law shall be confidential, and in particular: 6. Those protected by commercial or industrial secrecy, as well as the strategic plans of public utility companies. 7. Those protected by professional secrecy. Human genetic data".*

It is noted that the information under consideration is legally protected as part of the industrial or business secrecy of BIOFIX BIC but also has constitutional protection as private information (Article 15 of the Constitution).

According to the provisions mentioned, it is important to highlight that companies are expressly allowed to safeguard their industrial or commercial secrecy against any type of request that may be made to them, as it is an essential part of the functioning and survival of the company.

[3] Decision 486 of 2000 of the Andean Community – CAN.

In this sense, BIOFIX BIC inform that the requested annexes are considered trade secrets of the company and are subject to the regime of confidentiality, therefore, they cannot be shared, in accordance with the aforementioned. In any case, it is clarified that the PDD contains all the results of the project and is covered by the principles of truthfulness, consistency, transparency, and other principles of the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification system contemplated by the current regulations on the matter.

During the implementation period from 2021 to 2024, 18 investment projects have been implemented for the benefit of local communities, presented by project proponents in accordance with BIOFIX BIC project manual (Annex 11).

Additionally, in the minutes of the socialization assembly and the FPIC, the distribution of benefits is approved by mandate. Later, starting in 2019, the trust is implemented as a secure mechanism for resource administration, along with the mechanism described in the operational manual for projects, ensuring that investments in economic, social, cultural, and ecosystemic benefits are made in accordance with the objective of REDD+.

Safeguard C9 of Colombia. Territorial rights

The project is designed and developed with the recognition and respect for the territorial rights of the communities, as embodied in the respective Resolutions of constitution of the councils issued by the competent administrative authorities (Annexes 1a and 1b).

Safeguard D10 of Colombia. Full and effective participation of stakeholders

All the minutes, assembly records, and PQRS documents account for the information provided to the proponents from a differential approach regarding language, culture, and means of accessing information, as described in Safeguards B and C. Likewise, all the elements described in Safeguards A, B, and C account for the different forms of participation in the project, where freedom of expression and appropriate means for it are guaranteed to the proponents.

Safeguard E11 of Colombia. Conservation of forest and their biodiversity

The action lines proposed by the Community Councils aim to conserve ecosystems and forest cover in the project area through annual monitoring of deforested or degraded areas, issuing early warnings, and updating the identification of deforestation agents and factors. The project also includes participatory initiatives for the recovery of degraded areas of the territory, in conjunction with the communities, under a component of ownership in the conservation and management of natural resources.

The two community councils have carried out reforestation activities, where results can be seen:

- 49,5 hectares reforested with native species in General Community Council Los Delfines.
- 20 hectares reforested with native species in Community Council of Cupica
- 2 nurseries installed

Safeguard E12 of Colombia. Provision of ecosystem goods and services

The DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project guarantees the provision and maintenance of diverse ecosystem services for the benefit of the communities. It proposes initiatives for the recovery of environmentally important areas, as the establishment of ten (10) hectares of red mangrove species *Rizophorae mangle* and piñuelo mangrove species *Pelliciera rhizophorae* in Community Council of Cupica, that have been degraded and strengthens the diversification of income in the communities through green businesses that will generate resources as the ecosystem is properly managed.

Safeguard F13 of Colombia. Environmental and territorial planning

The project guarantees long-term sustainability to address the risks of reversion, coordinating actions with local and regional planning instruments, the environmental determinants defined by the regional environmental authorities (CARS) and the actions and programs established within the land-use planning schemes.

In this sense, the project guarantees compatibility with plans land-use planning instruments, like departmental development plans and the ethno-development plans. Additionally, in compliance with the environmental requirements set forth in the legislation, section 5.

Safeguard F14 of Colombia. Sectoral planning

The DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project is coordinated with Colombia's public policies on climate change, the National REDD+ Strategy – ENREDD+, the National Adaptation Plan and CONPES 3918 of 2018.

Safeguard G15 of Colombia. Emission displacement

The DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project establishes measures to avoid displacement of emissions, through the estimation of the leakage area adjacent to the project area, where a discount of the emissions reduced by the possible displacement of deforestation agents and drivers is assumed. BIOFIX BIC identify leakage was estimated 892.841 tCO_2e during the period for quantification of GHG emission reduction (01/01/2021 –

31/12/2049) representing the 10,78% of the potential emissions. For this monitoring period, the leakage was estimated at 7.902 tCO_2e.

The following table shows the compliance matrix of the actions carried out under the REDD+ socio-environmental safeguards in the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project during the period 2021 – 2024:

Table 17. Socio-environmental safeguards monitoring report in DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ 2021 - 2024

Safeguard	Activities performed	References and supports
A1. Correspondence with national legislation	Sections 5 and 11 of this document provide an update of the technical-legal evaluation for the verification of compliance with legal requirements and safeguards under the regulatory framework that guarantees them. It should be noted that the REDD+ project was formulated with the application of the NTC 6208 and Reference Level – NREF 2019 - 2022, therefore, for this monitoring report the emission factors are updated according to the NREF 2023 - 2027. A documentary review was conducted of administrative acts of existence and legal representation of the Community Councils that make up the project.	Sections 5 and 11 Annex 12
B2. Transparency and access to information	During the verification period (2021 – 2024), a total of 137 requirements related to the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project and its participants were received, corresponding to: 5 legal requests or rights of petition, 107 client participant requests, project feasibilities and others, 1 request from entities, Ministries, CARs, among others, 5 informative and miscellaneous, and 19 internal requests to BIOFIX BIC. Through the information request channel, correspondencia@biofix.com.co, and the link that is enable on the company's website, to submit Questions, Complaints, Claims, Suggestions and Complaints – PQRSD virtually, which have been answered in a timely manner within the established timeframes. Likewise, meetings have been held to support the resolution of doubts and access to information requested by the communities themselves, in compliance with criterion B2.	Annex 18a

