EL TIGRE REDD+ PROJECT

Document prepared by El Tigre Indigenous Reserve, CARBO Sostenible SAS and Terra Commodities SAS

Date of issue (Version 4.2, 12/08/2025)

Monitoring Report Template (Version 3.4)	
Name of project	El Tigre REDD+
BCR Project ID	BCR-CO-259-14-002
Registration date of the project activity	05/05/2022
Project holder	Resguardo Indígena El Tigre CARBO Sostenible SAS Terra Commodities SAS
Contact	Juan Andrés López jlopezsilva@carbosostenible.com
Version number of the Project Document applicable to this monitoring report	Version 8 (04/04/2022)
Applied methodology(ies)	METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects. Version 2.2. (05/02/2021)
Project location (Country, Region, City)	Country: Colombia Department: Meta Municipality: Puerto Gaitán
Project starting date	30/06/2018
Quantification period of GHG reductions/removals	30/06/2018 to 29/06/2048

Monitoring Report Template (Version 3.4)	
Monitoring period number	3
Monitoring period	01/07/2023 to 15/09/2024
Amount of emission reductions or removals achieved by the project in this monitoring period	137,297 tCO_2e
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	SDG 2, SDG 4, SDG 15
Special category, related to co-benefits	The project does not apply to special category

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1 General description of project

The REDD+ Project of the El Tigre Indigenous Reservation of the Sikuani community aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the community and preserve the existing forests in the territory of the Indigenous Reservation. The project's strategy seeks to conserve the forest through investments in strengthening territorial governance by the community, the establishment of sustainable productive activities compatible with nature that contribute to food security and the generation of surpluses, monitoring and protection of biodiversity.

The project is located in the municipality of Puerto Gaitán, in the Department of Meta, in indigenous territories legally recognized by resolution 014 of February 26, 1975 of INCORA, which established the reserve of the land globe for the benefit of the Guahibo indigenous community of the El Tigre region and was approved by Resolution 109 of May 20, 1975 that titled 47.063,3 ha in favors of the reservation.

The project area corresponds to 14,132.92 ha of forest located within the limits of the indigenous reservation, at the beginning of the project. The change in land use has been one of the factors that has generated the most impact on the forests of the reservation and surrounding areas, highlighting oil exploitation, agricultural development, extensive cattle ranching and activities carried out mainly by internal and external actors as the main activities that affect the forests.

1.1 Sectoral scope and project type

In accordance with the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document, Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects, Version 2.2. (05/02/2021), the project corresponds to:

Sectoral scope: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

AFOLU project category: Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)

Activities: Reduction of emissions from deforestation; Reduction of emissions from forest degradation

1.2 Project start date

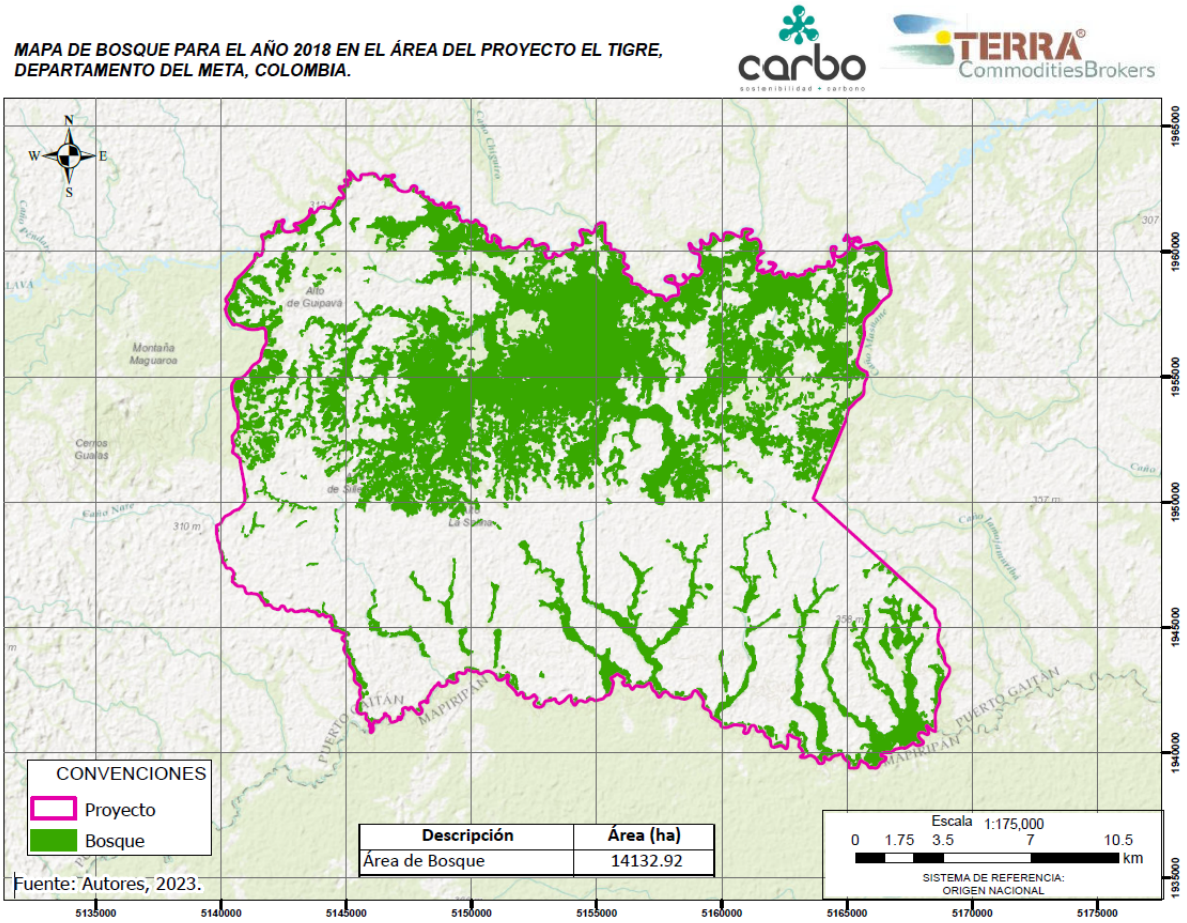
The project start date is 30/06/2018.

1.3 Project quantification period

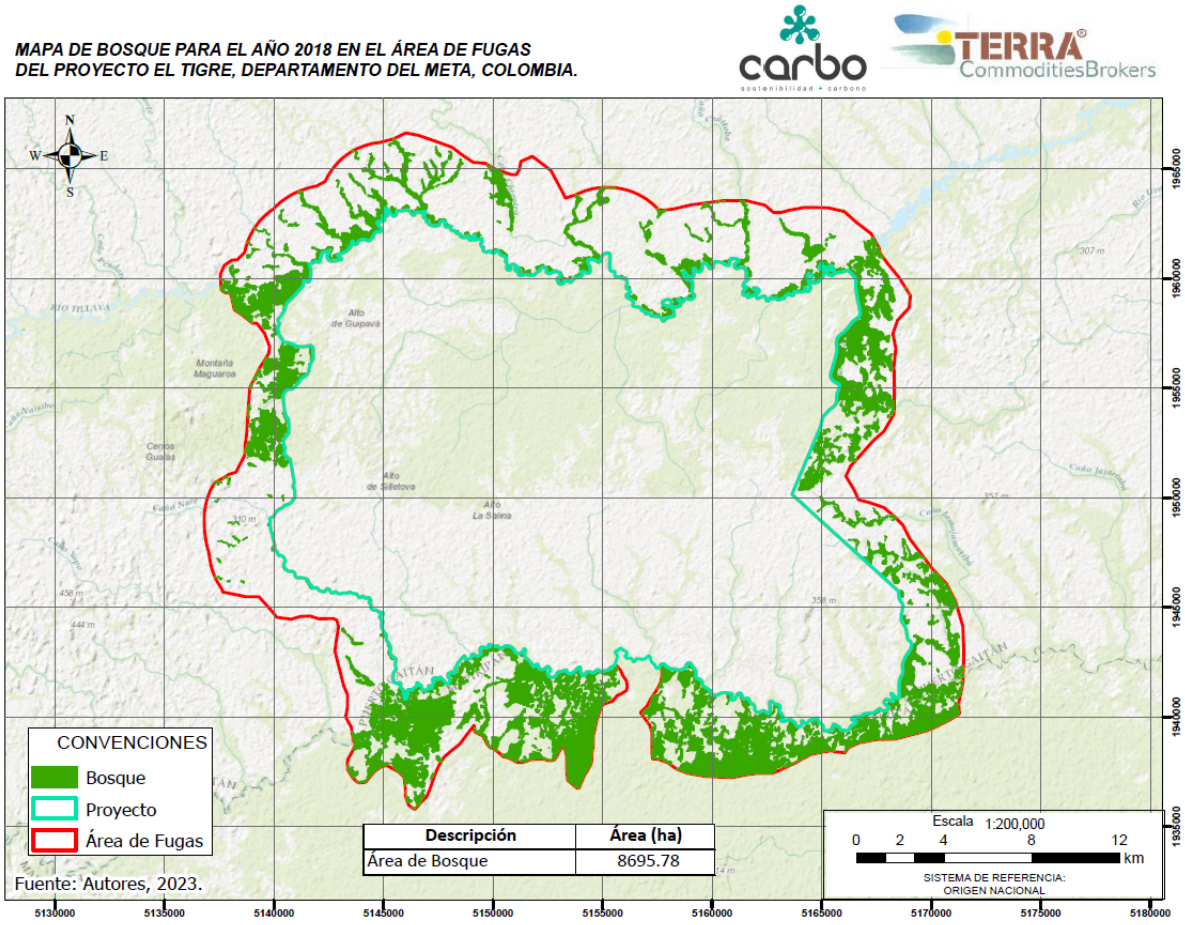
Quantification period started on 30/06/2018 and ends on 29/06/2048, for a 30-year-quantification period.

1.4 Project location and project boundaries

The project area is located within the boundaries of the Indigenous Reserve El Tigre in the municipality of Puerto Gaitán, department of Meta, in Colombia. The project location is presented in the following map:



Map 1. Project location - Project Area.

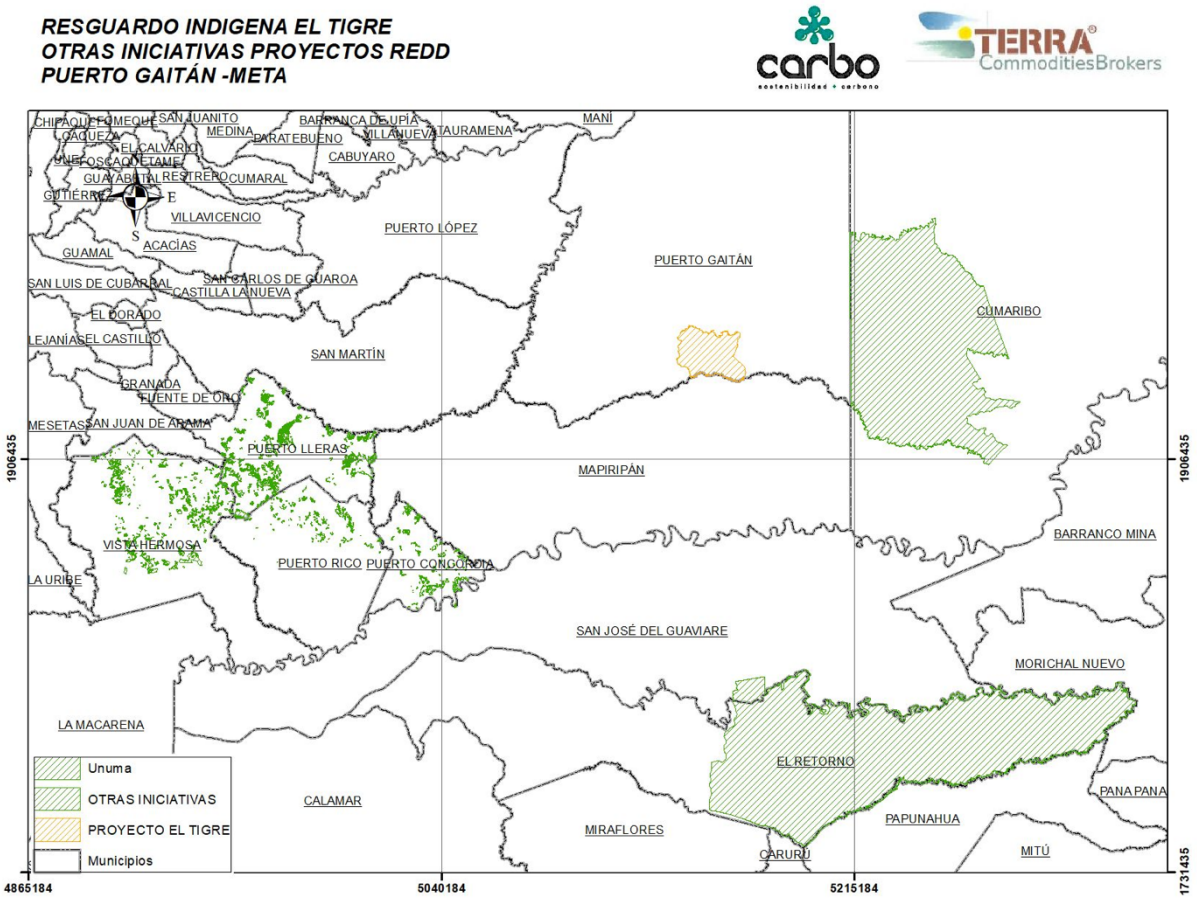


Map 2. Project location - Leakage Belt.

The project coordinates are presented in the table below:

	X	Y
North	071° 41' 34.77780531" W	03° 39' 58.07050480" N
South	071° 30' 13.50398927" W	03° 27' 00.42319397" N
East	071° 28' 37.54356696" W	03° 29' 08.36183751" N
West	071° 44' 26.62594457" W	03° 32' 16.15158953" N

In addition, the geographical information of other projects around the geographical area of the project are presented in Map 3.



Map 3. Other projects around the geographical area of the project.

1.5 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

During the third monitoring period (01/07/2023 to 15/09/2024), the following activities framed in the implementation strategy were executed:

- Governance strengthening through workshops
- Establishment of traditional productive systems
- Territorial monitoring – surveillance routes and capacity building
- Monitoring of deforestation in project area and leakage belt
- Installation of an illumination system in the community
- Education infrastructure

During the monitoring period, a total of 137,297 tCO_2e of GHG emissions reduction from avoided deforestation. During this monitoring period, forest degradation was not monitored due to image processing difficulties. However, it is important to mention that the methodology for estimating forest degradation is based on forest fragmentation. Given that deforestation is the main cause

of forest fragmentation, the identification of deforestation accounts for the main source of GHG emissions from the project.

2 Title, reference and version of the baseline and monitoring methodology(ies) applied to the project

The methodology applied to the project corresponds to METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions from REDD+ Projects. Version 2.2. (05/02/2021).

The following tools were applied by the project for this monitoring period:

- Safeguards REDD+, Version 1.1 (26/01/2023)
- Monitoring, Reporting and Verification tool, Version 2.0 (06/2025)
- Permanence and Risk Management tool, Version 2.0 (03/06/2025)
- Sustainable Development Safeguards, Version 2.0 (06/2025)
- Avoiding double counting, Version 3.0 (04/2025)
- Sustainable Development Goals tool (26/06/2023)
- Conservative Approach and Uncertainty Management, version 1.0 (07/2025)

The Standard applied to this verification of the project correspond to Program for the Certification and Registration of GHG Mitigation Initiatives and Other Greenhouse Gas Projects. PROCLIMA PROGRAM. Version 3.0. (13/05/2021).

3 Double Counting and Participation under Other GHG Programs.

The project has not been registered under any other GHG Program or Registry.

Similarly, the project has no geographic or temporal overlap with jurisdictional REDD+ programs or other mitigation initiatives, as shown in Map 2. Finally, the project corresponds to an AFOLU sector initiative, so the results correspond to GHG-related metrics only.

The project complies as it had previously been registered on the RENARE platform in accordance with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development's (MADS) guidelines. However, the platform is currently not operational for initiatives under implementation, as stated in the MADS communication (see the provided documentation in folder 4. Cumplimiento legal, subfolder RENARE).

4 Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SGD)

During the third monitoring period (01/07/2023 to 15/09/2024), the following activities framed in the project implementation strategy contributed with SGDs:

- Governance strengthening
- Establishment of traditional productive systems

- Territorial monitoring – surveillance routes and capacity building
- Monitoring of deforestation in project area and leakage belt
- Reduction of deforestation

In the table below, further detail of which SDG the project contributed during monitoring period is provided:

Table 1. Project contribution to SDG during monitoring period (Adapted from BCR SDG tool, 2023).

Sustainable Development Goals		Targets and Indicators	Project contribution summary
	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	SDG 2	Establishment of traditional productive systems in areas previously degraded
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	SDG 4	Capacities strengthening in topics related to governance, women role, leadership, project formulation and management, entrepreneurship, indigenous role guard, and traditional productive systems establishment and management, through workshops and training sessions
	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	SDG 15	Quantification of forest area with respect to the total area of the indigenous reservation

The monitoring of the activities executed within the framework of the project that contributed to compliance with the SDG was carried out based on the guidelines defined in section 11.2 of the validated PD. The SDG tool with the contributions report is presented in folder 8 *Reporte ODS* (see file *SDG-Tool-2023_El Tigre REDD+_3 verificación.xlsx*).

5 Compliance with Applicable Legislation

Considering the Documentary Management System defined by the project, the legal compliance monitoring matrix is presented in folder 4. *Cumplimiento legal*. However, below is presented the project compliance with applicable legal requirements.

5.1 Forestry and climate change policy and regulatory framework

The actions implemented within the framework of the project are aligned with the objectives and goals of the national forest policy, especially with regard to sustainable forest management and climate change mitigation and adaptation, as indicated below:

Law 164 of 1994 – ratifies the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): COP16 Decision 1 requested, in accordance with national circumstances, that Parties take measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, set aside forest reserves and promote sustainable forest management. During the monitoring period, a total of 137,297 tCO2e of GHG emissions were reduced from deforestation and forest degradation withing the project area.

CONPES Document 2834 of 1996 – Forest Policy: The country's forestry policy was adopted in 1996 and aims to achieve the sustainable use of forests to conserve forests, consolidate the incorporation of the forest sector into the national economy and improve the standard of living of the population. The guiding principles of the policy are as follows:

- Forests are one of the country's strategic resources, an integral part and support of biological diversity, so their management is a vital responsibility for the State, with the support of civil society.
- Sustainable forestry development is a joint and coordinated task of the State, the local community, and the private sector.
- The sustainable exploitation of forest resources is a strategy for forest conservation and requires an enabling environment for investment.
- Most of the country's forest areas are inhabited and the rights of local inhabitants must be respected.
- Planted forests and agroforestry systems play a fundamental role in the production of energy and industrial raw materials, the maintenance of ecological processes and the generation of employment, and also in the socio-economic development of the country, so they should be promoted.
- The national policy will be implemented at the regional level, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region.

Forest policy sets out the following specific objectives:

- Reducing deforestation through the coordination and reorientation of cross-sectoral policies.
- Promotion of reforestation and rehabilitation, and conservation of forests to restore degraded catchment areas and soils.
- Implementation and streamlining of administrative processes for the sustainable use of forests.
- Address the cultural, social and economic issues that lead to deforestation (FAO 2014).

The El Tigre REDD+ project is aligned with the Forest Policy formulated in 1996 as it consists of an initiative that aims to contribute to forest conservation and deforestation prevention. Similarly,

among the actions to be carried out within the framework of the project is the strengthening of territorial governance, during monitoring period, workshops focused on governance strengthening and territorial monitoring were executed and included relevant topics such as the role of the indigenous guard.

Finally, the project seeks to address the main causes of deforestation, which are mainly economically motivated. To this end, the project contemplates the development of profitable productive activities compatible with nature, which is expected to reduce the pressure on forests and guarantee the sustainability of the results obtained by the implementation of the project over time.

National Forestry Development Plan 2000: Consolidates a comprehensive vision of the conservation and sustainable use of forest ecosystems and resources, addressing aspects such as the protection and conservation of forest ecosystems, the development of communities and their respect for traditional and ancestral knowledge, and the use and conservation of forest ecosystems.

The project is articulated with the NFDP, especially with regard to the program for the management, conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems, and the subprogram for the *in situ conservation of* ecosystems and biodiversity, considering that it seeks to reduce deforestation and contribute to the conservation of the vegetation cover that constitutes the project area, and to strengthen the territorial planning and governance of the indigenous reservation that owns the project. A total loss of 574.6 ha of forest was avoided in the project area during the monitoring period due to deforestation.

Law 1021 of 2006 – General Forestry Law: The El Tigre REDD+ project complies with the general principles and standards defined in this law, considering that it promotes the development of activities aimed at the conservation of ecosystems and the improvement of the living conditions of the members of the indigenous reservation that are part of the project, in addition to guaranteeing the right of indigenous communities to free decision-making, as defined in the Political Constitution of Colombia.

National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (2016): It was designed to reduce the country's vulnerability and improve response to climate change threats and impacts. Objectives defined for adaptation to climate change include: (i) Managing knowledge about climate change and its potential impacts; (ii) Incorporate adaptation to climate change into environmental, territorial and sectoral planning; (iii) Promote the transformation of development for climate change resilience. (DNP, MinAmbiente, IDEAM, UNGRD, PNN, Insituyo Alexander Von Humboldt, 2016)

The El Tigre REDD+ project contributes to the fulfillment of the objectives defined in this plan since it promotes the socialization, dissemination, and appropriation of knowledge on impacts related to climate change. Likewise, it consists of an initiative that promotes the development of economic activities resilient to climate change (through the establishment of *conucos* during this monitoring period), and that contributed to its mitigation through the reduction of GHG emissions from deforestation (a total of 137,297 tCO2e).

Decree 926 of 2017: Establishes the procedure for the Non-Causation of the National Carbon Tax. Its purpose is to stimulate the formulation and implementation of mitigation initiatives that generate reductions or removals of GHG emissions in exchange for the non-causation of the tax.

In addition, it indicates the requirements of the projects that allow emission reductions. It also defines the characteristics that must be met by the relevant carbon methodologies and standards to be used for the non-causation of the tax, which must be recognized by the national government to be used in the REDD+ registry, a condition to which the project complies. In this case, the project complies with what is defined in the decree considering that it was developed using approved methodologies and is registered in the BioCarbon Registry standard that is recognized by the National Government.

Resolution 1447 of 2018: issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), regulates the monitoring, reporting and verification system of mitigation actions at the national level referred to in Article 175 of Law 1753 of 2015.

> *Article 39. Use of methodologies for the formulation and implementation of REDD+ projects.* The project complies with the provisions of this article since the methodology selected for the development of the project follows the guidelines established by the UNFCCC regarding the REDD+ mechanism, has a mechanism for the management of the risk of leakage of GHG emissions, the risk of non-permanence of GHG reductions, and a mechanism for managing uncertainty in the quantification of baseline emissions and the mitigation initiative.
>
> *Article 41. Establishment of baselines for REDD+ Projects*. The project meets this criterion considering that the methodological construction of the most recent NREF applicable to the project was carried out for the definition of the project baseline, which was previously validated.
>
> *Article 43. Additionality criteria in REDD+ Projects*. The project complies with the additionality criteria set out in this article, considering that it represents a net benefit to the atmosphere. In addition, GHG reductions are not the result of impact compensation activities for projects, or for the development of preservation and restoration activities in strategic areas and ecosystems for which payments for environmental services for GHG reduction and capture are in course, as defined in Decree 1076 of 2015.

National Development Plan 2018-2022: Pact for Sustainability: Seeks a balance between productive development and environmental conservation. The El Tigre REDD+ project contributes to the achievement of the goals defined in the theme of Forest, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, to the extent that it seeks to reduce the trend of growth in deforestation. In addition, the project responds to a mitigation action, so it is also articulated with the climate change and risk management component.

National Development Plan 2022-2026: Productive transformation, internationalization and climate action: Seeks to stop deforestation, the goal is to reduce national deforestation by 20%, which is equivalent to about 35,000 fewer hectares compared to 2021. The El Tigre REDD+

project contributed to the achievement the goal defined, to the extent that during monitoring period the trend of deforestation remained lower compared to the baseline. In addition, the project has been developed and executed considering a comprehensive social and environmental approach, aligned with the priorities defined by the members of the indigenous reservation.

Proposed reference level of Colombia's forest emissions from deforestation for payment for REDD+ results under the 2019 UNFCCC: presents the benchmarks to assess Colombia's performance in the implementation of REDD+ activities. The proposal presents the reference levels by biome (Amazon, Andes, Caribbean, Orinoco and Pacific). The project carried out the methodological reconstruction and validated that the percentage increase due to national circumstances for the estimation of the baseline in each of the monitoring years; it also used the emission factors defined in the NREF for the estimation of emissions reduction.

CONPES Document 4021 of 2020 – National Policy for the Control of Deforestation and Sustainable Management of Forests (EICDGB): The project is aligned with the objective of the policy, considering that it seeks to control deforestation and contributed to the conservation of forests during the monitoring period.

The El Tigre REDD+ project contributed to the fulfillment of the goals and principles of the EICDGB, considering that the actions defined and framed in the *Territorial Governance* component that comprises the intervention were aligned with the line of action of sociocultural management of forests, particularly in governance in ethnic territories, to the extent that it promotes the strengthening of self-government systems for territorial and forest governance. Similarly, the *Monitoring* component was also articulated with the strategy defined in the EICBD, considering that it allowed the development of immediate response actions and promoted the monitoring of compliance with environmental and social safeguards.

The project is aligned with the national forest reference emission level, as it uses the same parameters, methodological approach and emission factors as the Colombian Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC) to report the country's forest emissions.

National REDD+ Strategy: Defines REDD+ policies and measures that will reduce GHG emissions associated with the forest sector. It outlines the "roadmap" that sets out the activities that can be done, how they can be done, and the financial resources required. It is part of the actions on Climate Change contemplated in the National Development Plan 2018-2022.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), (2020): Colombia updated the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) at the end of 2020, the goal of reducing projected emissions by 51% by 2030. Much of Colombia's forests are located in indigenous reserves and their preservation depends on the defense of ways of life appropriate to the territory (Government of Colombia, 2020). The project promotes the active participation of these focus groups, contributing directly to the country's goal of reducing the annual rate of deforestation.

Law 2169 of 2021 – Climate Action Law: Promotes Colombia's low-carbon development by establishing minimum goals and measures in terms of carbon neutrality and climate resilience. The project was articulated during the monitoring period with this law since in *Article 3. Pillars of*

the transition to carbon neutrality, climate resilience and low-carbon development are defined as the development of actions to be taken in the field of climate change that contribute to food security (project *Conucos*), and the adoption of measures that promote environmental protection (project *Monitoring*). Likewise, it sets emission reduction targets (equivalent to those defined in the NDCs), with which the general objective of the project is aligned.

Law 274 of 2023 – National Development Plan 2022-2026: The project complies with the Article 230 considering that it complies with the provisions regarding the social and environmental safeguards defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC and adopted by the country through its National Interpretation of Social and Environmental Safeguards. The project has had and ratified the Free, Prior and Informed Consent since its formulation and during its implementation, considering that it is the indigenous communities who are the owners of the initiative. The monitoring of compliance with the REDD+ Safeguards is presented in section 11, and the compliance of the National Interpretation of the Environmental and Social REDD+ Safeguards in Colombia is presented in the folder *4. Cumplimiento legal.*

5.2 Ethnically Differentiated Communities

In addition, regarding ethnically differentiated communities (indigenous reservations), the following is the analysis of regulatory compliance:

Constitution of 1991. Article 63: Assets for public use, natural parks, communal lands of ethnic groups, reservation lands, the archaeological heritage of the nation and other assets determined by law are inalienable, imprescriptible and non-seizable.