B3. Accountability	The project has held the following meetings that provide evidence of what has been done in terms of accountability: • In-person meeting February 28, 2021: Community Council of Cupica accountability assembly in person. • Virtual meeting November 2, 2021: with the representatives of the Community Council of Cupica for the presentation of current financial information. • Face-to-face meeting July 31, 2022: with the Board of Directors of the Community Council of Cupica to discuss information on the project. • Face-to-face meeting December 8 to 9, 2022: Accompaniment in the decision-making assembly to approve the new internal regulations together with the Ethno-development Plan and the election assembly of the new board of directors of the General Community Council Los Delfines. • Face-to-face meeting February 3, 2023: to carry out a space for presentation and dialogue regarding requests submitted by the authorities of the General Community Council Los Delfines to BIOFIX BIC. • Face-to-face meeting March 11, 2023: whose objective was to generate a training space on REDD+ and the project manual for the members of the Community Council of Cupica. • August 26 and 27, 2024: Execution of the first safeguards workshop with the community of Cupica for the development of shared concepts and the identification of project impacts. • August 29 and 30, 2024: Execution of the first safeguards workshop with the community of Los Delfines for the development of shared concepts and the identification of project impacts.	Annexes 7h, 7g, 7f, 7a, 7e, 7c, 7b, 7d, 18g and 18h
B4. Recognition of Forest Governance Structures	REDD+ project actions have been developed in accordance with the internal governance structures in each of the collective territories, considering all stakeholders involved. Its application is based in internal planning exercise, in which the REDD+ project	Annexes 8c, 8a, and 11

	has given the Community Councils the opportunity to build or updated their planning instruments. For the formulation and implementation of investment projects by the communities, guidelines are given from the project manual and the process policy of the project management of BIOFIX BIC. These guidelines are socialized in training processes for community councils for the structuring of investment projects, under the autonomy of each community in its implementation, with the main goal of leaving the installed capacities so that communities can continue to manage their terrtiroy.	
B5. Capacity building	As part of the implementation of the REDD+ project, training has been provided in the formulation of investment projects based in the project manual: • Face-to-face meeting March 11, 2023: whose objective was to generate a training space on REDD+ and the project manual for the members of the Community Council of Cupica. • Face-to-face meeting March 12, 2023: whose objective was to generate a training space on REDD+ and the project manual for the members of the General Community Council Los Delfines. • August 26 and 27, 2024: Execution of the first safeguards workshop with the community of Cupica for the development of shared concepts and the identification of project impacts. • August 29 and 30, 2024: Execution of the first safeguards workshop with the community of Los Delfines for the development of shared concepts and the identification of project impacts.	Annexes 7b, 7d, 11, 18g and 18h
C6. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent - FPIC	The documents of intent, approach and convocation were compiled with each Community Council. The minutes of the FPIC socialization and approval assembly were taken. Joint construction documents were prepared or the prioritization and identification of action lines in a participatory manner and in the territory.	Annexes 6b, 5e, 6c, and 3

	It is worth noting that, in 2021, the procedure for prior consultation was carried out with the Ministry of the Interior, an entity that, after thoroughly reviewing the project documentation and visiting the respective area, issued Resolution ST-1762 on December 24, 2021. This resolution determined that the DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ project does not require the Prior Consultation mechanism, since the project underwent the processes related to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, ensuring the participation of the communities in all phases of the REDD+ project.	
C7. Respect for traditional knowledge	The documents that support the governance of the territory and its traditions (ethno-development plans) were updated. 17 investment projects have been implemented for the benefit of local communities, consistent with the action lines proposed in the PDD.	Annexes 1a, 1b, 8c, and 8a
C8. Benefit Sharing	The minutes of the socialization and FPIC assemblies were carried out, where the community councils approved the distribution of benefits by mandate. The trust was opened as a secure mechanism for managing the resources. The operating manual for the distribution of resources for investment projects according to the action lines was established. 17 investment projects were executed, which were formulated and managed by the communities, meeting the unsatisfied basic needs of the community councils.	Annexes 8c, 8a, and 3
C9. Territorial rights	From the approach and formulation phase of the project, the situation regarding land ownership in the areas where the project is developed is identified, in this case, with the land allocation resolutions. Additionally, in accordance with the planning instruments of each community, documents certifying the election processes of the authorities of each community council are requested in each government period, ensuring respect for the governance structures of each of the community councils.	Annexes 1a, 1b, 8a, 8b, 8c, and 8d
D10. Participation	Within the framework of the project, 8 face-to-face and virtual spaces have been developed for the communities belonging to the community councils.	Annexes 7h, 7g, 7f, 7a, 7e, 7c, 7b, and 7d

E11. Forest conservation and biodiversity	The REDD+ project has developed actions aimed at the recovery of forest cover, as well as the technical strengthening of the communities so that they can continue with the proposed activities.	Annexes 2, 10,11 and 12
E12. Provision of environmental goods and services	As part of the implementation of the REDD+ project, actions have focused on strengthening production under parameters of environmental sustainability and adaption to climate change, as well as ensuring food security.	Annexes 1, 12, 14, and 15
F13. Environmental and Land Management	The project ensures compatibility between its action lines, the monitoring report, the ethno-development plans, and the Chocó Departmental Development Plan, among others.	Section 5
F14. Sector Planning	Sectoral REDD+ actions are proposed based on environmental and territorial planning instruments, as well as legislation related to the conservation of forests and their biodiversity. Additionally, it is coordinated with public policies on climate change, the ENREDD+, the National Adaptation Plan and CONPES 3918 of 2018.	Section 5
G15. Forestry control and monitoring to prevent emissions displacement	The project has an estimated discount of 10% associated with leakage due to possible displacement of emissions, as well as determining the risks associated with the project through a risk matrix.	Section 16

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

As part of the evidence for safeguards B2, B3, and B5, BIOFIX BIC has participated in face-to-face and virtual dialogues.

In relation to safeguard C8 Benefit Sharing, it should be clarified that there is no specific regulation in Colombia that defines the guidelines to carry out a distribution of benefits derived from REDD+ initiatives and projects. This distribution is agreed with the authorities of the communities and approved by the highest decision-making body, the general assembly. It should be noted that the investment of the project is organized according to four financial action lines within which the action lines described in the PDD document are inscribed.

12 Special categories, related to co-benefits

No co-benefit measurements have been included for this monitoring period.

13 Grouped Projects

This project is not grouped.