The El Tigre REDD+ project complies with the provisions of this article, considering that it does not modify the form of tenure of the territory of the indigenous reservation that owns the initiative, so that the condition of being inalienable, imprescriptible and non-seizable is maintained.

Act No. 21 of 1993: Approving Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, adopted by the 76th Session of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization, Geneva 1989. Its purpose is to establish mechanisms for the protection of the cultural identity, human rights and other rights of the indigenous communities of Colombia as an ethnic group, and the promotion of their economic and social development that makes it possible to eliminate differences, in order to ensure that these communities obtain real conditions of equal opportunities vis-à-vis the rest of the national community. It also seeks to guarantee the right of peoples to decide on their priorities, improve their living conditions, work, health and education, and preserve their own customs and institutions, among other provisions.

The El Tigre REDD+ project complies with the provisions of Law 21 of 1993, considering that it respects the traditional practices of the members of the indigenous reservation that make up the project. In the same way, it does not violate the right to collective property since it does not modify the form of land tenure. Finally, it promotes the strengthening and protection of cultural identity

through actions framed in the governance component, and social and economic development through the implementation of the component of productive activities and social investment.

Decree 1386 of 1994: Establishes that the internal authorities of the indigenous reservation exercise control over the administration of resources, in accordance with their uses and customs, a condition that has been fulfilled by the project since the full and effective participation of the members of the indigenous reservation in decision-making spaces for prioritization of activities, use of resources derived from the commercialization of Verified Carbon Credits, among others has been guaranteed.

Decree 2164 of 1995: Consolidates the land regulations for indigenous communities and establishes that the areas that are constituted as indigenous reserves will be managed and administered by the respective cabildos or traditional authorities of the communities, in accordance with their uses and customs.

Regarding the conditions of management and administration of the territories, the project respects the management and administration of the councils of the indigenous reservation, which has participated actively in the framework of the development of the workshops, and in the design and implementation of the REDD+ project.

Resolution 041 of July 21, 1983 (issued by INCORA) and Agreement 257 of September 27, 2011 (INCODER): Conferring the legal status of protection on a globe of vacant land located in the municipality of Puerto Gaitán, Meta, in favor of the indigenous communities of Guaimo in the Region of El Tigre. The project complies with the provisions of the third article, considering that the condition of being a collective, inalienable, imprescriptible and non-seizable territory is maintained.

5.3 Environmental permits

No environmental permits or environmental licensing were required during the monitoring period.

6 Climate change adaptation

In accordance with the section 11.8 of the BCR Standard, the project carried out the following actions related to climate change adaptation during the monitoring period:

a) The project considered the National Climate Change Policy, under the following strategic lines:
   i) Strategy: Territorial Strategies
      - Line of action 1: The project of *Conucos* promoted production systems to improve competitiveness, incomes and food security, especially in vulnerable areas.
      - Line of action 3: The project of *Conucos* promoted comprehensive actions in the traditional productive systems of communities that help the efficient use of the land, and agricultural technology assistance through workshops decreased vulnerability to climate change.

ii) Strategy: Management and Conservation of Ecosystems and Their Ecosystem Services for Low-Carbon and Climate Change-Resilient Development

- Line of action 1: During the monitoring period, the project promoted the conservation of terrestrial ecosystems that provide environmental services that strengthen the adaptation of socio-economic systems to climate change.
- Action Line 4: During the monitoring period, the project strengthened the forest governance to prevent deforestation and forest degradation through workshops and surveillance routes.

b) The project has improved the conditions for the conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, considering that it has allowed the conservation of natural forest cover and, therefore, of biological corridors in an area of high biodiversity. During monitoring period, a total forest extension of 574.6 ha was preserved within the project area due to the implementation of the project activities.

c) In participatory activities such as workshops, the capacities of communities to make decisions that allow them to anticipate the negative effects of climate change were strengthened.

d) Through the project of *conucos,* the project implementation contributed to the development of comprehensive actions that promote the efficient use of the land through the conservation of existing natural covers and the strengthening of family production systems.

7 Carbon ownership and rights

The carbon ownership and rights are linked to the land tenure rights considering that the project is implemented in the territory of the El Tigre Indigenous Reservation (legally conferred by Resolution 041 of July 21, 1983 (issued by INCORA)). Considering that the project proponents are the El Tigre Indigenous Reserve, CARBO Sostenible SAS and Terra Commodities SAS, a distribution agreement was signed and ratified by the involved parties during the monitoring period (see folder *9. Documentos confidenciales*, files *Acuerdo de Desarrollo y Comercialización El Tigre.pdf* and *Acta aprobación acuerdo comercial_REDD+El Tigre.pdf*)

No new agreements were signed between project proponents during the monitoring period.

8 Environmental Aspects

The project activities did not cause any net-harm to the environment during the monitoring period (folder *12. Herramientas BCR*, file *BCR_SDS tool_El Tigre REDD+_V3.pdf*).

9 Socioeconomic Aspects

The project activities did not cause any net-harm to the local communities and society in general during the monitoring period (folder *12. Herramientas BCR*, file *BCR_SDS tool_El Tigre REDD+_V3.pdf*).

10 Stakeholders' Consultation

10.1 Project involved parties

The project planning and implementing exercise has been based on continuous exchanges of the activities and structure of the REDD+ project with the communities that make up the Indigenous Reservation proponent of the project. The professionals who have supported the development of the program have provided technical support and supervision over the project through the development of participatory workshops, meetings and socializations about the REDD+ mechanism and the processes of design, implementation, monitoring, validation and verification of the project.

Workshops have been held with Indigenous Reserve representatives and community members. Similarly, during the implementation of the project, budgetary control is foreseen to ensure that payments are made in accordance with the objectives of the project, ensuring transparent processes agreed between project proponents.

Table 2. Workshops held with project stakeholders.

Workshop	Date	Topics addressed
Implementation Workshop	06/05/2024	• Redd+ committee activity report
Implementation Workshop	10/08/2024	• Guide for the implementation of biodiversity processes within the conucos
Implementation Workshop	11/08/2024	• Construction of proposals for intervention on transportation, education, housing, health, culture and food security
Implementation Workshop	13/09/2024	• Strengthening the monitoring group in the management of the Timestamp and Geo Data applications, used to georeference strategic ecosystems and area measurements.
General Assembly	**Date**	**Topics addressed**

Workshop	Date	Topics addressed
General Assembly	01/12/2023	Guide the establishment of a sustainable production alternative that benefits the community by restoring savannah areas to productive forests in a planned manner
General Assembly	16/12/2023	Installation of lights at the San Juanito Educational Boarding School located in the El Tigre indigenous reservation
General Assembly	19/12/2023	Adaptation of the UNMA indigenous educational center and arrangements of the San Antonio headquarters belonging to the San Juanito Educational Boarding School located in the El Tigre indigenous reservation
General Assembly	16/01/2024	Define the projects to be implemented by 2024

10.2 Other interested parties

During the project development process, other stakeholders were identified, considering their presence in the territory where the project is implemented, and with whom the project actions can be articulated, and synergies generated to strengthen territorial control and contribute to regional efforts to reduce deforestation. Among the actors identified are institutions that can be articulated during the implementation of the project, not as proponents of the project but as key allies that facilitate and contribute to the implementation and integration of the project with the context and initiatives that are developed at the local and regional level. Among the institutions identified are the Municipality of Puerto Gaitán and CORMACARENA.

Meetings were held to present and socialize the project with CORMACARENA and the Municipality of Puerto Gaitán. Topics included definitions of the REDD+ mechanism, location of the Project, Project objectives, components and activities implemented during monitoring period, and potential synergies (see folder *11. Gestión Interinstitucional*).

11 REDD+ Safeguards

The safeguards are measures aimed at preventing the harm of fundamental social, economic, or environmental rights and the occurrence of negative impacts from the design and implementation of REDD+ activities. It also includes measures to improve the obtainment and distribution of benefits generated by REDD+ activities.

For El Tigre REDD+ project, these safeguards were assessed and monitored under the REDD+ Safeguards Tool, Version 1.1 (26/01/2023). In addition, to comply with the article 230 of the National development Plan 2022-2026, the monitoring of the national interpretation of the safeguards is presented in folder *4. Cumplimiento legal*, file *Matriz Interpretación Nacional de Salvaguardas_El Tigre REDD+_Noviembre2024.xlsx*.

11.1 Safeguard 1

"That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements."

The actions implemented during the monitoring period complement and are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements (refer to section 5 Compliance with Applicable Legislation).

11.2 Safeguard 2

"Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.

Provide transparent and consistent information that is accessible by all relevant stakeholders and updated on a regular basis.

Be transparent and flexible to allow for improvements over time."

Within the framework of the development of the project, participatory workshops were held with the attendance of the members and representatives of the communities that are part of the indigenous reservation that owns the initiative, as was verified during the validation of the project. The workshops were developed using appropriate communication and language mechanisms in order to ensure the understanding of the project information by the participants, and didactic material was also used to facilitate the appropriation of the project information by all members of the community.

During the third monitoring period, consultation and decision-making spaces were held with representation from members of all the communities of the indigenous reservation, as supported by the evidence available in folder *5. Espacios participativos,* subfolder *Accountability*. During these sessions, the investments to be made with the resources from the sale of CCV during the third monitoring period were defined, and the accountability was also presented, indicating the amounts invested and in what they were invested.

Finally, the process for the management of Petitions, Complaints and Claims is consolidated in the Project Design Document. Similarly, the project has a person in charge of the management of the PQRs in the REDD+ Committee, this mechanism was socialized during the general assemblies for the approval and execution of the project. Requests made during the monitoring period are presented in folder *10. PQR*.

11.3 Safeguard 3

"Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account 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"

As was verified during the validation of the project, the activities of the project were defined and prioritized by the communities of the indigenous reservation. In this way, respect for governance structures, rights, identified needs and the approach defined by its members was ensured. During the participatory exercises, social mapping products were developed to identify and locate the communities that would participate in the development and implementation of the project.

Among the activities defined during the workshops, priority was given to the preparation/updating of Indigenous Life Plans, the strengthening of traditional agricultural production practices, the elements that are part of cultural, and the consolidation of the monitoring group as support for territorial control and monitoring activities. These activities are closely linked to the protection and recognition of culture, self-government and traditions. Among the evidence provided are the minutes of the workshops and General Assemblies held, the attendance lists and the photographic records (see folder *5. Espacios participativos*), and the evidence of all the actions implemented during the monitoring period (see folder *6. Activities*). It is pertinent to emphasize that it was verified that the actions defined within the framework of the project were articulated with the Community Plans of the reservation, in this case, the Plan for the Safeguards of the Sikuani People and the Indigenous Life Plan of the reservation.

11.4 Safeguard 4

"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."

The project, during the pre-feasibility, development and implementation phases, has involved all representatives of the indigenous reservation, community leaders and community members in the participatory process for the formulation and implementation of the project, considering the applicable regulations and considering the organizational and governance structure of the indigenous reservation. The design of the intervention responds to the actions prioritized by the indigenous reservation and was framed in four main components, which are territorial governance, development of sustainable productive activities, social investment and forest monitoring.

The participation of community members in the design of the project was evidenced in the attendance lists of the REDD+ project structuring workshops. Likewise, the final approval of the project was carried out within the framework of general assemblies of the indigenous reservation, which is the highest decision-making body. During the third monitoring period, general assemblies and workshops were held for decision-making, with the participation of members of all the communities of the indigenous reservation, as supported by the evidence available in folder *5. Espacios participativos.*

11.5 Safeguard 5

"That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that those referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and

conservation of forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits."

The project seeks forest conservation and aims to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Within the project's activities, the development of productive activities includes the adoption of management measures that conserve and promote biological connectivity. It was agreed that these activities will be carried out in previously intervened areas to ensure that the execution of the project does not incur in land use changes.

Likewise, it covers other areas of intervention such as the preparation/updating of community plans, preparation and/or updating of the Territorial Planning Plan, training in deforestation control and consolidation of the monitoring group, as indicated in the PDD. These activities are aimed at protecting the forests of the territories and making efficient use of natural resources, as well as avoiding practices that pollute the soil or water sources.

Additionally, as part of the actions that were carried out during the development and monitoring process of the project, there is the development of cartographic products and analysis of maps and images that allow the determination of the area of stable forest in the project area (see folder *3. Mapas y GDB*).

The project does not require licensing, permits or authorizations for its execution.

11.6 Safeguard 6

"Actions to address the risks of reversals."

The first measure to reduce the risks of reversal is the strengthening of territorial control and management by the indigenous reservation. Considering that the community is committed to the implementation of the project and that it hopes to maintain the necessary actions to guarantee the protection of its territory and culture over time, it is expected that the intervention will reduce and address the risk of reversal and guarantee the sustainability of the results over time. However, in order to mitigate the risks of project reversal and meet the requirements of the BioCarbon Registry Standard, version 3.4 of 2024, due to the fact that the project belongs to the AFOLU sector, the registration platform makes a discount of 20% of the total quantified GHG reductions for each verification period (this discount is automatically made by the registration platform), in order to ensure that there are CCV that can replenish the emissions that may arise in the event of the risk materializing.

11.7 Safeguard 7

"Actions to reduce displacement of emissions."

The project defined a leakage area that recognizes the dynamics of mobilization of deforestation agents and monitoring mechanisms were established for the permanence of the project, as well as the forest cover associated with the spatial limits defined for the project. In addition, the project includes the development of activities aimed at strengthening capacities to improve forest

monitoring and surveillance, which are also complemented by the social control exercised by community members.

Actions aimed at managing and controlling the displacement of emissions involve the full and effective participation of the community during the design and implementation of the project. The project-defined leak management and monitoring is based on the following elements:

- Monitor the forest cover present in the leakage area
- Train and carry out territorial monitoring routes by the members that make up the project's monitoring group
- Involve community members in the productive activities of the project, to reduce the need to participate in deforestation processes inside and outside the territory
- Articulate territorial planning exercises, sectoral regulatory framework, and carry out control and surveillance actions as appropriate

During monitoring period no displacements of emissions occurred, the deforestation in the leakage belt was lower that the estimated in the project scenario (see folders *2. Soportes de cálculo* and *3. Mapas y GDB*).

12 Special categories, related to co-benefits

The project does not apply to special categories.

13 Implementation of the project

13.1 Implementation status of the project

The implementation status presented below corresponds to the period from the project start date, until the end of this monitoring period. It is important to highlight that, in accordance with the BCR MRV Tool, Version 1.0 (2023), the quantification period of the project is 30 years and that monitoring, measuring and reporting or the project activities and emissions reduction has been conducted during the project quantification period and verifications have been carried out with a 1.5-year-period difference.

Date	Milestone(s) in the project's development and implementation
30/07/2018	Start date
30/07/2018 – 31/12/2020	Beginning of activities implementation First monitoring period
2021 – 2022	Validation and verification
05/05/2022	Validation and verification approval Project registry under certification program
31/12/2020 – 30/06/2023	Investment for the development of REDD+ activities Activities implementation

Date	Milestone(s) in the project's development and implementation
	Second monitoring period
2023	2nd verification
01/07/2023 – 15/09/2024	Investment for the development of REDD+ activities Activities implementation Third monitoring period
2024 – 2025	3rd verification

Within the REDD+ activities, the monitoring of forest cover is one of the main performance indicators of the project. During the monitoring period, changes in forest cover were verified, as well as the implementation of REDD+ activities that were defined to comprehensively address the problem of deforestation and strengthen the community initiative to protect their territory.

The conservation activities that the community has voluntarily implemented are an integral part of the implementation of the project. These activities are the result of the community's expressed interest in participating in carbon markets, accessing the economic benefits arising from this market, and generating results that demonstrate community commitments.

While the REDD+ strategy has achieved significant progress with the implementation of 13 out of 16 activities, three activities remain inactive to date (see table below). This delay does not indicate a lack of commitment, but rather reflects the community's decision-making process, as outlined in their self-governance structure. The General Assembly, as the highest decision-making body, ensures that project activities are in line with each community's priorities and are implemented at their discretion, based on the annual investment plan developed by the community members of the indigenous reserve.

ID	Activities	Implementation schedule						Implementation status
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
A-1	Development of Project Document (PDD) to access carbon markets		X					Implemented
A-2	Strengthen the capacities of the communities for the management of prioritized production systems and development of business plans to implement productive systems that contribute to the well-being of the community and the natural environment (e.g. cassava brava, sugarcane, fish farming, cocoa and environmentally sustainable livestock, reforestation, others such as watermelon, chontaduro, pineapple).				X			Under implementation

ID	Activities	Implementation schedule						Implementation status
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
A-3	Strengthen the technical capacities of the community for the management of production systems and business plans, including administrative, legal and financial aspects, as well as the strengthening of forest governance management				X			Under implementation
A-4	Implement or improve prioritized production systems and food security systems (e.g., sugarcane, cocoa, cassava, sustainable livestock, reforestation, chagras, cachama ponds).				X			Under implementation
A-5	Maintain and monitor the implemented production systems.				X			Delayed
A-6	Identify and prioritize the needs of communities in terms of social investment.	X						Under implementation
A-7	Improve transport conditions to facilitate the movement of people and elements in the shelter (e.g. vehicles, road adaptation).	X						Under implementation
A-8	Improve and increase the educational infrastructure of the communities (including adaptation of classrooms, equipment and technological aids, dormitories).			X				Under implementation
A-9	Provide facilities for community members to access formal education (literacy, baccalaureate (basic secondary), scholarship system for higher education).			X				Delayed
A-10	Improve the mechanisms of medical care for the inhabitants of the indigenous reservation (e.g., build a health post, have medical supplies and a health promoter).			X				Under implementation
A-11	Improve basic sanitation and housing conditions in the communities that are part of the reservation (e.g., drinking water, electrification (solar panels) or interconnection to the grid, comprehensive waste management).	X						Under implementation
A-12	Update the Life Plan of the indigenous communities living in the reservation in a participatory manner and socialize the results with all the actors involved (including the definition of the governance and management mechanism with other social groups).				X			Under implementation
A-13	Construct a land use plan for the indigenous reservation				X			Delayed
A-14	Strengthen capacities to maintain and improve traditional production systems, environmental management and conservation				X			Under implementation

ID	Activities	Implementation schedule						Implementation status
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
A-15	Consolidate the indigenous guard and forest ranger families and strengthen the capacities of community members to contribute to biodiversity monitoring and deforestation control			X				Under implementation
A-16	Carry out the follow-up and monitoring of the forest in the indigenous reserve.	X						Under implementation

Therefore, the pending activities will be carried out when deemed appropriate by the community, ensuring their autonomy and self-determination rights. These activities will be included in future monitoring reports as part of the overall project intervention.

In addition, some of the indicators defined to report progress in the implementation of the activities were not reported during the monitoring period because of the nature of the activities carried out, or because it was not necessary to carry out actions that would allow to show progress in an indicator, or because the indicator represents the final product or result expected to be obtained with the implementation of the activity (in the medium and long term).

Activity ID	Activity	Indicator ID	Indicator	Report
				3rd verification (Jul 2023 - Sep 2024)
A-1	Development of Project Document (PDD) to access carbon markets	A-1.1	# of people participating in meetings, surveys or workshops on problem tree and identification of drivers of deforestation and productive systems and governance management	Not reported
		A-1.2	# of legal support agreements for the development and implementation of the project, including carbon credit trading	Not reported
		A-1.3	Registration of a project in an emission reduction certification program	Not reported
A-2	Strengthen the capacities of the communities for the management of prioritized production systems and development of business plans to implement productive systems that contribute to the well-being of the community and the natural environment (e.g. cassava brava, sugarcane, fish farming, cocoa and environmentally sustainable livestock, reforestation, others such as watermelon, chontaduro, pineapple).	A-2.1	# of people participating in meetings, surveys or workshops on production systems.	Reported
		A-2.2	# of women participating in meetings, surveys or workshops on production systems.	Reported
		A-2.3	Productive activities identified	Reported
		A-2.4	# Elaborate business plans	Reported

Activity ID	Activity	Indicator ID	Indicator	Report
				3rd verification (Jul 2023 - Sep 2024)
A-3	Strengthen the technical capacities of the community for the management of production systems and business plans, including administrative, legal and financial aspects, as well as the strengthening of forest governance management	A-3.1	# of people involved in trainings or training days.	Reported
A-4	Implement or improve prioritized production systems and food security systems (e.g., sugarcane, cocoa, cassava, sustainable livestock, reforestation, chagras, cachama ponds).	A-4.1	# of hectares of sustainable production systems established/improved	Reported
A-5	Maintain and monitor the implemented production systems.	A-5.1	Total quantity of goods or services produced in production systems	Not reported
A-6	Identify and prioritize the needs of communities in terms of social investment.	A-6.1	# of people participating in meetings or workshops on social investment issues.	Reported
		A-6.2	# of women participating in meetings or workshops on social investment issues.	Reported
A-7	Improve transport conditions to facilitate the movement of people and elements in the shelter (e.g. vehicles, road adaptation).	A-7.1	# of activities/elements that facilitate the mobilization of people	Not reported
		A-7.2	# of people participating in meetings or workshops on transportation issues	Reported
A-8	Improve and increase the educational infrastructure of the communities (including adaptation of classrooms, equipment and technological aids, dormitories).	A-8.1	# of educational facilities improved/built.	Not reported
		A-8.2	# of people participating in meetings or workshops on education topics	Reported
A-9	Provide facilities for community members to access formal education (literacy, baccalaureate (basic secondary), scholarship system for higher education).	A-9.1	# people with access to formal education programmes or improved quality education as a result of project activities.	Not reported
		A-9.2	# of women with access to formal education programmes or improved quality education as a result of project activities.	Not reported
A-10	Improve the mechanisms of medical care for the inhabitants of the indigenous reservation (e.g., build a health post, have medical supplies and a health promoter).	A-10.1	# of health posts located in or near the reservation.	Not reported
A-11	Improve basic sanitation and housing conditions in the	A-11.1	Water purification systems	Not reported

Activity ID	Activity	Indicator ID	Indicator	Report
				3rd verification (Jul 2023 - Sep 2024)
	communities that are part of the reservation (e.g., drinking water, electrification (solar panels) or interconnection to the grid, comprehensive waste management).	A-11.2	# of Improved/Built Homes	Not reported
		A-11.3	Electrification systems	Reported
A-12	Update the Life Plan of the indigenous communities living in the reservation in a participatory manner and socialize the results with all the actors involved (including the definition of the governance and management mechanism with other social groups).	A-12.1	# of people participating in meetings or workshops on governance issues	Reported
		A-12.2	# of women participating in meetings or workshops on governance issues	Reported
		A-12.3	# of life plans drawn up or updated	Not reported
A-13	Construct a land use plan for the indigenous reservation	A-13.1	# of indigenous land use plans drawn up.	Not reported
		A-13.2	# of land use plans in implementation	Not reported
A-14	Strengthen capacities to maintain and improve traditional production systems, environmental management and conservation	A-14.1	# of trainings, meetings or training days.	Reported
A-15	Consolidate the indigenous guard and forest ranger families and strengthen the capacities of community members to contribute to biodiversity monitoring and deforestation control	A-15.1	# of people participating in awareness-raising, meetings or training days.	Reported
		A-15.2	# of women participating in awareness-raising, meetings or training days.	Not reported
		A-15.3	Document of constitution or formalization of the Group of Forest Ranger Families or the Indigenous Guard	Not reported
A-16	Carry out the follow-up and monitoring of the forest in the indigenous reserve.	A-16.1	# of hectares of forest standing	Reported
		A-16.2	# tonnes of CO2e not emitted	Reported
		A-16.3	# of full-time people employed for community monitoring to be phased in	Not reported

To comply with the monitoring plan described in the PDD, the indicators that showed implementation progress during the third monitoring period were:

Activity ID	A-2
Indicator ID	A-2.1
Indicator Name	People who participate in meetings, surveys or workshops on production systems

Type	Result
Goal	All the people involved in the development of production systems participate in training or training sessions.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of Measurement	# of people
Monitoring Methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of participants in the meetings, workshops or surveys carried out for the identification and prioritization of the production systems to be implemented or improved with the project is taken into account.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	# of people in the Conucos project: Total: 109 people including 30 women • Carranguero: 50 people including 21 women • Delicias: 9 people including 2 women • Pastoba: 16 people including 5 women • San Juanito: 15 people including 2 women # people in diagnosis: 42 people including 3 women. Total number of people participating in productive decision-making spaces: 42 Total number of women participating in productive decision-making spaces: 3
Documents to support the information	Annex 6. Actividades Conucos project: • progress report 1, september 2023 • progress report 2, october 2023 • progress report 3, december 2023 Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI: • progress report 1, august 2024 • progress report 2, september 2024
Remarks	Use available information
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Identification of priority productive activities that contribute to minimizing incentives for deforestation activities

Activity ID	A-2
Indicator ID	A-2.2
Indicator Name	Number of women participating in meetings, surveys or workshops on production systems
Type	Result
Goal	All women involved in the development of production systems participate in training or training sessions.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG5 (women's participation), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of Measurement	# of women
Monitoring Methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of participants in the meetings, workshops or surveys carried out for the identification and prioritization of the promising production systems to be implemented with the project is taken into account.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	# of women: 33 distributed as below. # of women in conucos project: 30 women • Carranguero: 21 women • Delicias: 2 women • Pastoba: 5 women • San Juanito: 2 women # of women in Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI: 3 women.
Documents to support the information	Annex 6. Actividades See reports mentioned in A-2.1 • Photographic record and/or videos. • Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened:
Remarks	Use available information
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Identification of priority productive activities that contribute to minimizing incentives for deforestation activities by linking women in chagras systems

Activity ID	A-2

Indicator ID	A-2.3
Indicator Name	Productive activities identified
Type	Product
Goal	Productive activities are identified
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of Measurement	Is it fulfilled or not
Monitoring Methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, compliance or non-compliance with the identification of priority productive activities is considered
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	Complied
Documents to support the information	Annex 6. Actividades Conucos project Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI
Remarks	During the monitoring period the following productive activities were identified: • Traditional productive systems
Source of Funding	CVU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Identification of productive activities to prioritize to achieve conservation objectives

Activity ID	A-2
Indicator ID	A-2.4
Indicator Name	# Elaborate business plans
Type	Product
Goal	At least one business plan is defined to be implemented
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of Measurement	Number
Monitoring Methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of Business Plans prepared by the project implementer and the proponents is taken into account.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra

Indicator Result in the reporting period	1 business plan developed
Documents to support the information	Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Development of business plans to make investments in productive activities effective, minimizing risk and enhancing impact

Activity ID	A-3
Indicator ID	A-3.1.
Indicator Name	People involved in training days.
Type	Impact
Goal	All families (at least one representative per family) involved in the development of production systems and business plans participate in training or training sessions.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of Measurement	Number of people
Monitoring Methodology	Number of family members attending training sessions for the management of production systems and business plans, including administrative, legal and financial aspects, as well as the strengthening of forest governance management and the value obtained is reported
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	# of people in the Conucos project: Total: 109 people including 30 women • Carranguero: 50 people including 21 women • Delicias: 9 people including 2 women • Pastoba: 16 people including 5 women • San Juanito: 15 people including 2 women # people in diagnosis: 42 people including 3 women. Total number of people participating in productive decision-making spaces: 42 Total number of women participating in productive decision-making spaces: 3
Documents to support the information	Annex 6. Actividades Conucos project: • progress report 1, september 2023

	• progress report 2, october 2023 • progress report 3, december 2023 Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI: • progress report 1, august 2024 progress report 2, september 2024
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Generation of skills and knowledge to ensure the success of productive projects, based on the business plans developed.