14 Implementation of the project

14.1 Implementation status of the project

As mentioned earlier, the project seeks a new validation and verification process for the period from January 1st, 2021, to December 31st, 2024. New adjustments are applied concerning the updates made in the NREF and the methodology. For the first case, the NREF covers from 2023 to 2027, and in addition to including deforestation activity, it now also includes degradation activity. For the second case, the certification program has updated its methodology as well, so the project is formulated under the *"Methodological document for AFOLU sector: Quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals from REDD+ Projects v4. BCR 0002"*

For this monitoring report, the details of the activities carried out during the period from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2024, are presented below.

Table 18. Activities carried out by the community councils during the monitoring period

Activity	Objective	Sub activities	Indicators	Implementation Period and Supporting Documents	Related stakeholders
Construction of a rural aqueduct for the Huina Community	Propose the design of a rural aqueduct system for the Huina Community	Describe the current conditions of the water catchment and distribution system in the community. Preparation. Feasibility study. Designs. Community calls. Socialization. Permit processing. Final consolidation of the project. Land adaptation. Material purchase.	45 families registered in the census, benefited	August to November 2022 Annex 19. Acueducto DEL	General community councils Los Delfines

		Topsoil removal. Productive community work. Construct the rural aqueduct for the Huina Community.			
Administrative and organizational functioning of the General Community Council Los Delfines	Ensure the organizational and administrative functioning of the General Community Council Los Delfines	Hire the technical team of the council that will work in the municipal jurisdiction of Bahía Solano and Juradó. Make payments for the fees to the technical team of the Council that will work in the municipal jurisdiction of Bahía Solano and Juradó. Deliver bonuses for the activities carried out by the Board of Directors and the Legal Representative of the Council	People hired: 7	Start date: January 1, 2021 End date: December 31, 2022 Annex 20. Administrativo DEL	General community councils Los Delfines

		according to the actions executed. Settle the economic values to the taxes of the council.			
Strengthening of the rice production chain in the community council	Strengthen productively and commercially the rice chain, benefiting 35 small producers belonging to the council.	Socialization and project initiation. Visits to 35 properties, for the identification of areas to be sown and technical recommendations, by professionals who are part of the technical assistance team. Purchase of supply kits and tools, as well as equipment for the operation of the project. Installation of the purchased equipment.	Equipment purchased: 1 rice mill 1 elevator 1 electric motor 1 compact rice mill 1 sorting screen 1 set of interconnect accessories 1 electric motor 1 receiving hopper with gate 1 elevator 1 1,5hp motor 1 grain cleaner 1 portable rural dryer 1 interconnection accessory 1 packing machine 1 industrial compressor	October 15, 2021 - current Annex 21. Arroz DEL	General community councils Los Delfines Rural Development Agency – ADR UNODC

		Establishment of 35 hectares of rainfed rice, with 1 hectare per beneficiary. Maintenance of the 35 hectares of established rainfed rice. Comprehensive technical assistance for the 35 beneficiaries. Formation of the Local Management Technical Committee, as a body for operation, with the purpose of coordinating and monitoring the operational activities of the project.	1 electrical installation 1 truck-type vehicle 1 mezzanine 2,5 meters high Tools purchased: 15 machetes 15 files 15 picks 15 spades 15 axes 5 brush cutters 10 backpack sprayers 35 pairs of boots 60 sickles with wooden or plastic handles Supplies purchased: 280 bags of certified rice speed 700 bags of agricultural lime (50kg) 700 bags of DAP (50kg)		

			3.500 sacks with capacity of 50kg 210 liters of Butachlor 600 herbicide 70 liters of amine 720 herbicide 70 liters of syscomet adjuvant 210 liters of mancozeb 430 sc fungicide 70 kg of propiconazole fungicide 3 consumables for compact mills 2 all-in.one PCs 1 multifunction printer 1 desk 6 chairs 35 families benefited		
2022 election assembly	Generate the logistics and the process for convening the communities of the General	Process of calling the communities of the council. Holding the election assembly in the	Assembly held 1	Start date: October 2022 End date: December 9, 2022	General community councils Los Delfines

	Community Council Los Delfines for the Election Assembly.	village of Punta Huina.		Annex 22. Asamblea 2022 DEL	
Formulation of the Ethno-development Plan for the General Community Council Los Delfines	Combine efforts and collaboration to advise on the design and construction of the Ethno-development Plan for the council.	Definition of basic pillars that lead to the development of communities in their status as ethnic groups, which are broken down into categories and subcategories in a multilevel scheme such that by achieving the latter, the former are reached, and with these, ethno-development. Designing a characterization plan as a tool for data collection to guide the ethno-development plan. Implementation of a characterization strategy for data collection.	Assembly for the socialization and approval of planning instruments Meeting for the socialization of the document construction process Ethno-development plan formulated. Internal regulation formulated. 30 people employed as local labor.	Start date: October 1, 2020 End date: December 8, 2022 Annex 23. PED DEL	General Community Council Los Delfines Corporación Tortugas del Pacífico

		Coordination with the communities' part of the council to gather information that integrates the plan. Conducting the collective census of the communities belonging to the community council. Identification of areas of special protection, areas of interest, and cultural areas of importance for the communities. Construction of the ethno-development plan document. Socialization of the ethno-development plan document. Approval of the plan document.			

		Design of the proposal for the internal regulation document. Establishment of working tables for its socialization.			
Strengthening of artisanal fishing in the Tebada community, municipality of Bahía Solano – Chocó	Strengthening the productive capacities of the families belonging to the Tebada community, through the acquisition of necessary equipment and tools that enable the proper conduct of artisanal fishing activities.	Acquisition of equipment and tools. Training. Technical assistance.	1 vessel equipped with necessary equipment and tools for artisanal fishing. 10 families benefited with: Training in artisanal fishing. Technical assistance. Fish production and marketing. Formation of a community association for the project.	Start date: June 15, 2022 End date: September 22, 2022 Annex 24. Pesca CP	Community council of Cupica

Development of the Environmental Management Plan EMP in the collective territories of the General Community Council Los Delfines.	Develop the Environmental Management Plan for the collective territory of the Los Delfines at 13 points of interest, aimed at preservation, conservation, care, and generation of opportunities for its communities.	Development of the environmental diagnosis as input for the EMP Development of the social diagnosis as input for the EMP Structuring of the Environmental Management Plan	Environmental Management Plan formulated. 2 people hired as local labor	Start date: June 25, 2021 End date: September 2023 Annex 25. PMA DEL	General Community Council Los Delfines Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral de la Cuenca del Pacífico – FUNDEPA Corporación Social Mejor Futuro
Water purification system for the local councils located in the municipality of Juradó	Ensure access to drinking water for the members of the Delfines community council located in the municipality of Juradó.	Construction of a water purification plant	240 people benefited 3 people hired as local labor	Start date: November 15, 2021 End date: December 12, 2021 Annex 26. Potabilizadora DEL	General Community Council Los Delfines
Design and construction of the community bridge located in the local council of Mecana.	Construct a metal structure bridge in the local council of Mecana, located in Bahía Solano	Supply and installation of FIXIDINGDECK system consisting of a 14x40 structural profile. Supply and installation of aluminum structure	One bridge constructed	Start date: May 20, 2021 End date: December 11, 2021 Annex 27. Puente mecana DEL	General Community Council Los Delfines

		for the platform with structural profile. Installation of diameter columns. Foundation.			
Mangrove restoration in the Estero, Resaca, and Resquita sectors	Establish 10 hectares of different mangrove species within the Community Council.	Socialization of the project with the community. Selection of beneficiaries for mangrove planting, in conjunction with the assembly. Collection and purchase of seeds. Socialization and field planting methodology. Seed storage. Development of recovery activities.	4.500 plants of red mangrove *Rhizophora mangle* 23.000 plants of piñuelo *Pelliciera rhizophorae* 70 people employed as local labor	Annex 28. Reforestacion CP	Community council of Cupica
Participatory reforestation of degraded	Reforest the ecosystems that have been most	Socialization of the project.	3 areas defined and georeferenced	Start date: 2021 End date: 2023	General Community Council Los Delfines

ecosystems in the communities of General Community Council Los Delfines[4]	affected by anthropogenic activities, through the inclusion of the community	Identification and georeferencing of areas to be intervened. Construction of nurseries. Seedling production. Reforestation.	2 nurseries constructed 98 hectares reforested 5 hectares in productive systems 3 nurseries built	Annex 29. Reforestation DEL	
Remodeling and locative adjustments of the headquarters of the General Community Council Los Delfines in Bahía Solano	Remodel the headquarters of the Community Council located in Bahía Solano.	Roof replacement. Floor improvement. Wall improvement. Improvement of electrical and sanitary networks. Improvement of access points.	Headquarters of the Community Council in Bahía Solano improved and with the necessary adjustments.	Annex 30. Sede Bahia DEL	General Community Council Los Delfines MAWEC ARQUITECTOS SAS

[4] This activity began in 2020 and was included in the previous monitoring report, which covered the years 2019 and 2020.

		Replacement of doors and windows.			
Construction of the headquarters of the General Community Council Los Delfines in Juradó	Construct the headquarters of the Community Council in the municipality of Juradó	Conduct studies and designs for the construction. Construction of the two-story headquarters.	One community headquarters constructed	Start date: December 1, 2022 Currently Annex 31. Sede Jurado DEL	General Community Council Los Delfines CONSTRUCTORRES MADERAS SAS H&H ARQUITECTURA
Food security project	Contribute to the recovery of food security in the Huaca community.	Raise awareness among the project beneficiaries about the importance of promoting traditional agricultural production systems in the community. Professional and technical support to all project beneficiaries. Planting of plantain in association with cassava. Field visits to the beneficiary families.	40 families benefited 40 productive units benefited	Start date: July 2021 Currently Annex 32. Seg alimentaria DEL	General Community Council Los Delfines

Community Tourism in the Community Council of Cupica	Design a community tourism agency as an alternative for the tourism development of Bahía Solano and its surroundings.	Generate an economic alternative for rural, peasant, indigenous, and Afro-descendant communities to generate complementary income to daily economic activities. Defend and revalue local cultural and natural resources.	Analysis of the tourism offer in the municipality of Bahía Solano Acquisition of equipment and supplies to equip the administrative office: 20 Families benefited: 4	Annex 33. Turismo CP	Community council of Cupica
Production and commercialization of Vanilla planifolia in the Community Council of Cupica	Produce and commercialize Vanilla planifolia from the perspective of environmental and economic sustainability in the village of Cupica.	Socialization of the project with the community. Selection and hiring of qualified labor. Training in crop management. Collection and selection of seeds. Transport of equipment, tools, materials, and	Socialization of the project with the participation of 128 people. 251 people benefited. Planting of 250 vanilla seedlings. 27 local labor jobs generated.	Annex 34. VainillaCP	Community council of Cupica

		project beneficiaries. Preparation of establishment sites. Seed planting. Crop maintenance. Activities related to fertilization.			
Intervention of roads and pathways in the community of Nabugá, within the General Community Council Los Delfines	Improving land intercommunication through the construction of a community trail in the local council of Nabugá, which is part of the General Community Council Los Delfines	Clean the area designated as the community trail Acquire sacks to place along the community trail Build the steps that provide safe access to the Nabugá waterfall Perform maintenance on the trail	1 community trail constructed and adapted for tourism	Start date: February 2022 End date: January 2023 Annex 41. Senderos Nabuga	General Community Council Los Delfines
Creation of conditions for early childhood	Provide early childhood education services	Carry out the hiring processes for professionals and	10 people employed	Start date: March 2024	General Community Council Los Delfines

education and care for the General Community Council Los Delfines	within the framework of comprehensive early childhood care, in accordance with the operational manuals and the technical guidelines for early childhood care, as well as the directives established by ICBF, in alignment with the state policy for the integral development of early childhood "from zero to forever."	assistants to implement the activities. Develop the work plans and ensure their implementation.		End date: January 2025 Annex 43. Proyecto ICBF DEL	ICBF
Implementation of the first safeguards workshop with the communities of the Community Councils	Recognize the general concepts associated with safeguards and identify the project's impacts on the territories based on the community's experience.	Organization of a meeting in each of the Community Councils for the implementation of the safeguards workshop, in which participatory action research tools were used.	2 meetings done	Start date: August 2024 End date: August 2024 Annexes 18g, 18h and 18i	General Community Council Los Delfines Community council of Cupica BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS BIC

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

14.1.1 Risk analysis of non-permanence and leakage

The leakage area was defined based on mobility factors, which are the means through which agents and drivers of deforestation can be mobilized, as described in Annex 14b.