Activity ID	A-4
Indicator ID	A-4.1
Indicator Name	Hectares of sustainable production systems established or improved
Type	Result
Goal	Productive systems that favor the conservation of biodiversity are implemented or improved.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (productive projects), SDG2 (productive projects), SDG8 (productive projects), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection)
Unit of Measurement	Area (ha)
Monitoring Methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the productive area that has been implemented or improved is identified and estimated.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	• Carbo-Terra • Captaincy
Indicator Result in the reporting period	4 hectares
Documents to support the information	Annex 6. Actividades Workshop on monitoring • Report of monitoring, September 2024. Monitoring Reports and Fees • Report of monitoring
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Achieve the objectives of generating income from productive activities, but seeking to prioritize the conservation of

	biodiversity, to guarantee pollinators, species corridors, and habitats.

Activity ID	A-6
Indicator ID	A-6.1
Indicator Name	People participating in meetings or workshops on social investment issues
Type	Result
Goal	The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in a participatory manner.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (investment in health), SDG4 (investment in education), SDG6 (investment in water and sanitation9), SDG11 (investment in housing), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	# of people
Monitoring Methodology	Participant Registration Minutes Reports
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	# of people: 924 people, 284 women, distributed as follows: • Educational Infrastructure Project: School delivery record with attendance list: 16 people, 10 women • Project Luminaires: Delivery and attendance record: 19 people, 4 women • Project Design of a Spanish and Sikuani Literacy Program: 379 people Grandparents' Education Project: 12 people Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI: 42 people and 3 women Accountability: 197 people, 29 women. Annual Investment Workshop: 249 people, 39 women

Documents to support the information	• Photographic record and/or videos. • Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened. • Minutes of meetings and workshops convened. • Rapporteurship See Annex 6. Actividades
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Indicator of participation in the identification and promotion of social investment that helps to discourage activities that generate deforestation and forest degradation

Activity ID	A-6
Indicator ID	A-6.2
Indicator Name	Women participating in meetings or workshops on social investment issues.
Type	Result
Goal	The processes of identification and prioritization of social investment are carried out in a participatory manner.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (investment in health), SDG4 (investment in education), SDG5 (women's participation), SDG6 (investment in water and sanitation9), SDG11 (investment in housing), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	# of women
Monitoring Methodology	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of female participants who attend the meetings, workshops or surveys carried out for the identification and prioritization of social investment to be developed or improved with the project is taken into account.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	# of women: 284 distributed as follows: • Educational Infrastructure Project: School delivery record with attendance list: 10 women • Project Luminaires: Delivery and attendance record: 4 women

	• Project Design of a Spanish and Sikuani Literacy Program: 199 people • Accountability: 29 women.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record and/or videos. • Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened. • Minutes of meetings and workshops convened. • Rapporteurship See Annex 6. Actividades
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Indicator of women's participation in the identification and promotion of social investment that helps discourage activities that generate deforestation and forest degradation

Activity ID	A-7
Indicator ID	A-7.2
Indicator Name	# of people participating in meetings or workshops on transportation issues
Type	Result
Goal	The identification and prioritization processes are carried out in a participatory manner.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (transport for health), SDG8 (transport for produce), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	Number
Monitoring Methodology	Participant Registration Minutes Rapporteurships
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra Entities or programs that carry out activity
Indicator Result in the reporting period	Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI: 52 people including 3 women.
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record See Annex 6. Actividades
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales

Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Improvements in the mobility of people and goods to facilitate governance, the provision of social services, and productive and commercial capacity

Activity ID	A-8
Indicator ID	A-8.2
Indicator Name	# of people participating in meetings or workshops on education topics
Type	Result
Goal	The identification and prioritization processes are carried out in a participatory manner.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG4 (investment in education), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	Number
Monitoring Methodology	• Participant Registration • Minutes • Third-Party Reports
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI: 42 people and 3 women Accountability: 197 people, 29 women. Annual Investment Workshop: 249 people, 39 women Project Design of a Spanish and Sikuani Literacy Program: 379 people Accountability: 197 people, 29 women. Annual Investment Workshop: 249 people, 39 women Grandparents' Education Project: 12 people
Documents to support the information	• Photographic record and/or videos. • Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened. • Minutes of meetings and workshops convened. • Rapporteurship Annex 6. Actividades
Remarks	Available information will be used
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Identification of priorities in the field of education to improve local capacities for territorial management

Activity ID	A-11
Indicator ID	A-11.3
Indicator Name	# Upgraded/built electrification systems
Type	Result
Goal	Improved access to electricity and electrification systems
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social investment), SDG3 (Health for better health), SDG7 (clean energy), SDG11 (better housing), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	# of systems installed
Monitoring Methodology	The number of systems that provide access to electricity is quantified.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	Project Luminaires
Documents to support the information	• Project Resource Execution • On-site visits Annex 6. Actividades
Remarks	During the monitoring period an installation of luminaries was possible at educational institutions.
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Improvements in access to electricity generate better living conditions, social cohesion, and encourage deforestation control processes.

Activity ID	A-12
Indicator ID	A-12.1
Indicator Name	People who participate in meetings or workshops on governance issues
Type	Result
Goal	The process of building/updating the Life Plan is carried out in a participatory manner.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social and productive investment), SDG2 (social and productive investment), SDG3 (investment in health), SDG4 (investment in education), SDG5 (women's participation), SDG6 (investment in water and sanitation9), SDG8 (better employment and economic growth), SDG11 (investment in housing), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	Number

Monitoring Methodology	The number of participants in meetings or workshops related to governance issues is taken into account.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI: 42 people and 3 women Accountability: 197 people, 29 women. Annual Investment Workshop: 249 people, 39 women Project Design of a Spanish and Sikuani Literacy Program: 379 people Leadership Workshop: 76 people, 8 women Workshop on monitoring: 13 people Redd+ Committee: 76 people, 8 women
Documents to support the information	• Photographic and/or video records. • Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened. • Minutes of meetings and workshops convened. • Reports Annex 6. Actividades
Remarks	During this monitoring period, the series of workshops held to improve and strengthen governance addressed Topis related to: project management, integral project formulation, roles and functions, indigenous life plan, role of women in the territory and role of the indigenous guard in the protection of the territory.
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Strengthening territorial and forest governance processes.

Activity ID	A-12
Indicator ID	A-12.2
Indicator Name	Women participating in meetings or workshops on governance issues
Type	Result
Goal	The process of building/updating the Life Plan involves the participation of women from the communities.
SDGs to be met	SDG1 (social and productive investment), SDG2 (social and productive investment), SDG3 (investment in health), SDG4 (investment in education), SDG5 (women's participation), SDG6 (investment in water and sanitation9), SDG8 (better employment

	and economic growth), SDG11 (investment in housing), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitat as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	# of women
Monitoring Methodology	The number of women participating in meetings or workshops related to governance issues is taken into account.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI: 3 women Leadership Workshop: 8 women
Documents to support the information	• Photographic and/or video records. • Attendance lists for workshops and meetings convened. • Minutes of meetings and workshops convened. • Reports Annex 6. Actividades
Remarks	During this monitoring period, the series of workshops held to improve and strengthen governance addressed Topis related to: project management, integral project formulation, roles and functions, indigenous life plan, role of women in the territory and role of the indigenous guard in the protection of the territory.
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Participation of women in conferences to strengthen territorial and forestry governance processes.

Activity ID	A-14
Indicator ID	A-14.1
Indicator Name	Trainings, meetings or training sessions on environmental management and conservation
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen the capacities of community members for environmental management and conservation of the territory
SDGs to be met	SDG6 (water resource management and sanitation9), SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (protection of forest habitats as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	# of trainings, meetings or training days
Monitoring Methodology	The number of people in the community who attend training sessions, trainings or meetings for the management of traditional production systems is quantified.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event

Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	# of people in the Conucos project: Total: 109 people including 30 women • Carranguero: 50 people including 21 women • Delicias: 9 people including 2 women • Pastoba: 16 people including 5 women • San Juanito: 15 people including 2 women # people in diagnosis: 42 people including 3 women. Workshop on monitoring: 13 people REDD+ Workshop: 76 people, 8 women
Documents to support the information	Conucos project: • progress report 1, september 2023 • progress report 2, october 2023 • progress report 3, december 2023 Project Diagnosis and Strengthening of the execution processes of REDD+ activities carried out in the El Tigre RI: • progress report 1, august 2024 • progress report 2, september 2024 Workshop on monitoring Report of monitoring, September 2024 See Annex 6. Actividades
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Strengthening the capacities of members of the territory to achieve conservation objectives

Activity ID	A-15
Indicator ID	A-15.1
Indicator Name	People who participate in awareness-raising, meetings or training sessions on biodiversity and deforestation control.
Type	Result
Goal	Strengthen the capacities of community members to monitor biodiversity and control deforestation
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	# of people

Monitoring Methodology	The number of attendees at awareness-raising sessions, training sessions or meetings on biodiversity monitoring and deforestation control is quantified.
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	Workshop on monitoring: 13 people
Documents to support the information	See Anex 6. Activities
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Generating awareness-raising processes on the importance of conserving forests and biodiversity.

Activity ID	A-16
Indicator ID	A-16.1
Indicator Name	# of hectares of forest standing
Type	Impact
Goal	Monitoring the progress of deforestation
SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	Number
Monitoring Methodology	Evaluation of forest and non-forest maps according to PROCLIMA methodology
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo
Indicator Result in the reporting period	July 2023: 13,929.3 ha September 2024: 13,871.91 ha
Documents to support the information	• Deforestation analysis from maps: see folder 3. Mapas y GDB • Calculations of deforestation and deforestation rates: see folder 2. Soportes de cálculo
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Deforestation Monitoring Through Remote Sensing

Activity ID	A-16
Indicator ID	A-16.2
Indicator Name	# of tonnes of CO2e not emitted
Type	Impact
Goal	Reduce Carbon Emissions

SDGs to be met	SDG13 (emission reduction), SDG15 (forest habitat protection as it discourages deforestation)
Unit of Measurement	Tonnes (tCO2e)
Monitoring Methodology	To measure and report this indicator, the area of standing forest present in the territory of the indigenous reserves is identified and estimated using Geographic Information Systems and satellite images from remote sensors. Subsequently, the applicable emission factor is applied
Monitoring Frequency	Prior to a verification event
Responsible for measurement	Carbo-Terra
Indicator Result in the reporting period	137,297 tCO_2e
Documents to support the information	• Use of NREF Emission Factors: see folder 2. Soportes de cálculo • Calculation Supports: see folder 2. Soportes de cálculo
Remarks	
Source of Funding	VCU sales
Contribution to REDD+ objectives	Deforestation monitoring through remote sensing using emission factors to estimate tons of carbon emitted or not emitted

Leakage and non-permanence risk factors:

The project defined a leakage area that recognizes the dynamics of mobilization of deforestation agents and monitoring mechanisms were established for the permanence of the project, as well as the forest cover associated with the spatial limits defined for the project. In addition, the project includes the development of activities aimed at strengthening capacities to improve forest monitoring and surveillance, which are also complemented by the social control exercised by community members.

Actions aimed at managing and controlling the displacement of emissions involve the full and effective participation of the community during the design and implementation of the project. The project-defined leakage management and monitoring is based on the following elements:

- Monitor the forest cover present in the leakage area
- Train and carry out territorial monitoring routes by the members that make up the project's monitoring group
- Involve community members in the productive activities of the project, to reduce the need to participate in deforestation processes inside and outside the territory
- Articulate territorial planning exercises, sectoral regulatory framework, and carry out control and surveillance actions as appropriate

During monitoring period no displacements of emissions occurred, the deforestation in the leakage belt was lower than the observed historical trend and it was not detected to be consequence of project implementation (see folders *2. Soportes de cálculo* and *3. Mapas y GDB*).

Regarding non permanence risk, the first measure to address this risk consists of strengthening territorial control and management by the indigenous communitity. Considering that the people is committed to the implementation of the project and intend to maintain the necessary actions to guarantee the protection of their territory and culture over time, it is expected that the project REDD+ strategy, as a whole, will reduce and manage the risk of losing projects forest protection outcomes and contribute to the sustainability of the results over time.

The analysis of project risks and mitigation measures, described in section 14 of the PDD, are directly and indirectly related to possible risks of reversal and non-permanence. The actions to mitigate them are, as a comprehensive approach, measures aimed at ensuring that GHG reductions are maintained during the project crediting period, which is directly associated with the non-permanence risks. Also, the duration of the actions, the contract signed between the project participants have a duration of 30 years, which supports the project accreditation period and are part of the mechanisms to promote continuity of project actions and avoid reversal risks (see file *Acuerdo de Desarrollo y Comercialización El Tigre*.pdf in Annex 9).

Along with these elements, the development of the BCR Permanence and Risk Management tool is an integral part of the project's strategy to address risks management. The file *Permanence and Risk Management tool_El Tigre REDD+_V2.pdf*, included in annex 12, contains the development of this BCR Tool and demonstrates the project approach and activities that contribute to reduce non-permanence risks during this monitoring period.

13.2 Changes after the GHG project registration

13.2.1 Temporary deviations

No temporary changes were made during the monitoring period.

13.2.2 Permanent Changes

No permanent changes were made during the monitoring period.

13.2.2.2 Permanent changes to the monitoring plan, BCR program related to methodologies in use, or other regulatory documents BCR program methodologies.

During this monitoring period, the implementation schedule of three activities was adjusted to take into account the delay in their implementation (A-5, A-9 and. A-13), see section 8 of the PD version 8.