It should be noted that the management of the risk pf non-permanence and leakage is primarily associated with two aspects proposed by the *"BCR TOOL Permanence and Risk Management v1.1"*; the first is a 20% reserve discount established by the standard; the second is related to the application of the tool itself, which is detailed in Annex 12.

Additionally, in the implementation of the project with the described lines of action, it is anticipated that actions will be generated to strengthen certain capacities of the communities to manage their territories, such as:

- Agricultural Production: It is intended that throughout the project, communities will acquire skills in the technical management of the agricultural products generated within the communities, the incorporation of good environmental practices, the acquisition of machinery for more efficient processes, among other aspects.
- Agroforestry Production: The aim is for communities to diversify their productive activities by incorporating products that have not been explored in the collective territories and that may have potential both economically and productively. Additionally, under the idea of capacity building, it seeks to ensure that communities have access to ongoing training to guarantee the incorporation of good environmental practices.
- Improvement in Social Aspects: It should be considered that the lines of action also include the prospect of improving the quality of life for the people living in the collective territories involved in the project, aiming to reduce their unmet needs and thus generate capacities for better management of their collective territories.
- Implementation of Actions for the Recovery of Degraded Areas and Monitoring of Coverages: Throughout the project, it is anticipated that communities will have access to technical, technological, and knowledge tools to better manage their forests, ensuring they can implement both corrective and preventive measures against possible deforestation scenarios in their territories, both during the life of the project and after its closure.

With these actions, it is intended to ensure that the agents and drivers of deforestation present in the project area have better conditions to develop their productive activities, thereby reducing the impacts they generate or that may arise during the development of the project.

14.2 Revision of monitoring plan

It is worth noting that the project is currently undergoing a validation process, during which various aspects of the project have been updated, including those related to project monitoring. Annex 38a. and 38b. identifies the established monitoring plan for the project's action lines, the respective indicators to be measured, and the project's data and parameters. Additionally, it is important to highlight that this annex presents the data identified for the different monitoring periods of the REDD+ project.

14.3 Request for deviation applied to this monitoring period

Not applicable.

14.4 Notification or request of approval of changes

Not applicable.

15 Monitoring system

15.1 Description of the monitoring plan

The project's monitoring plan focuses on reviewing the data and parameters used for both the identification of baseline-related aspects and the results obtained during each monitoring period. Additionally, the progress of the action lines throughout the project's implementation is monitored. All this information is documented in Annex 38a. and 38b.

15.2 Data and parameters to quantify the reduction of emissions

15.2.1 Data and parameters determined at registration and not monitored during the monitoring period, including default values and factors

Data / Parameter	$FSC_{lb,year}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual change in forest area in the reference region
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	1.623,8
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet “Insumos_RR_AP”
Additional comments	Monitored at least once every 10 years (when the baseline is revisited)

Data / Parameter	$FD_{lb,year}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual forest degradation area in the reference region
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	1.025,3
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet “DEG”
Additional comments	Monitoring at least once every 10 years (when the baseline is revisited)

Data / Parameter	CCB
Data unit	tCO_2/ha
Description	Carbon dioxide equivalent in the total biomass
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	503,8
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions, leakage emissions and project emissions in the project scenario
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet “ΔC_estrato_LB”
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	SOCeg
Data unit	tCO_2/ha
Description	Soil carbon emission factor
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	4,07
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions, leakage emissions and project emissions in the project scenario.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet “ΔC_estrato_LB”
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$DTBCO_{2eq}$
Data unit	tCO_2/ha
Description	Carbon dioxide equivalent by forest degradation.
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	87,02
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline emissions, leakage emissions and project emissions in the project scenario
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "CBFeq_DEG"
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$FSC_{lk,yr}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual change in forest area in the leakage belt
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	558,5
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline leakage emissions
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "Proyeccion_defAF_LB"
Additional comments	Monitored at least once every 10 years (when the baseline is revisited)

Data / Parameter	$FD_{lk,yr}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual forest degradation area in the leakage belt
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	283,2

Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Calculation of baseline leakage emissions
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 Sheet "DEG"
Additional comments	Monitored at least once every 10 years (when the baseline is revisited)

Data / Parameter	$AE_{A,bl,yr}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Annual emissions in the baseline scenario in the project area.
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	9.630.293 (total project period) 3.194.882 (credit period)
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Emissions calculation in the baseline scenario. Emissions reductions in the project scenario and the monitoring period.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "ΔC_Sum"
Additional comments	Value for the total period. The average annual emission is 343.384 tCO_2

Data / Parameter	$AE_{REDD+project}$
Data unit	tCO2
Description	Emission in the project scenario, in the project area by deforestation
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	1.037.145 (total project period) 344.076 (credit period)
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/	Emissions and projected emissions reduction in the project area.

Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "ΔC_Sum"
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$AE_{lk,project}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Emissions caused by deforestation in the leakage area in the project scenario.
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	821.378 (total project period) 254.910 (credit period)
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project reductions emissions calculations in the scenario project
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "ΔC_Sum"
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$ER_{DEF,REDD+project,yr}$
Data unit	tCO_2e
Description	Emission reduction due to avoided deforestation in the project scenario.
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	7.771.770 (total project period) 2.595.895 (credit period)
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project reductions emissions calculations in the scenario project

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "ΔC_Sum"
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$AE_{deg,lb}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Emissions from degradation in the baseline scenario
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	915.821 (total project period) 284.220 (credit period)
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project reductions emissions calculations in the scenario project
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "ΔC_Sum"
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$AE_{fd,REDD+project}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Emissions from degradation in the project scenario
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	375.064 (total project period) 116.399 (credit period)
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project reductions emissions calculations in the scenario project
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "ΔC_Sum"
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$AE_{fd,lk}$
Data unit	tCO2
Description	Emissions from degradation in the leakage area
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	71.463 (total project period) 22.178 (credit period)
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project reductions emissions calculations in the scenario project
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "ΔC_Sum"
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$ER_{FD,REDD+project}$
Data unit	tCO2
Description	Reduction of emissions avoided by degradation in the scenario with project
Source of data used	BCR 0002 Methodology
Value (s)	469.294 (total project period) 145.643 (credit period)
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project reductions emissions calculations in the scenario project
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	BCR 0002 Methodology – See Annex 12 sheet "ΔC_Sum"
Additional comments	N/A

15.2.2 Data and parameters monitored

Data / Parameter	$FSC_{REDD+proj,yr}$
Data unit	ha

Description	Annual deforestation during the monitoring period in the project area
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “Insumos_RR_AP”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	84,0
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	$FD_{REDD+proj,yr}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual degradation in the monitoring period in the project area
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “VER_DEFyDEG”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	148,6
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration	Remote data sensing

frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	$FSC_{lk,yr}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual deforestation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period.
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “Insumos_CF”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	389,5
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Leakage emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	$DF_{REDD+proj}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Annual degradation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period

Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “Insumos_CF” and “DEG”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	510,2
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Leakage emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	CCB
Data unit	tCO_2/ha
Description	Carbon dioxide equivalent content in the total biomass
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “ΔC_estrato MR”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	510,35
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing

Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Every time the NREF is updated
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	SOC_{eq}
Data unit	tCO_2/ha
Description	Carbon dioxide equivalent in organic soils.
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “ΔC_estrato MR”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	3,64
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Every time the NREF is updated.
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	DBT
Data unit	tCO2/ha
Description	Total carbon emission factor by degradation
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “VER_DEFyDEG”

Value(s) of monitored parameter	87,02
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Every time the NREF is updated.
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	$AE_{REDD+project,yr}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Emissions from deforestation in the project area in the monitoring period.
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “VER_DEFyDEG”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	172.729
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual during the monitoring period

Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	$AE_{FD,REDD+proj,year}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Emissions from degradation in the project area in the monitoring period
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “VER_DEFyDEG”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	51.733
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Project emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	$AE_{DEF,lk,year}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Emissions from deforestation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “VER_DEFyDEG”

Value(s) of monitored parameter	0
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Leakage emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	$AE_{FD,lk,year}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Emissions from degradation in the leakage belt in the monitoring period
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “VER_DEFyDEG”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	7.902
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Leakage emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual

Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	$ER_{DEF,REDD+project}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Reduction emissions from avoided deforestation in the project area in the monitoring period
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “VER_DEFyDEG”
Value(s) of monitored parameter	1.305.946
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Reduction emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

Data / Parameter	$ER_{FD,REDD+project}$
Data unit	tCO_2
Description	Reduction emissions from avoided degradation in the project area in the monitoring period
Measured /Calculated /Default:	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
Source of data	Annex 12 Sheet “VER_DEFyDEG”

Value(s) of monitored parameter	66.685
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	Reduction emissions during the monitoring period
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, serial number, calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Remote data sensing
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	Calculated according BCR0002 methodology
QA/QC procedures applied	Accuracy 91%

16 Quantification of GHG emission reduction / removals

16.1 Baseline emissions

16.1.1 Emissions due to deforestation in the baseline scenario

Baseline emissions were described in section 3.7.3 of the PDD document of DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ Project.

The annual emissions from deforestation in the baseline scenario in the project area are estimated using the following equation:

$$AE_{bl\ A,year} = FSC_{A,yr} * (TCO_{2eq})$$

$AE_{bl\ A,year}$: Annual emission in the baseline scenario, in the project area (tCO_{2e}/ha).
$FSC_{A,yr}$: Historical annual deforestation in the baseline scenario, in the project area (ha).
TCO_{2eq}: Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_{2e}/ha).

It is worth noting that the emission factors for aboveground biomass, belowground biomass and soil organic carbon were adjusted from the ex-post deforestation land uses of the monitoring period in the project area (2021-2024), as detailed in section 16.2.1. In the PDD, the emission factors had been estimated from the post-deforestation land use changes in the reference region and for the historical reference period (2010-2020).

Table 19. Annual emissions due to deforestation in the baseline scenario[5]

Year	$FSC_{lb,yr}$ (ha)	$TCO2_{eq}$ (tCO2e/ha)[6]	$AE_{bl,A,yr}$ (tCO2e)
2021	780	514	400.965
2022	794	514	408.311
2023	643	514	330.754
2024	659	514	338.646
Total	**2.877**	**514**	**1.481.846**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

[5] Adjusted values with decimal places "see spreadsheet VER_DEFyDEG_ajuste"
[6] Emission factors were adjusted according to post-deforestation land use changes observed during the monitoring period.

16.1.2 Emissions due to forest degradation in the baseline scenario

The annual emission due to forest degradation in the baseline scenario is estimated with the following equation[7]:

$$AE_{fd,bl,year} = DF_{lb,year} * DTBCO_{2eq}$$

$AE_{fd,bl,year}$: Annual emission due to degradation in the baseline scenario (tCO_2/ha).
$DF_{lb,year}$: Historical Forest degradation in baseline scenario (ha).
$DTBCO_{2eq}$: Carbon dioxide equivalent by forest degradation (tCO_{2e}/ha)

Table 20. Annual emissions from degradation in the baseline scenario

Year	$FD_{lb,year}$ (ha)	$DTBCO_{2eq}$ (tCO_{2e}/ha)	EA_LB (tCO2e)
2021	363	87	31.580
2022	363	87	31.580
2023	363	87	31.580
2024	363	87	31.580
Total	**1.452**	**87**	**126.320**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

16.2 Project emissions/removals

To estimate the project emissions during the monitoring period, the results obtained from deforestation and degradation during the period analyzed are presented below.

Table 21. Forest and non-forest area in the project area during the monitoring period (2021 - 2024)

Year	Forest (ha)	Non-Forest (ha)	Deforestation (ha)	Degradation (ha)	Total (ha)
2021	100.757	11.725	0	0	112.482
2024	99.826	12.061	336	594	112.482

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

16.2.1 Deforestation

The reduction of emissions of the project is determined by discounting the deforestation that occurred in the project area during the monitoring period. To determine the real

[7] The equation is an adaptation of the formula presented in the BCR0002 methodology, since the NREF 2024, only one type of degradation is established.

emissions in the project area, the deforestation between January 1, 2021, and December 31, 2024, was calculated, resulting in 336 ha deforested, distributed in **84 ha/year**.