In addition, the monitoring frequency of the indicators defined in the monitoring plan has been updated in accordance with the applicable guidelines (see section 11.2 of the PD, version 8).

These changes are submitted with this monitoring report as part of the application for issuance (post-registration change - issuance track) and fall under category (c). These changes do not affect the application of the methodology, additionality, or baseline. These changes respond to the need to adjust the monitoring frequency of some indicators to reflect the reality of information management that has been developed with the communities. Changes in the timing of implementing of some activities respond to the participation of communities in adapting management needs and priorities in order to maintain the best contribution to project results in terms of forest and cultural protection. All of these changes are framed within the community's life plan and the four pillars that were defined as the basis of the project strategy.

13.2.2.3 Changes to GHG project design

No changes to the project design of the project activity occurred during the monitoring period.

14 Grouped Projects

This is not a grouped project.

15 Monitoring system

15.1 Description of the monitoring plan

In accordance with BCR MRV Tool, monitoring activities were conducted following BCR REDD+ methodology approach and requirements as well as the monitoring plan of the project presented in section 11 of the PDD. The procedures for monitoring project activities and GHG emissions reductions involve the following:

- Applicability conditions for the applied methodology are met, thus, there were no changes in project definitions, carbon deposits or boundaries, deforestation drivers are still associated with agricultural frontier expansion, cropping, wood extraction and mining activities.
- The administrative mechanism and the Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedure (see Annex 9, file *Procedimiento QC-QA EL TIGRE_v1.3.pdf*) provide guidelines and define activities to manage project monitoring and organizational structure for project administration.
- GHG reductions estimations, parameters, models and methods to identified forest and process data and geographic information are consistent with REDD+ methodology requirements (see Annex 3, document *Procesamiento Cartográfico_El Tigre REDD+_2024.pdf)*

The following table presents how the project covers each element regarding BCR MRV Tool guidelines:

Section in BCR MRV Tool	Compliance	Evidence
Section 7) Principles	The Project has two guidelines to ensure application of these principles: the Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedure and the Administrative Mechanism. The monitoring report describes the process to quantify emission reductions attributable to the project implementation based on the methodology application and the BCR MRV tool principles orientation.	- Annex 9, file *Procedimiento QC-QA EL TIGRE_v1.3,pdf* - Annex 9, file *Esquema de Administración_El Tigre REDD+.pdf*
Section 8) Quantification and monitoring periods	The project follows the rules of the Biocarbon Standard parameters to define the quantification and monitoring periods. The projections of the project cover 30 years. The quantification periods are less than five years (the monitoring period subject to verification was 14,5 months and the previous verification was carried out on 2023).	Annex 2, file *Calculos El Tigre_3era verificación_v1.xlsx*
Section 9) Conservative approach and uncertainty management	The project uses national emission factor values and forest data. Uncertainty management is addressed according to BCR Tool. The project uncertainty is presented in section 16.1 of this document and the reserve of carbon credits is applied in each verification process. Further details on data and parameter uncertainty management are provided in the Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedure.	- Annex 2, file *Calculos El Tigre_3era verificación_v1.xlsx* - Annex 9, file *Procedimiento QC-QA EL TIGRE_v1.3.pdf*
Section 10) Leakage assessment and deduction	Leakage identification and assessment follows the methodology approach. The analysis and management are described in sections 11.7, 13.1, 15.2.1 and 15.2.2.	- Monitoring report
Section 11) Risk-based monitoring adjustments	No adjustments were considered to monitor project risks. BCR Permanence and Risk Management tool has been applied as an integral part of the project's strategy to address risks management (see file *Permanence and Risk Management tool_El Tigre REDD+_V2.pdf*, included in annex 12). Risks parameters and monitoring were conducted according to the monitoring plan approved in the PDD. Risks management and monitoring are described in sections 11.6 and 13.1 of this MR.	- Annex 12, file *Permanence and Risk Management tool_El Tigre REDD+_V2.pdf* - Monitoring report

Section in BCR MRV Tool	Compliance	Evidence
Section 12) Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures	The Project has two main guidelines to ensure information management according to BCR Standard and tools: the Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedure and the Administrative Mechanism. Section 15.2 also describes specific procedures to manage QA/QC regarding project data and parameters used to estimate mitigation results. Section 16 also presents the process to quantify emission reductions based on the methodology application and the BCR tool principles orientation. All together secures compliance with requirements related with data management, consistency checks, significant deviations detection, documentation protocols, roles and corrective actions.	- Annex 9, file *Procedimiento QC-QA EL TIGRE_v1.3,pdf* - Annex 9, file *Esquema de Administración_El Tigre REDD+.pdf* - Monitoring report
Section 13) GHG data and parameters	Section 15.2 of the MR describes all the parameters, the procedures and sources of information and the related monitoring plan.	- Monitoring Report
Section 14) Monitoring Plan	The complete monitoring plan was validated by a Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) and is presented in section 11 of the PD (including monitoring methodology, frequency, responsible, among others), and includes the Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedure, and the Administrative Mechanism for the project. i. Methods, technologies and protocols for monitoring activities are described in section 15.2 ii. The conditions for the application of the REDD+ methodology and its compliance are described in section 2 of the PD. There were no changes during the monitoring period. iii. The complete monitoring system is presented in section 11 of the PD (including monitoring methodology, frequency, responsible, among others), and includes the Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedure, and the Administrative Mechanism for the project. iv. Data generation is described in folder Annex 3, file *Procesamiento Cartográfico_El Tigre REDD+_2024.pdf;* Calculations, aggregation, recording and reporting follow each equation defined in the REDD+ methodology (see Annex 2, file *Calculos El Tigre_3era verificación_v1.xlsx)* and	- Annex 1, section 2 *PDD REDD+ RESGUARDO EL TIGRE V8_17062024_clean.pdf* - Annex 2, file *Calculos El Tigre_3era verificación_v1.xlsx* - Annex 3, file *Procesamiento Cartográfico_El Tigre REDD+_2024.pdf* - Annex 9, file *Procedimiento QC-QA EL TIGRE_v1.3.pdf*

Section in BCR MRV Tool	Compliance	Evidence
	each variable required and applied by the methodology is described in section 15.2 of this document. v. The Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedures and the Administrative Mechanism describe the organizational structure, roles, responsibilities, and procedures for dealing with special situations. vi. Each variable required and used to define the baseline, project reductions, leakage and other specific variables are described in section 11 of the PD and section 15.2.1 of the Monitoring report. *vii.* All models and methods considered in the project follow the methodological equations and principles and are described in section 10 and 11 of the PD and section 15.2.1 of the Monitoring Report, Annex 3, file *Procesamiento Cartográfico_El Tigre REDD+_2024.pdf,* reductions estimations in Annex 2, file *Calculos El Tigre_3era verificación_v1.xlsx* viii. The data monitoring plan is described in Section 11 of the PD and Section 15.2.2 of this document. Each indicator defined to report the project results includes the methodology for measurement	
Section 15) Verification events and frequency	Verification events and frequency follow the rules of the Biocarbon Standard parameters to define the quantification and monitoring periods. The verification and quantification periods are less than five years (the monitoring period subject to verification was 14,5 months and the previous verification was carried out in 2023). All documentation to verify that all relevant data is traceable, complete and independently	Annex 2, file *Calculos El Tigre_3era verificación_v1.xlsx*
Section 16) Stakeholder transparency and documentation access	All documentation regarding the project cycle is publicly available in the Biocarbon Registry, under project ID BCR-CO-259-14-002.	Link: https://globalcarbontrace.io/projects/20
Section 17) Data managing and archiving	The project has a Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedure and also an Administrative Mechanism, which defines the procedure to manage and store data, documents and inputs to facilitate traceability of all information that is reported and monitored.	- Annex 9, file *Procedimiento QC-QA EL TIGRE_v1.3,pdf* - Annex 9, file *Esquema de Administración_El Tigre REDD+.pdf*

Section in BCR MRV Tool	Compliance	Evidence
Section 18) Technological integration advanced monitoring	The project uses satellite imagery to monitor forest covers, following the methodological approach of the Colombia's FREL. The process is described in Annex 3, file *Procesamiento Cartográfico_El Tigre REDD+_2024.pdf*.	- Annex 3, file *Procesamiento Cartográfico_El Tigre REDD+_2024.pdf*
Section 19) Registry Interaction and credit issuance	In order to certify the mitigation benefits, after each verification event the project submits a formal credit issuance request through the registry platform, accompanied by the verification statement and the monitoring report.	- Verification statement (after finishing verification audit) - Monitoring report
Section 20) Reporting requirements	The monitoring report contains all the information required by the BCR Tool and is presented according to BCR program templates.	- Monitoring report

15.2 Data and parameters to quantify the reduction of emissions

The parameters used to calculate baseline, project and leakage emissions, as well as other relevant parameters required by the approved methodology and the monitoring plan are presented in sections 10 and 11 of the PDD. The following parameters are the basis for all carbon emissions estimations. The systematic application of each equation and the respective summations are presented in section 16 and in the file *Calculos El Tigre_3era verificación_v1.xlsx* (folder *2. Soportes de cálculo*).

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

Data / Parameter	CTeq
Data unit	t CO2e/ha
Description	Net greenhouse gas emissions in the baseline from unplanned deforestation
Source of data	National Reference Level. Minambiente e IDEAM, 2019.
Value applied	196
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Carbon emissions are estimated according to carbon stock content after deforestation. Aboveground and belowground biomass are assumed to be released in the year of deforestation, and soil organic carbon is assumed to be progressively released at an annual rate of 1/20.

Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions within project and leakage area.
Comments	

Data / Parameter	CTeq primary degradation
Data unit	t CO2e/ha
Description	Net greenhouse gas emissions in the baseline from unplanned primary degradation
Source of data	Minambiente e IDEAM, 2019.
Value applied	79.7
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Carbon emissions are estimated according to net change on aboveground carbon stock content after primary degradation.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions within project and leakage area.
Comments	

Data / Parameter	CTeq secondary degradation
Data unit	t CO2e/ha
Description	Net greenhouse gas emissions in the baseline from unplanned primary degradation
Source of data	Minambiente e IDEAM, 2019.
Value applied	59.3
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Carbon emissions are estimated according to net change on aboveground carbon stock content after secondary degradation.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions within project and leakage area.
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Forest Cover in Reference Region in 2008
Data unit	ha

Description	Geographic identification of forest cover in the reference region at the beginning of the reference period (2008)
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	20,783
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Forest Cover in Reference Region in 2018
Data unit	Ha
Description	Geographic identification of forest cover in the reference region at the end of the reference period (2018)
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	14,766
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	CSBaño
Data unit	Ha/year
Description	Total average area deforested per year during historical reference period in the reference region.
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	601
Justification of choice of data or description of	Mean deforestation in the reference region across the historical reference period.

measurement methods and procedures applied	
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario in project area Calculation of baseline emissions in project area Calculation of project emissions in project area
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Project area
Data unit	ha
Description	Map showing the location and cover of forest land within the project zone at the beginning of the crediting period.
Source of data	Satellite imagery used is adequate in terms of spatial resolution (less than 30 meters) and an appropriate scale (Landsat and Planet Scope).
Value applied	14,132.92
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Satellite imagery used is adequate in terms of spatial resolution (less than 30 meters) and an appropriate scale. Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Calculate baseline emissions Calculate ex ante project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	DAlb
Data unit	Ha/year
Description	Baseline deforestation in project area during project implementation.
Source of data	The parameter is based on the historical annual deforestation rate observed in the reference region.
Value applied	412.5
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	According to equations proposed on the reference methodology, the project baseline deforestation is based on the annual historical deforestation rate observed in the reference region during the reference period.
Purpose of data	Calculate baseline emissions

	Calculate ex ante project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	National circumstances deforestation increase
Data unit	%
Description	Baseline deforestation in project area during project implementation is expected to increase due to local circumstances that accelerate forest conversion to other land uses and that are directly related to post-conflict agreements between national government and the guerrilla group FARC.
Source of data	Minambiente e IDEAM, 2019.
Value applied	YEAR / % of increase 2021 / 0,4962 2022 / 0,5355 2023 / 0,2696 2024 / 0,2663 2025 / 0,2629 2026 / 0,2593 2027 / 0,2558
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The methodology determines that projects may adjust the baseline deforestation rates according to national circumstances related with post-conflict local dynamics. According to the national reference level of forest emissions (Minambiente e IDEAM, 2019), it was necessary to consider that during the following years after the peace agreements were signed between the national government and the armed group, deforestation rates increase respect historical trends. The project is within a territory where armed groups have historically operated and it is subject to all expected dynamics related with post-conflict dynamics, thus, deforestation is expected to increase above historical trends during the following years after peace agreements were signed. The percentage of adjustment is based on the lowest national and regional trend that deforestation is expected to increase after 2018.
Purpose of data	Calculate baseline emissions Calculate ex ante project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Forest Cover in the leakage area in 2008
Data unit	Ha
Description	Geographic identification of forest cover in the leakage area at the beginning of the reference period (2008)
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	10,317
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Forest Cover in the leakage area in 2018
Data unit	Ha
Description	Geographic identification of forest cover in the leakage area at the beginning of the reference period (2018)
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	8,695
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	CSBf,año
Data unit	Ha/year
Description	Total average area deforested per year during historical reference period in the leakage area.
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	162

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Mean deforestation in the reference region across the historical reference period.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario in project area Calculation of baseline emissions in project area Calculation of project emissions in project area
Comments	

Data / Parameter	DAf
Data unit	Ha/year
Description	Baseline deforestation in leakage area during project implementation.
Source of data	The parameter is based on the historical annual deforestation rate observed in the leakage area.
Value applied	137.8
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	According to equations proposed on the reference methodology, the leakage baseline deforestation is based on the annual historical deforestation rate observed in the leakage area during the reference period.
Purpose of data	Calculate baseline emissions Calculate ex ante project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Primary forest degradation during historical period in reference region
Data unit	Ha
Description	Geographic identification of primary degradation during the historical reference period in the reference region (2008-2018)
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	2,230
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario

	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Secondary forest degradation during historical period in reference region
Data unit	Ha
Description	Geographic identification of secondary degradation during the historical reference period in the reference region (2008-2018)
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	236
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Baseline primary forest degradation in project area
Data unit	Ha
Description	Baseline estimation of primary degradation in the project area.
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	175
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Baseline secondary forest degradation in project area
Data unit	Ha

Description	Baseline estimation of secondary degradation in the project area.
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	19.9
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Primary forest degradation during historical period in leakage area
Data unit	Ha
Description	Geographic identification of primary degradation during the historical reference period in the leakage area (2008-2018)
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	1,964
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Secondary forest degradation during historical period in leakage area
Data unit	Ha
Description	Geographic identification of secondary degradation during the historical reference period in the leakage area (2008-2018)
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	119

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Baseline primary forest degradation in leakage area
Data unit	Ha
Description	Baseline estimation of primary degradation in the leakage area.
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	191
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Baseline secondary forest degradation in leakage area
Data unit	Ha
Description	Baseline estimation of secondary degradation in the leakage area.
Source of data	Remote sensing data
Value applied	12.4
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Purpose of data	Determination of baseline scenario Calculation of project emissions
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Cab, tree
Data unit	tCO2/ha
Description	Description Carbon stock in aboveground biomass in trees
Source of data	Minambiente e IDEAM, 2019.
Value applied	148
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Regional biome data reported in the NREF is encouraged to be used to align with the national carbon accounting and attend the climate change mitigation guidelines.
Purpose of data	Emissions within Project boundaries
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Cbb, tree
Data unit	tCO2/ha
Description	Description Carbon stock in belowground biomass in trees
Source of data	Minambiente e IDEAM, 2019.
Value applied	36
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Regional biome data reported in the NREF is encouraged to be used to align with the national carbon accounting and attend the climate change mitigation guidelines.
Purpose of data	Emissions within Project boundaries
Comments	

Data / Parameter	Csoc, tree
Data unit	tC/ha
Description	Description Carbon stock in soil organic carbon
Source of data	Minambiente e IDEAM, 2019.
Value applied	65
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Regional biome data reported in the NREF is encouraged to be used to align with the national carbon accounting and attend the climate change mitigation guidelines.
Purpose of data	Emissions within Project boundaries

Comments	

15.2.2 Data and parameters monitored

As stated previously, in this monitoring period no forest degradation was monitored due to difficulties in imagery processing. However, it is important to mention that the methodology for estimating forest degradation is based on forest fragmentation. Given that deforestation is the main cause of forest fragmentation, the identification of deforestation accounts for the main source of GHG emissions from the project.

Data / Parameter	Project Forest Cover at the beginning and end of the monitoring period in the project area
Data unit	Ha
Description	Map showing the location of forest land within the project area at the beginning and end of the monitoring period. If within the Project Area some forest land is cleared, the benchmark map shows the deforested areas at each monitoring event.
Source of data	Satellite images (Landsat and Planet Scope)
Value of monitored parameter	July 2023: 13,929.3 ha 15 of September 2024: 13,871.9 ha
Indicate what the data are used for	Calculation of project area emissions
Monitoring equipment	Computers and SIG software. By using satellite images and remote sensing to map forest and non-forest covering the Project Area it is determined if there are any variations in the forest cover in the project area. Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every 1 or 2 years with satellite images.
Calculation method	Following the methodology of NREF Colombia (Minambiente and IDEAM, 2019)
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Following the methodology of NREF Colombia (2019) the procedures are accurate and precise.

Data / Parameter	Project Forest Cover at the beginning and end of the monitoring period in the leakage area

Data unit	Ha
Description	Map showing the location of forest land within the leakage area at the beginning and end of the monitoring period. If within the leakage area some forest land is cleared, the benchmark map shows the deforested areas at each monitoring event.
Source of data	Satellite images (Landsat and Planet Scope)
Value of monitored parameter	July 2023: 8,314.9 ha 15 of September 2024: 7,807.9 ha
Indicate what the data are used for	Calculation of leakage area emissions
Monitoring equipment	Computers and SIG software. By using satellite images and remote sensing to map forest and non-forest covering the Project Area it is determined if there are any variations in the forest cover in the project area. Calculated according to satellite images interpretation to identified forest cover using the NREF methodology to manage remote sensed imagery and process data.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every 1 or 2 years with satellite images.
Calculation method	Following the methodology of NREF Colombia (Minambiente and IDEAM, 2019)
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Following the methodology of NREF Colombia (Minambiente and IDEAM, 2019) the procedures are accurate and precise.

Data / Parameter	Project Forest Cover impacted by natural disturbance in the project area
Data unit	Ha
Description	Map showing the location of forest land impacted by natural disturbance in the project area during the monitoring period. If within the project area some forest has been loss due to natural disturbance, a benchmark map shows the impacted areas at each monitoring event.
Source of data	Satellite images (Landsat and Planet Scope)
Value of monitored parameter	0
Indicate what the data are used for	Calculation of project emissions

Monitoring equipment	Computers and SIG software. By using satellite images and remote sensing to map forest and non-forest covering the Project Area it is determined if there are any disturbances like fires or mass remotion on forest cover in the project area.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every 1 or 2 years with satellite images.
Calculation method	Calculated according to direct observation of phenomena in satellite images.
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Following direct observation of forest loss and post-deforestation land characteristics, the procedures are accurate and precise.

16 Quantification of GHG emission reduction / removals

16.1 Baseline emissions

During this monitoring period degradation

- **Uncertainty of emissions estimations**

The following information corresponds to the application of the BCR Tool Conservative Approach and Uncertainty Management (v.1, 2025) and relates to baseline and monitoring data.

Classification and quantification of uncertainty: The uncertainty in the estimates of project reductions is related to the activity data and emission factors. The project activity data and emission factors are based on the Colombia's NREF, thus, the project data is based on official and publicly available information. In this sense, the BCR Tool stipulates that no adjustments due to uncertainty estimations are to be made to project level because these project data meet the criteria for exemption from the conservativeness deductions. The method used to combine the individual uncertainties corresponds to Tier 1 approach.

Quantification of uncertainty is based on the NREF reports, mainly the one of the year 2019 (Minambiente and IDEAM, 2019) because no new uncertainty data was disclosed in the following NREF report (Minambiente and IDEAM, 2024). The activity data for the REDD+ El Tigre project (deforestation and forest degradation) was calculated using the SMByC information, following the methodological approach described in the Digital Image Processing Protocol for the Quantification of Deforestation in Colombia V.2 of IDEAM (Galindo *et al* 2014). Recognizing that the project methodological approach to identify the activity data is based on the same considerations, basic information and procedures that the IDEAM used in the NREF document, the uncertainty corresponds to ±9% (which also corresponds to the relative half-width of confidence interval).

The emission factors were updated during this monitoring period using the last NREF report (Minambiente and IDEAM, 2024), but no specific uncertainty values were disclosed in it, thus, the underlying information is the same of the previous NREF, but its management was refined. In order to provide an approximation, the uncertainty was estimated using the uncertainty values of

the emissions factors of the previous NREF (Minambiente and IDEAM, 2019), which has the following uncertainties under a 90% confidence interval: aboveground biomass ±2.1%, belowground biomass ±2% and soil organic carbon ±2%. Using the equation for combining the uncertainties of various emission sources presented in the BCR Tool and proposed by the IPCC (2006), the uncertainty of the overall emission factor was calculated. Using the equation for combining uncertainties of a single emission source, also considered in the BCR Tool and proposed by IPCC (2006), the approximate error of the Project reductions was calculated.

i) Equation for combining the uncertainties of various emission sources.

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{(A \times a)^2 + (B \times b)^2 + (C \times c)^2}}{T}$$

where,

t: Total uncertainty; T: Total GHG emissions. A= emissions of category A, a= uncertainty of category A emissions, B= emissions of category B, b= uncertainty of category B emissions, …N= emissions of category N, n= uncertainty of category N emissions

a. Emission factor uncertainty:

Aboveground Biomass Orinoquia biome (NREF, Minambiente and IDEAM, 2024): = 148 tCO2/ha

Below ground biomass (NREF, Minambiente and IDEAM, 2024): 36 tCO2/ha/year

Soil organic carbon Orinoquia biome (1/20) (NREF, Minambiente and IDEAM, 2024): 12 tCO2/ha/year

Emission factor uncertainty = Root ((148 tCO2/ha * 2.1%)+(36 tCO2/ha * 2%)+(12 tCO2/ha/year*2%)

Emission factor uncertainty = ±2.3%

b. Activity data uncertainty:

Activity data uncertainty. Project area at the end of the monitoring period: 13,871 ha ±9%

ii) Equation for combining uncertainties of a single emission source;

$$U_{total} = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \ldots + U_n^2}$$

where,

U total: Total uncertainty; U1 = percentage of uncertainty of each emissions source variable.

a. Uncertainty of Project reductions estimations:

Uncertainty of Project reductions estimations = Root $((2.3)^2+(9)^2)$

Uncertainty of Project reductions estimations = ±9.3%

Combining the uncertainties of the activity data and emission factors, the estimates of emission reductions were evaluated to have an uncertainty of ±9.3%. No deduction is applied to the

estimated net GHG benefit of the project implementation during this monitoring period reported in section 16.4. The final result of the project GHG benefit uncertainty estimation is 137,297 tCO_2e ±12,768 tCO_2e.

- **Annual historical deforestation in the reference region**

For the estimation of the deforestation rate, an analysis was made of the change in forest cover to non-forest between 2008 and 2018. The following equation was used to estimate the historical annual deforestation in the no-project scenario:

$$CSB_{lb} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times (A_1 - A_2)$$

$$CSB_{lb} = \left(\frac{1}{2018 - 2008}\right) \times (20{,}783 - 14{,}766)$$

$$CSB_{año} = 601.6\ ha$$

Donde:

CSB_{lb}	=	Annual change in forest area under scenario without project (ha) in reference region
t_2	=	End year of reference period
t_1	=	Starting year of the reference period
A_1	=	Forest area at initial time (ha)
A_2	=	Forest area at end time (ha)

- **Deforestation and baseline emissions in project area**

Based on the historical deforestation rate observed in the reference region, the baseline for deforestation in the project area was projected and defined. In addition, considering the national circumstances associated with the signing of peace agreements in Colombia and their potential effects on deforestation processes in areas such as where the project is located, in which the armed conflict has historically manifested, an additional parameter was included in the baseline equation to recognize that deforestation has increased in this area compared to the historical average observed. The value of the increase of the annual change in the forest area for the years 2018 to 2022 in the project area is based on the lower value of the interval range of increase defined as a reference parameter for the national context and reported in the Reference Level of Forest Emissions - NREF (Minambiente and IDEAM, 2019). The value of the expected increase in the annual change in forest area by 2023 is based on the reconstruction of the national circumstances adjustment model used for the NREF. The values used are described above and

can be consulted in Annex 2. The estimated projected deforestation in the scenario without project was made using the following equation:

$$CSB_{im} = CSB_{lb} \times \%\ national\ circumstances\ increase$$

$$CSB_{im} = 412.5\ ha \times \%\ national\ circumstances\ increase$$

Where:

CSB_{im}	=	Annual change in area covered by forest in project area (ha)
CSB_{lb}	=	Annual change in forest area on stage without project (ha)
% national circumstances increase	=	Percentage of increasing expected in year

The annual emission from deforestation in the baseline scenario is calculated from the following equation:

$$EA_{lb} = DA_{lb} \times CT_{eq} \times \%\ national\ circumstances\ increase$$

$$EA_{lb} = 412.5 \times 196\ tCO2e \times \%\ national\ circumstances\ increase$$

$$EA_{lb} = 80{,}866\ tCO2e \times \%\ increase$$

Where:

EA_{lb}	=	Annual issue in baseline scenario (tCO2/ha)
DA_{lb}	=	Annual historical deforestation in the baseline scenario (ha)
CT_{eq}	=	Carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e/ha)

During the monitoring period, the percentage of increase due to national circumstances corresponds to the following values: 26.96% (2023) and 26.63% (2024).