Once the changes in land use change after deforestation (2021 – 2024) were determined, the post-deforestation carbon stocks were calculated, having accounted the long-term average stocks on the land use during the monitoring period (2021 – 2024), as shown in the following table:

Table 22. Land use post-deforestation in the project area during the monitoring period (2021 - 2024)

Land use post-deforestation (2021 – 2024)		Area (ha)	Area (%)
Non-forest	Agriculture	87,8	26,1
	Grassland	68,9	20,5
	Settlements	0,00	0,00
	Wetlands	0,00	0,00
	Other lands	179,3	53,4
	Total	**336,00**	**100,00**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

Table 23. Estimated emission factors for the monitoring period

Carbon Pool	Carbon stock (tCO_2e/ha)		
	NREF 2024	Non-tree post-def	Carbon stock change
Aboveground	433,25	9,67	423,58
Belowground	95,82	9,05	86,77
Organic Soil Carbon	16,17	12,53	3,64

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

Therefore, to estimate the emission reductions during the monitoring period, a total carbon dioxide equivalent content in the total biomass (aboveground AB and belowground biomass BB) was determined, resulting in **CCB** of 510,35 tCO_2e/ha. Similarly, the carbon dioxide equivalent in organic soils **SOCeq** of 3,64 tCO_2e/ha was obtained. That is, a total carbon emission factor **TCeq of 513,99 tCO_2e/ha.**

According to the BCR0002 methodology, the annual emission by deforestation in the REDD+ project scenario during the monitoring period is calculated with the following equation:

$$AE_{REDD+proj,yr} = AD_{REDD+proj,yr} * (TCO_2eq)$$

$AE_{REDD+proj,yr}$: Annual emission in the project area during the monitoring period (tCO_2)

$AD_{REDD+proj,yr}$: Annual deforestation in the project area (ha)

TCO_2eq: Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e/ha)

Table 24. Annual emission from deforestation in the project area during the monitoring period[8]

Year	$AD_{REDD+proj,yr}$ (ha)	TCO_2 (tCO2e/ha)	$EA_{REDD+proj,year}$ (tCO2e)
2021	84	514	43.182
2022	84	514	43.182
2023	84	514	43.182
2024	84	514	43.183
Total	**336**	**514**	**172.729**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

16.2.2 Degradation

To determine the emissions from degradation activity during the monitoring period, the degradation that occurred between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2024, was calculated. As a result, 594,5 hectares were degraded in the project area, that is, an annual degradation of **148,6 hectares**.

According to the BCR0002 methodology, the annual emission by degradation in the REDD+ project area during the monitoring period is calculated with the following equation:

$$AE_{fd,REDD+proj,yr} = FD_{fd,REDD+proj,yr} * (DTBCO_2eq)$$

$AE_{fd,REDD+proj,yr}$: Annual emission due to degradation in the project area during the monitoring period (tCO_2)

$FD_{fd,REDD+proj,yr}$: Annual degradation in the project area (ha)

$DTBCO_2eq$: Total carbon emission factor (tCO_2e/ha)

Table 25. Annual emission from degradation in the project area during the monitoring period[9]

Year	$FD_{fd,REDD+proj,yr}$ (ha)	$DTBCO_2$ (tCO2e/ha)	EAREDD+proj,year (tCO2e)
2021	148,6	87,0	12.933
2022	148,6	87,0	12.933
2023	148,6	87,0	12.934
2024	148,6	87,0	12.933
Total	**594,5**	**87,0**	**51.733**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

[8] Adjusted values with decimal places "see spreadsheet VER_DEFyDEG_ajuste"
[9] Adjusted values with decimal places "see spreadsheet VER_DEFyDEG_ajuste"

16.3 Leakages

To estimate the project emissions during the monitoring period in the leakage area, the results obtained from deforestation and degradation during the period analyzed are presented below.

Table 26. Forest and non-forest area in the leakage area during the monitoring period

Year	Forest (ha)	Non-Forest (ha)	Deforestation (ha)	Degradation (ha)	Total (ha)
2021	112.918	48.104	0	0	161.019
2024	109.317	49.662	1.558	2.041	161.019

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

16.3.1 Deforestation in the leakage belt

To estimate the emissions displaced by the implementation of project activities, deforestation in the leakage belt was calculated during the monitoring period, obtaining a result of 1.558 hectares, or 389,5 hectares/year between 2021 – 2024.

According to the BCR0002 methodology, the annual emission by deforestation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period is calculated with the following equation:

$$AE_{lk,yr} = \left(AD_{lk,yr} * TCO_2eq\right) - AE_{lb,lk,year}$$

$AE_{lk,yr}$: Annual emission in the leakage belt during the monitoring period (tCO_2e)

$AD_{lk,yr}$: Annual deforestation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period (ha)

TCO_2eq: Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e/ha)

$AE_{lb,lk,year}$: Annual emissions in the leakage area, in the baseline scenario (tCO_2e)

Table 27. Annual deforestation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period

Year	$AD_{lk,yr}$ (ha)	TCO_2 (tCO2e/ha)	$AD_{lk,yr} * TCO_2$ (tCO2e)	$AE_{lb,lk,yr}$ (tCO2e)
2021	389	514	200.219	287.054
2022	389	514	200.219	287.054
2023	389	514	200.219	287.052
2024	389	514	200.219	287.054
Total	**1.558**	**514**	**800.877**	**1.148.214**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

Since deforestation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period is lower than the deforestation projected in the baseline, the results is negative. That is, there was less deforestation than the projected in the leakage belt. Therefore, a value of **0** emission from deforestation in the leakage belt is conservatively assumed.

16.3.2 Degradation in the leakage belt

To estimate the emissions displaced by the implementation of project activities, degradation in the leakage belt was calculated during the monitoring period, obtaining a result of 2.041 hectares, or 510,2 hectares/year between 2021-2024.

According to the BCR0002 methodology, the annual emission by deforestation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period is calculated with the following equation:

$$AE_{fd,lk,yr} = \left(FD_{lk,yr} * DTBCO_2eq\right)$$

$AE_{fd,lk,yr}$: Annual emission in the leakage belt during the monitoring period (tCO_2e)

$FD_{lk,yr}$: Annual degradation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period (ha)

$DTBCO_2eq$: Total carbon emission factor (tCO_2e/ha)

Table 28. Annual emission from degradation in the leakage belt during the monitoring period

Year	$FD_{lk,year}$ (ha)	$DBTCO_2$ (tCO2e/ha)	$FD_{lk,yr}$ * $DTBCO_2$ (tCO2e)	$AE_{fd,lb,lk,year}$ (tCO2e)
2021	510,2	87,0	2.464	4.440
2022	510,2	87,0	2.464	4.440
2023	510,2	87,0	2.464	4.439
2024	510,2	87,0	2.464	4.440
Total	**2.041**	**87,0**	**9.857**	**17.579**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

Assuming a 10% default displacement and comparing the emissions due to degradation between the baseline and the monitoring period, the project assumes emissions of 7.902 tCO_2e in the leakage belt.

16.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions / Removals

16.4.1 Deforestation

According to the methodology, the reduction of emissions avoided in the monitoring period are estimated with the equation:

$$ER_{DEF,REDD+proj} = (t_2 - t_1) * \left(AE_{DEF,bl,yr} - AE_{DEF,REDD+proj,yr} - AE_{DEF,lk,yr}\right)$$

$ER_{DEF,REDD+proj}$: Emission reduction due to avoided deforestation, in the monitoring period (tCO_2e)

$AE_{DEF,bl,yr}$: Annual emissions by deforestation in the baseline scenario (tCO_2).

$AE_{DEF,REDD+proj,yr}$: Annual emissions from deforestation in the project area (tCO_2).

$AE_{DEF,lk,yr}$: Annual emission by deforestation in the leakage area (tCO_2)

Table 29. Reduction of emissions avoided by deforestation in the monitoring period[10]

Year	Baseline emissions (tCO_2e)	Project emissions (tCO_2e)	Leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	Net GHG emission reductions (tCO_2e)
01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021	400.965	43.182	0	357.783
01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022	408.311	43.182	0	365.129
01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	330.753	43.182	0	287.571
01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024	338.646	43.183		295.463
Total	**1.478.675**	**172.729**	0	**1.305.946**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

16.4.2 Degradation

According to the methodology, the reduction of emissions avoided in the monitoring period are estimated with the equation:

$$ER_{FD,REDD+proj} = (t_2 - t_1) * \left(AE_{FD,bl,yr} - AE_{FD,REDD+proj,year} - AE_{FD,lk,yr}\right)$$

$ER_{FD,REDD+proj}$: Emission reduction due to avoided degradation the project monitoring period (tCO_2)

$AE_{FD,bl,yr}$: Annual emissions from degradation in the baseline scenario (tCO_2)

[10] Adjusted values with decimal places "see spreadsheet VER_DEFyDEG_ajuste"

$AE_{FD,REDD+proj,year}$: Annual emissions by forest degradation in the project scenario (tCO_2)

$AE_{FD,lk,yr}$: Annual emission by forest degradation in the leakage area (tCO_2)

Table 30. Emission reduction due to avioded degradation in the monitoring period[11]

Year	Baseline emissions (tCO2e)	Project emissions (tCO2e)	Leakage emissions (tCO2e)	Net GHG emission reductions (tCO2e)
01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021	31.580	12.933	1.976	16.671
01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022	31.580	12.933	1.976	16.671
01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	31.580	12.934	1.975	16.671
01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024	31.580	12.933	1.975	16.672
Total	**126.320**	**51.733**	**7.902**	**66.685**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

16.4.3 Verified Carbon Credits (ex-post)

According to the methodology, the VCC in the monitoring period are estimated with the equation:

$$VCC_t = \left(ER_{DEF,REDD+proj} * (1 - \%Buffer)\right) + \left(ER_{FD,REDD+proj} * (1 - \%Buffer)\right)$$

$ER_{DEF,REDD+proj}$: Emission reduction due to avoided deforestation, in the monitoring period (tCO_2e)

$ER_{FD,REDD+proj}$: Emission reduction due to avoided degradation the project monitoring period (tCO_2)

$\%\,Buffer$: % of VCCs that will be withholding to secure the risk of non permamnence (in this case 20%)

[11] Adjusted values with decimal places "see spreadsheet VER_DEFyDEG_ajuste"

Table 31. Verified Carbon Credits 2021- 2024[12]

Year	Net GHG emission reductions Deforestation (tCO_2e)	Net GHG emission reductions Degradation (tCO2e)	Net GHG emission reductions Total (tCO2e)	20% Buffer (tCO2e)	VCC (tCO2e)
01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021	357.783	16.671	374.454	74.891	299.563
01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022	365.129	16.671	381.800	76.360	305.440
01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	287.571	16.671	304.242	60.848	243.394
01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024	295.463	16.672	312.135	62.427	249.708
Total	**1.305.946**	**66.685**	**1.372.631**	**274.526**	**1.098.105**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

16.5 Comparison of actual emission reductions with estimates in the project document

Table 32. Comparison of actual reductions emissions from deforestation

Year	Ex-ante emission reductions (tCO2e)[13]	Achieved emissions reductions (tCO2e)	Percent difference
01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021	329.077	357.783	8,02
01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022	335.632	365.129	8,08
01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	266.428	287.571	7,35
01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024	273.470	295.463	7,44
Total	**1.204.606**	**1.305.946**	**7,76**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

[12] Adjusted values with decimal places "see spreadsheet VER_DEFyDEG_ajuste"
[13] Projected emissions by deforestation were updated with the emission factor for the monitoring period. See section 16.2.1.

Table 33. Comparison of actual reductions emissions from degradation

Year	Ex-ante emission reductions (tCO2e)	Achieved emissions reductions (tCO2e)	Percent difference
01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021	16.183	16.671	2,93
01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022	16.183	16.671	2,93
01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023	16.183	16.671	2,93
01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024	16.183	16.672	2,94
Total	**64.732**	**66.685**	**2,93**

Source: DELFINES CUPICA REDD+ PROJECT

16.6 Remarks on difference from estimated value in the registered project document

In the case of deforestation, the differences are because the emissions in the monitoring period were assumed to be zero. This is because leaks in the monitoring period were lower than those projected in the scenario with the project.

Similarly, the wide difference in degradation is related to the degradation that occurred in the leakage belt. This is because degradation in the leakage belt, in the monitoring period, increased almost twice as much as emissions projected during the scenario with the project.

17 References

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