- **Deforestation and baseline emissions in the leakage area**

To estimate deforestation in the leakage area, the following equation is used:

$$CSB_{lb,f} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{1lb,f} - A_{2lb,f}\right)$$

$$CSB_{lb,f} = \left(\frac{1}{2018 - 2008}\right) \times (10{,}317 - 8{,}695)$$

$$CSB_{f,año} = 162.1$$

Where:

$CSB_{lb,f}$ = Annual change in the forest cover in the leakage area, in without project scenario (ha)

t_2 = End year of reference period

t_1 = Starting year of the reference period

$A_{1lb,f}$ = Forest area of the leakage area at the beginning of the reference period (ha)

$A_{2lb,f}$ = Forest area of the leakage area at the end of the reference period (ha)

Based on the historical deforestation rate observed in the leakage area, the baseline for deforestation in the leakage area was projected and defined during project implementation. Thus, having a forest area at the beginning of the project in the leakage area of 8,695.7 ha, the annual baseline deforestation was calculated, and the result is presented below:

$$CSB_{im,f} = CSB_{lb,f}$$

$$CSB_{im,f} = 137.8\ ha$$

Where:

$CSB_{im,f}$ = Annual change in the area covered by forest in the leakage area, on the stage with project (ha)

$CSB_{lb,f}$ = Annual change in the area covered by forest in the leakage area, on stage without project (ha)

The annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area in the baseline scenario is estimated from the following equation:

$$EA_{f,año} = DA_f \times CT_{eq}$$

$$EA_{f,año} = 137.8 \times 196$$

$$EA_{f,año} = 27{,}016\ tCO_2e$$

Where:

$EA_{f,año}$ = Annual emission in the leak area (tCO2/ha)

DA_f = Historical annual deforestation in the leakage area (ha)

CT_{eq} = Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e/ha)

- **Baseline emissions for the monitoring period**

The following table shows baseline emissions in the project area (PA) and leakage area (AF) during the monitoring period:

Year	***AP: Emissions Deforestation Baseline (tCO2e)***	***AF: Emissions Deforestation Baseline (tCO2e)***
01-07-2023 - 31-12-2023	*62,136*	*13,508*
01-01-2024 - 15-09-2024	*91,344*	*19,137*

16.2 Project emissions/removals

- **Deforestation and emissions in the Project area**

Deforestation observed in the project area during the monitoring period was estimated using the following equation:

$$CSB_{proy,año} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{REDD+proy,1} - A_{REDD+proy,2}\right)$$

$$CSB_{proy,año} = \left(\frac{1}{2023.5 - 2024.71}\right) \times (13{,}929 - 13{,}871)$$

$$CSB_{proy,año} = 47.5\ ha$$

Where:

$CSB_{proy,año}$	=	Annual change in forest area in project area (ha)
t_2	=	End year of monitoring period
t_1	=	Initial year of monitoring period
$A_{REDD+proy,1}$	=	Forest area in the project area at the start of the monitoring period (ha)
$A_{REDD+proy,2}$	=	Forest area in the project area at the end of the monitoring period (ha)

The annual emission from deforestation observed in the project area was calculated from the following equation:

$$EA_{REDD+proy,año} = DEF_{REDD+proy,año} \times tCO_{2e}$$

$$EA_{REDD+proy,año} = 47.5 \times 196$$

$$EA_{REDD+proy,año} = 9{,}309\ tCO_{2e}$$

Where:

$EA_{REDD+proy,año}$	=	Annual issue in the project area (tCO2/ha)
$DEF_{REDD+proy,año}$	=	Annual deforestation in the project area (ha)
tCO_{2eq}	=	Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e/ha)

To estimate the emissions during the monitoring period is necessary to include the progressive emissions associated with the progressive liberation of SOC of the area that was deforested in previous monitoring periods. A total of 193,7 hectares were deforested in previous periods, and the annual liberation of SOC corresponds to 12 tCO2e/ha. The summary of emissions in the project area during the monitoring period corresponds to the following:

Year	***AP: Deforestation emissions (tCO2e)***
01-07-2023 - 31-12-2023	*6,979*
01-01-2024 - 15-09-2024	*9,203*

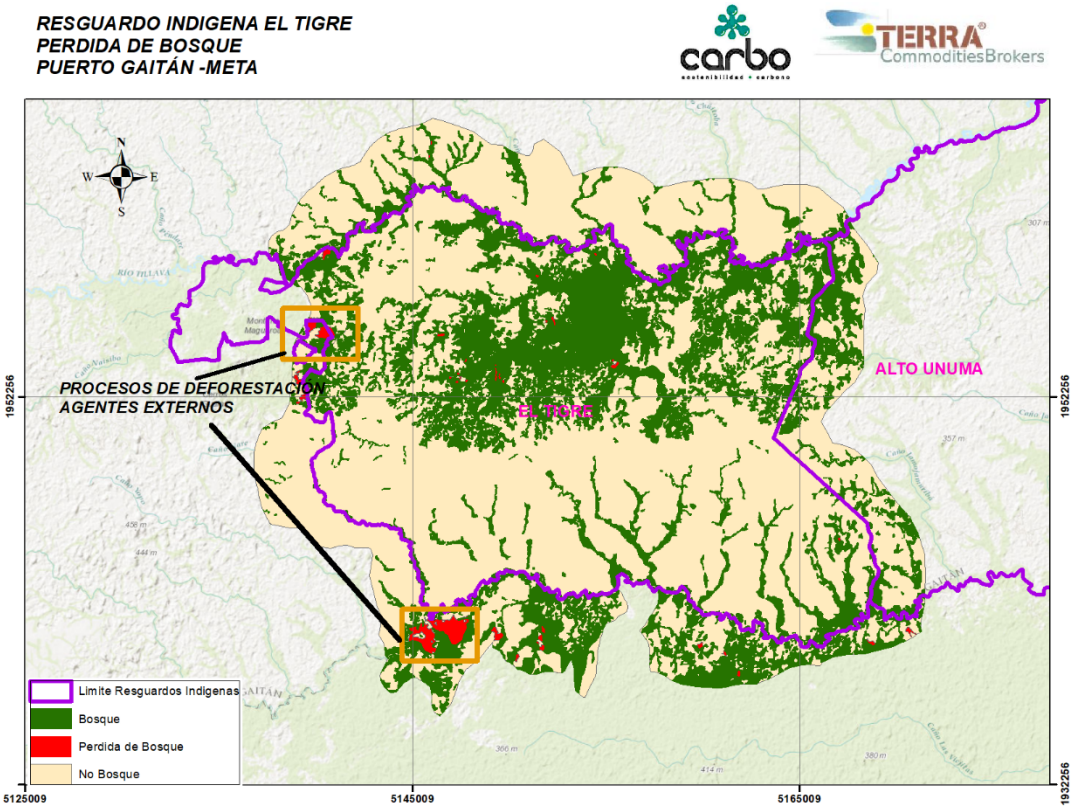
16.3 Leakages

- **Deforestation and emissions in the leakage area**

Although very high deforestation was observed in the leakage area, it cannot be attributed to the project activities. This is supported by an analysis of the spatial location of the intervention areas and the observed post-deforestation land use. As shown in the map below, deforestation in the leakage area is mainly concentrated in two locations, one of which accounts for 65% of the total deforestation. The area with more than 70% of the observed deforestation corresponds to an area that was intervened by people outside the project and who also live outside the indigenous territory. According to post-deforestation land use, the entire area was cleared to expand cattle grazing areas.

In addition to the results of this evaluation, it is also important to mention that the indigenous people participating in the project could establish grazing areas within their territory and do not

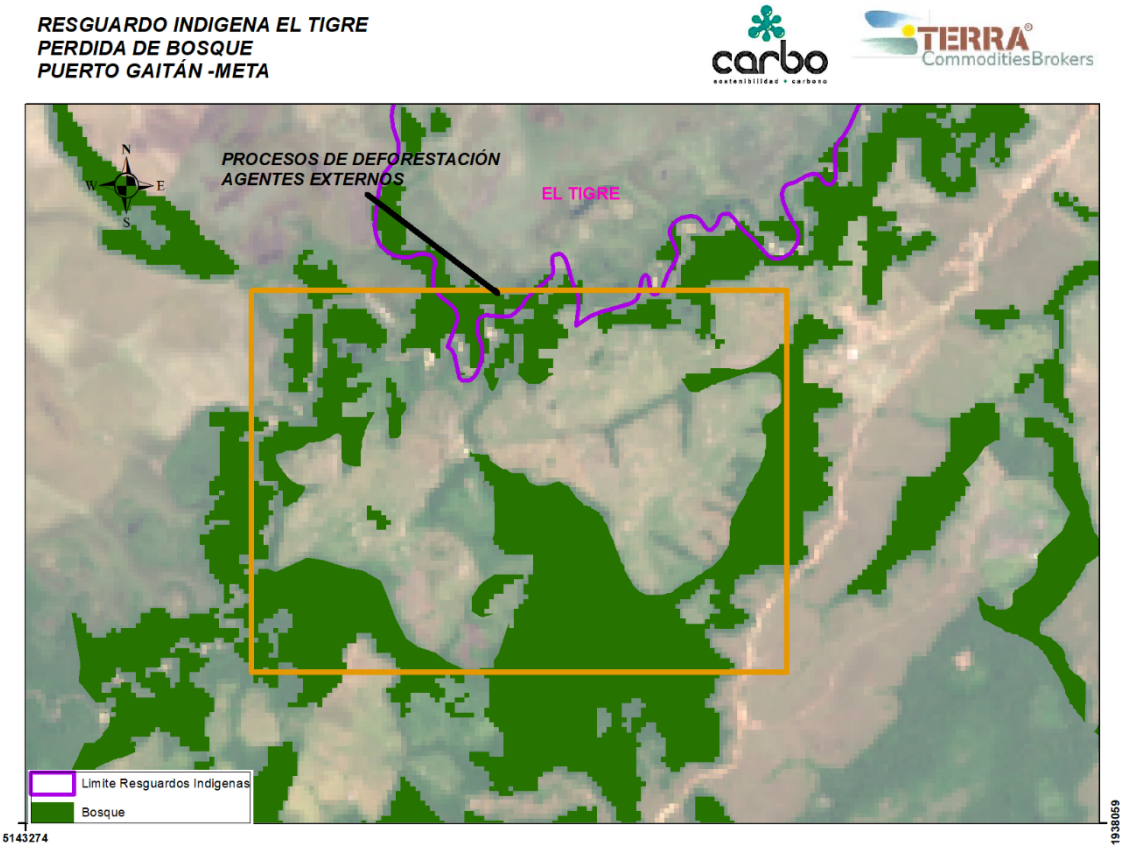
have to leave the borders. It is important to note that in the neighboring areas there are peasant communities that have historically used their lands to establish different types of crops and grazing areas, but their actions are not related to the indigenous peoples and the dynamics of the project, and there is also respect for the territory of the indigenous peoples and their autonomy.



Map 4. Deforestation in the leakage area during monitoring period.

Considering the characteristics of the deforestation that occurred in the leakage area, it can be established that it is related to historical activities and external agents, which have no connection with the project activities. Therefore, it is not possible to associate this deforestation with a displacement of deforestation that would have occurred within the project area but migrated to the surrounding areas. For this reason, no leakage emissions are accounted for in the project performance.

For information on the dynamics observed in the leakage area, the complete description is presented using the corresponding equations, but in the end no deductions were made on the avoided emissions achieved by the project.



Map 5. Zoom in deforestation observed in the southwest part of the leakage area.

Deforestation observed in the leakage area during the monitoring period was estimated using the following equation:

$$CSB_{f,año} = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1}\right) \times \left(A_{f,1} - A_{f,2}\right)$$

$$CSB_{f,año} = \left(\frac{1}{2024.71 - 2023}\right) \times (8{,}314.9 - 7{,}807{,}9)$$

$$CSB_{f,año} = 419.5\ ha$$

Where:

$CSB_{f,año}$	=	Annual change in the area covered by forest in the leakage area (ha)
t_2	=	End year of monitoring period
t_1	=	Initial year of monitoring period
$A_{f,1}$	=	Forest area in the area of leakage at the start of the monitoring period (ha)
$A_{f,2}$	=	Forest area in the leakage area at the end of the monitoring period (ha)

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

$$EA_{f,año} = \left(DEF_{f,año} \times tCO_{2eq}\right) - EA_{lb,f,año}$$

$$EA_{f,año} = (419.5\ ha \times 196\ tCO2e/ha) - 27{,}017\ tCO2e$$

$$EA_{f,año} = 14{,}097\ tCO2e$$

Where:

$EA_{Rf,año}$	=	Annual emission in the leak area (tCO2/ha)
$DEF_{f,año}$	=	Annual deforestation in the leak area (ha)
tCO_{2eq}	=	Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e/ha)
$EA_{lb,f,año}$	=	Annual emission of deforestation in the leakage area in the baseline scenario (tCO2e)

The summary of emissions in the leakage area during the monitoring period corresponds to the following:

Year	***Deforestation emissions (tCO2e)***
01-07-2023 - 31-12-2023	*41,114*
01-01-2024 - 15-09-2024	*58,245*

16.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions / Removals

Given that emissions in the leakage area during the monitoring period are not attributable to project activities, thus, are related to historical activities, external agents and have no connection with the project implementation, no discount is generated on the net reductions achieved within the project area, and therefore zero emissions from the leak area that must be subtracted from project performance.

It is also important to mention that the BCR Tool Conservative Approach and Uncertainty Management stipulates that no adjustments due to uncertainty estimations are to be made to project level because the project data meets the criteria for exemption from the conservativeness deductions, as explained in section 16.1.

Year	***Baseline emissions ($tCO2_e$)***	***Project emissions ($tCO2_e$)***	***Emissions from leakage ($tCO2_e$)***	***Net GHG emission reductions ($tCO2_e$)***
01-07-2023 – 31-12-2023	*62,136*	*6,979*	*0.0*	*55,157*

Year	Baseline emissions ($tCO2_e$)	Project emissions ($tCO2_e$)	Emissions from leakage ($tCO2_e$)	Net GHG emission reductions ($tCO2_e$)
01-01-2024 – 15-09-2024	91,343	9,203	0.0	82,140
Total	153,479	16,182	0.0	137,297

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

When comparing the net GHG emission reductions achieved during this monitoring period (*ex post*) and the ex-ante *reductions* estimated, it is possible to observe that the variation ranges between 5.9% and 7% between the years of implementation. This variation is completely normal and has a behavior very close to what was initially expected, which is a sign that the community commitment is indeed manifesting and has continued to result in the conservation of forests present in their territory. The behavior of deforestation trends has remained low since the beginning of the project, which denotes a slower process of forest loss comparing to historical trends and a greater impact of the project's strategy to control this process. The results are positive regarding the maintenance of natural forest cover over time, which is an incentive to continue working and strengthening the efforts and activities carried out by local communities to protect their territory.

Year	Baseline emissions (tCO2e)	% reduction estimated ex-ante	% reduction observed ex-post	Observed variation
01-07-2023 – 31-12-2023	62,136	82.8	88.8	5.9
01-01-2024 – 15-09-2024	91,344	82.9	89.9	7.0

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

No changes were done regarding the previous monitoring period estimations. The parameters and the basic information correspond to the same elements recorded in the project design that was updated in the last monitoring period.

NOTE: This Monitoring Report (MR) shall be completed following the instructions included. However, it is important to highlight that these instructions are complementary to the BCR STANDARD, and the Methodology applied by the project holder, in which more information on each section can be found.